"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

THE WEATHER.

Fair; warmer; winds southwesterly.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market firm.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 88c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37½c; cash cotton, 6⅝c.

FOREIGN.—M. Peytral has succeeded in forming a French Ministry to succeed that of M. Méline. The new Cabinet includes MM. de Freycinet, Sarrien, and Dupuy. Returns from fifty-four election districts in Germany show large Radical gains for the Reichstag. The Khalifa is said to have evacuated Omdurman, on the Nile, retreating southward. Dr. Nansen's old steamer, the Fram, has started on a voyage of arctic exploration, with Capt. Otto Sverdrup in charge.—Page 9.

Page 2.

Gov. Black has summoned Col. Appleton, Lieut. Col. Kipp, and the Senior Major of the Seventh Regiment, and the officers commanding the Twenty-third of Brooklyn and the Seventy-fourth of Buffalo to meet him in Albany to-day. There is much speculation on the cause of the order, in which politics is said to cut a considerable figure. More Seventh Regiment men joined the Seventy-first Regiment yesterday, and the One Hundred and Seventy-first had its first parade.

Page 3.

Brig. Gen. Frank yesterday announced assignments of various officers, and a special board was appointed to examine applicants for the position of Second Lieutenant.

Several ocean liners yesterday postponed sailing, and, as they have been inspected by the Naval Auxiliary Board, it is presumed that they will be purchased or chartered by the Government.

William Fitzhugh and Arthur E. Curtis, both colored, fought a duel with revolvers in Jersey City last night. Curtis was wounded, probably fatally, and a spectator named Pleasant Johnson was slightly wounded.

Page 4.

The new Masonic Home, near Burlington, N. J., was dedicated in the presence of 10,000 Masons.

J. A. Collins was detailed from the Brooklyn Post Office to duty at the military substation in Cuba. Arrangements are nearly completed for the distribution of mail there.

Page 5.

The last day of the Parkway Driving Club's Summer meeting at Parkville was marked by some exciting finishes. Connor failed in an attempt to break the track record.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday signed the resolution passed by the Municipal Assembly for a military parade on the Fourth of July, but it is not likely that the regular troops and volunteers will be ordered out. Major Gen. Frank said yesterday that there are hardly any regulars in this vicinity, and that the volunteers lacked proper uniforms for a parade.

Page 6.

The Commissioners of Docks and Ferries will order the discontinuance of the ferry service between the Battery and Liberty Island on the ground that the ferry is being operated in violation of law.

Page 7.

The Jersey City Street and Water Commissioners have rejected all pending bids to supply the city with water and will call for new bids.

The banquet of the Passaic County Grand Jury at Clifton, N. J., broke up in a row. A free fight was threatened, caused by differences over the presentment of an indictment against some of the Passaic County Board of Freeholders.

Page 9.

Albert Valentine, 19 years old, poisoned himself in the presence of his sweetheart and a rival on Burnside Avenue last night.

The funeral of Col. Stephen Van Rensselaer Cruger, who died suddenly on Thursday evening, will take place on Tuesday morning in Trinity Church, where the body will be buried in the family vault.

Capt. Cates of the brig Arcot arrived with his vessel from San Domingo, where he was at the time the Jimenes expedition landed. Capt. Cates characterized the expedition as "a foolhardy raid of a crazy Dutchman." Several members of the party were captured and put to death.

At the convention of the Music Teachers' Association yesterday F. W. Wodell of Boston delivered an address on "Some Aspects of Vocal Teaching in America." W. A. Hodgdon of St. Louis discussed "Rote Singing and Its Proper Place in Public Schools." A concert of original compositions was given in the afternoon.

Page 14.

Hardy Campbell, the well-known trainer of race horses with the Dwyer Brothers, died of pneumonia.

Walter K. Freeman, who was convicted of criminal assault upon Sallie Work and sentenced to seven years and nine months, will be released, the Court of Appeals having decided that his conviction was improper.

The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners has sent an ultimatum to the Manhattan Railway Company relative to the West Street franchise. Several modifications and concessions are made, but no conference of counsel will be held at present. Russell Sage wants the commission abolished by the Legislature.

The efforts of the Merchants' Association to establish friendly relations among the National trade centres, with a view to co-operative aggressive work in favor of such measures as are calculated to benefit trade and commerce, is being recognized in other cities. The association's campaign to secure an appropriation for improving the Erie Canal may be seconded by the merchants of Chicago.

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THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is high in the South Atlantic States, it is low in the Rocky Mountain districts and the central valleys, and a decided depression covers the lake regions. The barometer has fallen throughout the central valleys, the lake regions, and the Atlantic States. The temperature is higher in the Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, and the Atlantic States. It is cooler in the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. Showers are reported in the St. Lawrence Valley, the upper lake region, and the Missouri Valley. Showers are indicated to-day in Northern New England, the lake regions, and the Upper Mississippi Valley. The temperature will be high in the Atlantic States and New England. It will fall in the Upper Mississippi Valley and the lake regions.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	65	61	62
6 A. M.	64	59	66
9 A. M.	74	64	70
12 M.	77	77	81
4 P. M.	74	82	80
6 P. M.	71	77	80
9 P. M.	68	74	76
12 P. M.	67	74	74

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	73⅝
Weather Bureau	71
Corresponding date 1897	70
Corresponding date for last twenty years	71

The maximum temperature yesterday was 83 degrees, at 4 P. M., the minimum was 59 degrees, at 6 A. M. The humidity was .73 at 8 A. M. and .46 at 8 P. M.

Long Beach Hotel, L. I., now open. Many improvements; fast trains. A. E. Dick, prop.—Adv.

CAMARA SAILING EAST

Story of His Fleet Being Seen Off Sicily Confirmed.

SPAIN'S MOVE DISCUSSED

Small Belief that She Will Venture as Far as the Philippines.

If It Is More Than a Spectacular Display, When the Fleet Does Reach Manila Dewey Will Be Prepared.

LONDON, June 24.—A dispatch to Lloyds from Algiers confirms the report that Admiral Camara's fleet passed the Island of Pantellaria, going eastward, on Wednesday, June 22.

The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail, referring to the reported sighting of Admiral Camara's squadron, says:

"Admiral Camara's fleet had flags flying, and evidently desired to be seen.

"The Admiralty authorities here believe that the fleet is incomplete. The battleship Pelayo was not seen; while there were no transports; and it is, therefore, supposed that the squadron cannot be going to the Philippines."

A special dispatch from Algiers says that the British steamer Hampton reports that she passed Admiral Camara's squadron, including five or six cruisers and about twelve transports, Wednesday morning, sailing at half speed to the eastward. The ships showed no colors. The cruisers were towing torpedo boats.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—That the Spanish Cadiz fleet is proceeding steadily eastward is no onger doubted here. Trusted agents of the Government on the shores of the Mediterranean are watching every movement of the ships and availing themselves of every trustworthy source of information.

By the reckoning of the naval officers, the squadron should be now nearing Candia, south of Greece. At the rate they are sailing the squadron should reach Port Said, at the entrance to the Suez Canal, about Monday or Tuesday. Beyond this point it is not believed that the squadron will go, for it is confidently felt that the whole Spanish movement is nothing more than a spectacular display, gotten up to meet the irresistible demand of the Spanish populace, and particularly the clerical party, that something should be done to save the Philippines to Spain. There is a question whether the canal authorities will allow the heavy Spanish armored ships to risk the passage of the canal even if Admiral Camara is willing to undertake it. Their draught of water is so great that they might easily ground in the canal and thus obstruct it to navigation indefinitely.

But even if all these expectations are not well founded, the naval officers are confident of Dewey's ability successfully to resist an attack by the Spanish squadron. According to their calculations, the splendid double-turreted monitor Monterey is very near Manila under convoy of the Brutus, and her arrival may be expected within two or three days. When she swings into line with Dewey's squadron there is not an ironclad in Camara's force that would care to stand before her. Then it must be remembered that long before the Cadiz squadron could possibly reach Manila Bay Gen. Merritt's troops will be, in conjunction with the insurgents, in possession of all the forts surrounding the harbor and the Spanish guns, being manned by American artillerymen, will be expected to give a better account of themselves than they did when trained against Dewey.

Slow Voyage for Camara.

The Spanish fleet of four battleships and cruisers, three torpedo boats, and five transports must in the nature of things, naval officers say, be a slow fleet. It can scarcely reach the Philippines in less than forty days if it meet with no delays from acident or detention in coaling. It is assumed that the transports carry coal, for coal is not to be had in large quantities on the Suez route to Manila; bad weather might wreck one or more of the transports, heavily loaded with troops The transports, it is imagined, will prove a great burden to Camara. If Admiral Dewey should adopt the suggestions that may be offered to him Camara will be very lonely and in grave doubt by the time he has reached the China Sea, toward the middle of August. It will be hospitable on the part of Dewey to move out from Manila with his fleet or part of it as soon as notified by a scout of the approach of Camara to give him a warm welcome.

If Camara Gets to Manila.

Even the fastest of his troopships will be able to run from the Monterey and Monadnock, but if they do run the Olympia and the Philadelphia will be able to catch them, while some of the other ships address themselves to the task of capturing or sinking the slower troopships. The troopships are assumed to be carrying about 4,000 or 5,000 men, if the converted Normannia and Columbia are of the fleet. These vessels could run faster than any of the United States vessels, except the Olympia, but she could bring them both to a stop at once, if she were in their neighborhood.

Upon meeting this fleet the American Admiral would have to inform Camara that circumstances over which he had no control would make it impossible to receive him in Manila Harbor, and that it would be necessary to exchange compliments outside.

If Camara is heading for the Carolines or the Ladrones, with the idea of making those small groups the base for later operations against Manila, Admiral Dewey will no doubt be advised in advance to render occupation of these islands difficult and uncomfortable for large parties of soldiers.

The Island of Pantellaria, at which point the fleet of Admiral Camara was seen last Wednesday, lies to the southwest of Sicily and between that island and Tunis. It is less than half the distance from Cadiz to Port Said, at the entrance to the Suez Canal. From Pantellaria to Port Said the fleet must cover a course of 1,300 miles, and if it approximates a speed of 10 knots an hour it should reach Port Said on Monday.

If, as reported, the torpedo boat destroyers are being towed, the fleet would hardly maintain a greater speed than 10 knots. From Port Said through the canal to Suez and through the Red Sea to Aden is about 1,500 miles; from Aden to Colombo is 2,130 miles; from Colombo to Singapore is 1,500 miles, and from Singapore to Manila is between 1,400 and 1,500 miles. This makes a total distance from Port Said of about 6,600 miles. Steaming at 10 knots an hour without interruption the voyage would take about twenty-eight days. Allowance must be made, however, for stops to coal, and this must add at least a week to the duration of the journey. On this basis it would be Aug. 1 before the Spanish fleet reached Manila.

Admiral Camara's Voyage.

LONDON, June 25.—The Madrid correspondent of The Financial News says:

"Admiral Camara's squadron left Cadiz to calm public opinion. Camara well knows that before he arrives at the Philippines peace will be made."

Heavy Shipments from Poland.
Carloads of Poland water arrive daily at the New York depot, 3 Park Place, near Broadway.—Adv.

PLAN TO ATTACK SPAIN'S COAST

WASHINGTON, June 24.—It is authoritative'y stated that if the Spanish Cadiz squadron once passes into the Suez Canal a powerful American squadron, made up from some of Sampson's fleetest and best ships, will start at once across the Atlantic, enter the Mediterranean, and bombard the Spanish seaports. Calculations have been made to show that this is entirely feasible.

It has been concluded by the Administration that nothing save the most severe measures will suffice to bring the Spanish people to a realizing sense of the hopelessness of the continuance of the present war, and ever kindness, it is held, will dictate such a blow as that it is proposed to administer if the Spanish persist in this last project.

After the fall of Santiago and the capture or destruction of Cervera's squadron, Sampson will have an abundance of vessels to spare for the task set for him. Probably he will constitute the attacking fleet in two squadrons, the first a flying squadron, to be composed of the swiftest vessels of the fleet, such as the Columbia, Minneapolis, Harvard, Yale, St. Louis, St. Paul, New Orleans, and such craft.

This will be followed, under another command, either Sampson or Schley, by the battleships, which Capt. Clark's experience with the Oregon has shown can easily be counted on for the voyage across the Atlantic. With the Iowa, Oregon, Indiana, Massachusetts, and Texas, all battleships, supplementing the New York and Brooklyn, armored cruisers, and the less powerful but speedy vessels of the Flying Squadron, the Spanish coast would be speedily swept clear of all commerce, all Spanish shipping would be destroyed, and some of the best ports blockaded or bombarded.

It is impossible, however, to extract from naval officers any information touching the preparation of a fleet to run over to Spain's coast. The last admissions obtained concerning that venture were such as to make it apparent that when the fleet was being made up very little would be said about it for publication. If the naval authorities can have their own way about it the first announcements made about the Spanish coast fleet will be one coming from Europe to report the appearance near Cadiz or some other port of a large fleet of American warships.

"There is no occasion for vexing the public with anxiety about Dewey or the fleet that is to go to the coast of Spain," said a naval officer to-day. "Dewey will be able, with the reinforcement he will get promptly and frequently from this department, to take very good care of himself and of Admiral Camara, if the Spaniard keeps on with his ships and troops toward Manila. If the Camara fleet keeps on long enough it will be too far away to trouble our squadron when it crosses the ocean to pay the Dons a midsummer call. When our ships move they will not be embarrassed with transports, and our colliers will be swift enough to keep up with a pretty lively procession. Mark my word, that there will be fame to be won by some United States officer on the Mediterranean station, and he may become as famous as Decatur.

It is considered not improbable that the transports now on the way to Manila will bring back to San Fransisco cargoes of Spanish prisoners, to be held in the United States until the restoration of peace. There does not appear to be any probability that Spain will be able to offer exchange for many United States prisoners.

EXPEDITION TO DEWEY SIGHTED

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—At 1:30 o'clock on the afternoon of the 20th, in latitude 28.53, N., longitude 144.35, W., the steamer Peru, from the Orient, via Honolulu, sighted the transport steamers China, Senator, Colon, and Zealandia. Signals were exchanged with all the vessels. "All well on board," was the message the flags fluttered to the liner.

The Zealandia, conveying the Pennsylvania troops, hove to and sent a boat off to the Peru. Pennsylvania's sons had messages to send to the United States. A quantity of mail from the troops was brought to San Francisco. Cheer for the friends of those on the Zealandia is contained in the following message:

"At Sea, June 20.—Tell our people we have had a pleasant trip and all are well."

GERMANY'S REAL ATTITUDE.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The only important development at to-day's Cabinet meeting was the positive settlement of the question of the attitude of Germany with respect to the Philippines. The Secretary of State has received assurances which settle beyond question all doubts on this point. Germany has no intention, present or prospective, of interfering in any way with the policy or plans of the United States in regard to the occupation of the islands. Its attitude has been, and will continue to be, one of strict neutrality. This statement, coming from high official sources, is accepted by this Government in perfect good faith, and is regarded as final and conclusive. No further attention will be paid by this Government to any reports to the contrary, which are constantly being sent out, it is believed, in the interests of Spain.

In the official reports received from Admiral Dewey at Manila there never has been an intimation that Germany or any other nation by its naval representative had ever shown the least disposition to overstep the line of strict neutrality, nor has there been any reason to believe that their sympathies were strongly with the Spaniards in the present struggle.

It can be stated positively that since the arrival of Admiral Diedrich with German warships at Manila no instructions relating to the Manila situation have been sent from the German Foreign Office to the German Ambassador at Washington, nor has the subject assumed a phase where instructions of any kind have passed during the past three weeks. This disposes of various reports based on the fact that Dr. von Holleben, the German Ambassador, called on the Secretary of State yesterday, that being the regular diplomatic day. This statement is made from authoritative sources to show that no basis exists for the story that Dr. von Holleben requested and secured permission for the landing of German marines at Manila to protect the German Consulate.

MANILA REFUGEES IN LONDON.

LONDON, June 24.—The British steamship Gulf of Martaban, which left Manila just before the destruction of the Spanish fleet, carrying American and British refugees, arrived in London to-day. At Cebu she embarked a number of other refugees.

Among the refugees were Mr. Wilson, an American mining engineer, and Mr. Vincent, the representative of a Pittsburg oil firm.

The officers of the Gulf of Martanban reports that a terrible state of affairs exists at the island of Cebu, (one of the Philippine group,) which had been bombarded a few days before by two Spanish gun-

Continued on Page 2.

SPAIN UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Sagasta to Resign and New Cabinet to Sue for Peace.

THE CORTES IS DISMISSED

Gamazo, Who Will Succeed Sagasta, to Give Way to Silvela.

COLONIES ALL LOST

Ex-Member of the Ministry Admits the Hopelessness of the Country's Position.

LONDON, June 25.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"When the Cortes closed martial law was proclaimed. The Sagasta Cabinet will resign and make way for a new Government, which will open negotiations for peace."

The Madrid correspondent of The Financial News publishes this morning a report of an interview with an ex-member of the Ministry practically confirming The Daily Telegraph's Madrid dispatch and adding:

"Señor Gamazo will be the new Premier, with Señor Salvador at the Exchequer and possibly two Silvelistas will join this Cabinet, which will conclude peace and prepare the way for a Silvela Cabinet. There is no doubt that Spain will lose all her colonies."

THE CORTES SUSPENDED.

Queen Regent Signs the Decree, and the Session Ends Without Cheers for the Throne.

MADRID, June 24.—The Cabinet met to-day under the Presidency of the Queen Regent. Premier Sagasta briefly explained the situation at home and abroad. No further news was received from the Philippine Islands or from the Island of Cuba. Gen. Correa, the Minister for War, said that active operations would be commenced "against the American troops who were intrenched at Santiago de Cuba."

The Queen Regent signed a decree suspending the Cortes, which was read at the session of the Cortes this evening.

Prior to the reading of the decree in the Chamber of Deputies, which was crowded, as were also the galleries, Señor Salmeron, the Republican leader, declared that some of his remarks had been omitted from the official report of yesterday's proceedings. The President of the Chamber, Marquis Vega d'Armijo, said the omission must be attributed to the uproar, which probably had prevented the reporters from hearing him.

Señor Salmeron then said he wished to have included in the official report his declarations throwing the responsibility for all the misfortunes of the country upon the monarchy.

Señor Sagasta at this point rose and read the royal decree suspending Parliament. The Chamber of Deputies then adjourned, and without the customary cheers for the throne.

Philippine Policy Attacked.

The debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the Philippine question yesterday was marked by great disorder. Señor Romero y Robledo, the Conservative leader, attacked Gen. Polavieja, the former Minister of War, for treating with Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, and was interrupted with shouts of "That is untrue!" A scene of the greatest confusion followed, and the sitting was suspended.

When business was resumed, Señor Robledo continued his remarks. He asked if the Government desired peace or war. If peace, he added, Spain had better negotiate directly with the United States, as the powers would demand a broker's commission in case they intervened. He exhorted all present to forget their party quarrels and remember that they were Spaniards.

In the course of his speech, Señor Robledo censured the Minister of Marine, Capt. Aunon, and Admiral Cervera, accusing the Minister of having granted unpatriotic interviews. Capt. Aunon defended the navy. He said Señor Robledo's remarks were insulting, and he characterized the published interviews with him as being "distortions." In consequence of the latter statement, the reporters left the Chamber of Deputies and only returned at the close of the Minister's speech, which concluded with the announcement that Admiral Camara was on his way to the Philippine Islands to defend the Spanish flag.

Protest Against Closing Debate.

Another uproar was occasioned by Señor Salmeron, the Republican leader, denouncing an attempt to close the debate. He loudly exclaimed, "It is an outrage!" and was commencing to attack the monarchy, when his voice was drowned by cries from all parts of the house. The uproar continued for some time, and when order was restored the President announced that the Chamber would meet in secret session to discuss internal affairs.

In the lobbies, subsequently, there was great excitement, occasioned by a former Deputy named Samper, who, as Señor Salmeron was leaving the house, shouted:

"The Republicans are devoid of shame if they allow the Chamber to be closed, and if they do not seize the present opportunity to accomplish something practical."

Señor Samper thereupon was arrested, conducted to the President's office and called upon to explain his conduct.

The Senate also discussed the political situation yesterday. Senator Gonzales, who said he did not speak as a partisan, but as a Spaniard, declared that the country must be told the truth. Any chastisement falling on a nation or on collective bodies, he added, had never been undeserved, as it had been attempted to make the Spaniards believe. Continuing, he said:

"For everything happening now the whole country, the people, the parties, and the Government are responsible."

In spite of interruption, Senator Gonzales continued:

Deadly Truths for Spain.

"I have many deadlier truths to tell. Spain has never known what a real colonial policy is."

The Senator then blamed the Conservatives severely for the present situation of affairs. He said the late Señor Canovas del Castillo thought Cuba could be dominated by troops, while in reality the administration of the island needed drastic reorganization. The war policy, as well as Gen. Weyler's policy, the speaker asserted, had fai'ed, and autonomy had proved ineffectual because it was attempted too late. However, the Senator explained, the attempt at autonomy was useful, "as it will allow Spain to quit the American hemisphere conscious of having made a good attempt." The speaker blamed the Liberals for having had recourse to autonomy in the hour of need, and for now trying to disown it.

Senator Gonzales concluded by declaring himself a partisan of peace, and praising Marshal Campos at the expense of Gens. Polavieja and Weyler, "after whose assumption of command things went from bad to worse."

Senator Navarro Rodrigo replied. He charged Senator Gonzales with becoming the advocate of the United States against the Latin races and classed the Cubans who are anxious for annexation to the United States as being madmen. The Senator then proceeded to urge the necessity of a union of the Latin races, and concluded by remarking:

Attacks on the Nation Answered.

"If Europe abandons us and we are conquered, we will fall with glory, reason, and justice on our side. If Europe abandons us she will be dishonored for all posterity, while Spain will have an honored name in history, for she has spent blood and treasure in discovering America, which is repaying her with ingratitude."

The Duke of Tetuan characterized the speech of Señor Gonzales as being inopportune, and upheld Gen. Weyler and the policy of the Colonial Minister. Continuing, the Duke portrayed the difficulty of conducting a distant war, and scathingly denounced the United States as "treacherously attempting to seize Cuba under the plea of humanitarianism." In conclusion, the Duke of Tetuan asserted that the Spanish warships would never lower their flags before the enemy.

Admiral Beranger and Gen. Azcarraga, the former Minister of Marine and the former Minister of War, eulogized the navy and the army, respectively.

Marshal Campos said he would be ashamed to abandon Cuba when there were 150,000 men there, without counting the Volunteers, prepared to resist foreign aggression. The Marshal urged the Government to remain in office, and concluded by saying:

"If the Conservatives do not accept power in the event of their being called upon to do so, then, in order to maintain the dignity and honor of Spain, I myself will pick it up, even out of the gutter!" [Cheers.]

Senator Gonzales concluded the debate, maintaining his charges against the Canovas Ministry. He said the moment of explanation had arrived.

A bill making the Cuban debt payable in pesetas was adopted.

Republican Deputies Consulting.

MADRID, June 24.—The Republican Deputies met to-night and elaborated a plan of political action during the suspension of the Cortes.

Great importance is attached to the Cabinet council for to-morrow, (Saturday.) It is possible that a crisis will be provoked.

The Spanish newspapers are irritated at the prospect that restrictions will be placed upon their criticisms now the Cortes is closed.

COMMENT IN LONDON.

LONDON, June 25.—The Times says editorially this morning:

"The session of the Cortes, which opened in ominous circumstances, closes amid deepening gloom."

The Madrid correspondent of The Standard, commenting upon the scenes in the Cortes, says:

"Everybody observed the silence of the Carlist Senators and Deputies during the stormy sittings yesterday, (Friday.) Their leaders, it appears, had instructed them to abstain, as the expectations of Don Carlos lie more in the direction of coming events than in parlimentary squabbles.

"The declaration of Marshal Martinez de Campos caused a sensation. His attitude exasperates alike Republicans, Carlists, and Weylerites."

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says: "Troubles are not anticipated among the population. Despite the economic crisis, the feelings which predominate are patriotic."

Long Island Railroad.
Commencing June 24th, trains for Port Washington will leave E. 34th St. week days 6:20, 10:50 A. M., 4:20, 5:20, 6:20, 9:50 P. M. Sundays—9:20, 10:20 A. M., 2, 6 P. M.—Adv.

SERIOUS BATTLE NEAR SANTIAGO

Roosevelt's Rough Riders in the First Engagement.

THE ENEMY DRIVEN BACK

One Thousand of Our Soldiers Whip Two Thousand Spaniards.

THIRTEEN AMERICANS KILLED

Hamilton Fish, Jr., of This City, One of the Unfortunates.

SPANISH LOSS HEAVY

Our Army Now on the Threshold of Santiago, Ready for the Final Attack on the City.

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PLAYA DEL ESTE, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 24—8 P. M.—This morning four troops of the First Cavalry, four troops of the Tenth Cavalry, and eight troops of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, dismounted—less than 1,000 men in all—attacked 2,000 Spanish soldiers in the thickets within five miles of Santiago de Cuba.

The Americans beat the enemy back into the city, but they left the following dead upon the field:

ROUGH RIDERS.

Capt. ALLYN K. CAPRON of Troop L.

Sergt. HAMILTON FISH, Jr.

Privates TILMAN and DAWSON, both of Troop L.

Private DOUGHERTY of Troop A.

Private W. T. ERWIN of Troop F.

FIRST CAVALRY.

Privates DIX, YORK, BJORK, KOLBE, BERLIN, and LENMOCK.

TENTH CAVALRY

Corp. WHITE.

Fifty Americans Wounded.

At least fifty Americans were wounded, including six officers. Several of the wounded will die.

Twelve dead Spaniards were found in the bush after the fight, but their loss was doubtless far in excess of that.

Gen. Young commanded the expedition, and was with the regulars; while Col. Wood directed the operations of the Rough Riders several miles west.

Both parties struck the Spaniards about the same time, and the fight lasted an hour. The Spaniards opened fire from the thick brush and had every advantage of numbers and position; but the troops drove them back from the start, stormed the blockhouse around which they made the final stand, and sent them scattering over the mountains.

On the Threshold of Santiago.

The cavalrymen afterward were reinforced by the Seventh, Twelfth, and Seventeenth Infantry, part of the Ninth Cavalry, the Second Massachusetts, and the Seventy-first New York. The Americans now hold the position at the threshhold of Santiago de Cuba, with more troops going forward constantly, and they are preparing for a final assault upon the city.

The following officers were wounded:

ROUGH RIDERS.

Major BRODIE, shot through the right forearm.

Capt. McCLINTOCK, Troop B., shot through the right leg.

Lieut. J. R. THOMAS, Troop I., shot through the right leg. His condition is serious.

FIRST CAVALRY.

Capt. KNOX, whose condition is serious.

Major BELL.

Lieut. BRYAN.

The Wounded Soldiers.

The following are among the soldiers wounded:

ROUGH RIDERS.

Troop B—Privates E. M. HILL, SHELLEY F. ISHLER, M. S. NEWCOMB, FRED M. BEALE, and Corp. J. D. RHODES.

Troop E—Corp. JAMES F. BEAN, Privates FRANK B. BOOTH, ALBERT C. HARTLE, R. G. BAILEY, H. ALVERS, E. J. ATHERTON, CLIFFORD REED, and Sergt. G. W. ARRINGO.

Troop G—Sergt. THOMAS F. CAVANAUGH, Corp. L. L. STEWART, Privates GEORGE ROWLAND, H. J. HAEFNER, MICHAEL COYLE, R. M. REID, and M. RUSSELL.

Troop L: Privates J. R. KEAN, JOHN P. DERNAP, THOMAS F. MEAGHER, EDWARD CALBORST and NATHANIEL POE.

TENTH CAVALRY.

Troop B: Privates RUSSELL GAINES, MILLER, GROSS, BRAXTON and WHEELER.

Troop I: Privates RIDD and MAYBERRY.

Edward Marshall, correspondent of The New York Journal, was seriously wounded in the small of the back.

It is probable that at least ten in the list of wounded will die.

MADRID HEARS OF THE BATTLE.

MADRID, June 24—8 P. M.—It is rumored that the Government has received a long dispatch from Cuba announcing that a battle has occurred near Santiago de Cuba by sea and land.

Hamilton Fish, Jr.

Hamilton Fish, Jr., who was killed in yesterday's fight near Santiago, was the son of Nicholas Fish, a nephew of Stuyvesant Fish, and a grandson of the late Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State under President Grant and at one time Governor of this State. He was about twenty-five years old, and the greater part of his life had been spent in athletics and other outdoor pursuits. He was a graduate of Columbia College, and rowed in the crew that won for his college at Poughkeepsie three years ago against Pennsylvania and Cornell.

After leaving college he led the life of a man about town for a few years until his love of adventure led him to the plains of the West, where for a time he pursued the life of a cowboy. He stood 6 feet 2 inches in his stocking feet and was altogether a splendid specimen of young manhood. His fighting qualities and reckless daring frequently came to the surface throughout his career, resulting often in personal encounters under unfortunate circumstances.

The call for men to fight for the country furnished his opportunity, and he eagerly applied for enlistment in Roosevelt's Rough Riders. His friends in this city have predicted that he would either get killed in Cuba or would win a name for himself through his personal bravery.

Mr. Fish was a member of the Union League Club and of the St. Nicholas Society.

Inquiry was made early this morning at the Seventh Regiment Armory, the Knickerbocker Athletic, Military, Union, University, and New York Athletic Clubs concerning the list of those reported killed in the Santiago battle. With the exception of Hamilton Fish, Jr., none of the names was recognized as that of a New York man.

Edward Marshall.

Edward Marshall, who is reported to be seriously wounded, is a well-known newspaper man, and has many friends of international fame. He is about thirty years old. He is much interested in psychology and in hypnotism, and studied abroad under Charcot, the great French hypnotist. He has been connected with The Journal for about three years, part of the time as traveling correspondent, and for about a year as Sunday editor.

At the outbreak of the war he was sent South, and for a time had charge of The Journal's service at Tampa. When active work in Cuba began he was sent there.

Before his connection with The Journal he was connected with The World, and was for a time a correspondent for that paper in Germany. He was born near Rochester, N. Y., and received most of his education in that city. He came to New York about ten years ago. His brother, Isaac D. Marshall, is also a well-known newspaper man in this city. Mr. Marshall married Edith Berrold, who was formerly Salvini's leading lady.

ADVANCE ON SANTIAGO.

Our Troops Occupy Juragua, Only Seven Miles from the City—Spaniards on the Retreat.

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DAIQUIRI, June 23, (via Port Antonio, Jamaica, June 24.)—As soon as the various commands of Gen. Shafter's army were landed yesterday they were pushed out in the direction of Santiago. At dark they bivouacked, and were strung out in a column covering a distance three miles long, the front resting at Demajayaho, and the rear of the column within a mile of the base at Daiquiri, in the following order: Col. Wagner, with a reconnaissance party at Demajayaho, a mile in advance of Gen. Lawton's headquarters; the Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth Colored Infantry, resting at a small creek; the Second Massachusetts, the Twelfth Infantry, the First Battalion of the Fourth Infantry, two companies of the Tenth Infantry, and the Second Battalion of the Fourth Infantry.

Gen. Bates's men, who are on reserve; Gen. Lawton's rough riders, dismounted, and fragments of several regiments bivouacked at Daiquiri last night, the landing proceeding until dawn. The men slept on the bare ground, some under the tent flies and others without shelter. They awoke much refreshed and in good spirits. The only disagreeable experience was caused by the mosquitoes and land insects, of which Cuba is the paradise. All the men are anxious to get at the foe, and their aggressive attitude on landing has been exceedingly gratifying.

Only Seven Miles from Santiago.

The advance of the army to-day reached the edge of the tableland beyond which the harbor of Santiago de Cuba lies. Here, seven miles from Morro Castle, as the crow flies, the main body of troops has united and the Spaniards are in full retreat toward Santiago de Cuba. They may attempt a surprise, but a decisive engagement is not expected for several days.

Gen. Lawton's brigade, which rested last night at Demajayaho, four miles west of Daiquiri, resumed its march at daylight. Before noon to-day his brigade, consisting of the Twenty-second Infantry, the First Infantry, the Second Mansachusetts Volunteers, with companies of the Eighth Cavalry, half of the Fourth Cavalry and several companies of the Twenty-fifth Colored Cavalry, occupied Juragua, five miles beyond, and the American flag was hoisted there.

The Spaniards retired before the advance, which was covered by the Cuban skirmishers, burning the blockhouses as they went. Col. Wagner, with a small reconnaissance party of about forty men, brushed against the flank of a retreating Spanish column, two hundred strong, at Firmezas. A dozen shots were fired by the Spaniards as Col. Wagner fell back. Before Gen. Lawton could bring up the Twenty-second—the van regiment—the Spaniards had decamped westward.

Linares Abandons Juragua.

Juragua was abandoned by Gen. Linares and twelve hundred Spanish troops with

such haste that they had no time to burn the town, though an ineffectual effort was made to destroy the locomotives of the railroad and the rolling stock. Gen. Linares retreated to Savilla, six miles west of Juragua by road and nine miles from Santiago de Cuba. A detachment of 170 Cubans, under Col. Aguirra, collided with the Spanish rear guard. The Cubans lost two men killed and had seven men wounded. The Spanish loss is not known. One Spaniard was macheted.

Gen. Chaffee, with the Ninth Cavalry, the remainder of the Eighth and the Fourth, Seventh, Twelfth and Seventeenth Infantry, reached Juragua at dark. Gen. Bates, with the reserve of the Twentieth Infantry and Col. Wood's Rough Riders, dismounted, with a dynamite gun hurried forward from Daiquiri, at 3 o'clock, proceeding by forced marches.

The movement to-day amounted almost to a change of base. When the couriers brought the news that Juragua had been occupied the troopships which had not disembarked their troops steamed to Juragua with the view of landing them there, but the heavy sea beating on the beach made it impossible to get the boats through the surf.

First Stand Expected at Savilla.

Dispatches of Gen. Linares which have been captured indicate that the Spaniards were ordered to retreat toward Santiago de Cuba without loss. The Cubans expect the first stand to be made at Savilla, and they have proved good prophets in the past. A brisk musketry fire was heard in the direction of Savilla as The Associated Press dispatch boat Dauntless left at dark.

Gen. Lawton's men are badly fagged by forced marches and the intense heat. Their rations are almost exhausted. They started with three days' supplies, and further food could not be landed to-day, but a pack train will be sent forward to-morrow.

Strong outposts are maintained to-night in order to prevent a surprise, and Juragua is also under the protection of the guns of the warships. Thus the flank of the advancing American column is safe. The Spaniards, to attack our troops, must make a forced march through an almost impenetrable undergrowth.

There were only two casualties during the landing of the troops at Daiquiri. Corp. Cobb and Private English of Troop D, Tenth Cavalry, (colored,) fell between a lighter and the pier. Capt. O'Neill of Col. Wood's Rough Riders plunged into the sea at the risk of his life, but the men were crushed before he reached them. O'Neill is an ex-Mayor of Tucson, Arizona.

Several horses and mules were drowned while swimming ashore through the surf.

Cubans Joining Our Forces.

Gen. Garcia's army of 4,000 men is to be conveyed by transports from Aserraderos and landed at Daiquiri to-morrow, to join the 1,200 men under Gen. Demetrius Castillo and co-operate with the American troops. The Cubans under Gen. Castillo, who entered Daiquiri after the Spaniards had deserted the town, wore little more clothing than rags, many of them being two-thirds naked. Some had no trousers and only tattered shirts, while the majority of them were barefooted. They were mostly negroes, some being boys of only fifteen years of age. The guns they carried were of many models, ranging from flintlocks to Mausers and Remingtons. All, however, were armed with machetes. The officers rode donkeys and scrub horses.

NO NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—No official news came to the War Department during office hours to-day from our army near Santiago. This is cause for mild surprise at the department, as Gen. Shafter has a cable at his command. However, the General has the reputation here of being a man of deeds rather than words, and of not being given over to many official reports. Not hearing from him, the officials were obliged to rely for information entirely upon press reports. They found these highly satisfactory, and Secretary Alger expressed particular gratification at the news that the troops had reached a point within seven miles of Morro Castle without serious opposition.

Part of the landing project was a movement in force by the Cubans across the country to prevent the Spanish forces concentrating upon the beach to oppose the landing of the American troops. Taken in connection with Sampson's plan of blinding the Spaniards to the real landing place by an indiscriminate harrying of the coast for twenty miles east and west, this scheme worked admirably so far as the American troops are concerned, as was evidenced by their landing without opposition.

It is suspected, however, that the Cubans have had to pay for this exemption on the part of the Americans, and that the engagements described in the Spanish dispatches were really between the Cubans and the Spaniards far back in the rear, instead of between the Americans and Spaniards. Seeing that the Cubans, who were almost without clothing, have been liberally supplied by Sampson and Shafter, it is conceivable that the Spaniards might easily mistake them for American soldiers at a little distance.

To Hasten the Campaign.

The news from Jamaica that Gen. Pando is sending heavy reinforcements to the Spanish Gen. Linares, in Santiago, is likely to have the effect of hastening the campaign against that town by the Americans. Pando has 10,000 soldiers at Holguin, less than 100 miles from Santiago. They are the pick of the Spanish Army in Cuba, and their commander is known as a fighting General. Were they to combine with the Spanish force in Santiago, the American campaign might be very much prolonged, and the task set for our troops would be much heavier.

Two factors have been relied upon to prevent this combination: The first is the very rough nature of the country between Holguin and Santiago, which would be exceedingly difficult for troops to cover in less than four or five days at the earliest. The second is the active efforts of the Cubans to harass the Spaniards on the march and retard their movements. With the force they now have in that country, the Cubans could do this very effectually, but they could scarcely undertake to absolutely check the whole Spanish force of 10,000 men.

The reports from Santiago indicate that the Spanish Admiral is using his squadron exactly as was anticipated, to defend the town from attack by soldiers in the rear. This only emphasizes, in the mind of army officers, the necessity for speedy action on the part of the invaders, for, with Pando's men to reinforce the garrison and Cervera's squadron in full play, the Spanish force would be, from a military point of view, much stronger than the combined force of Americans under Shafter and Cubans under Garcia and Rabi.

Army and Navy May Unite.

The direction taken by the American troops after their landing at Daiquiri, trending generally westward, is taken in some quarters here to indicate a purpose to unite with Sampson's fleet in an attack on Morro Castle and the other forts at the entrance of Santiago Harbor before turning their attention to the town itself. Once the fort is captured, Sampson with small boats could remove the mines, and if, as reported, the Merrimac does not completely obstruct the channel, some of the battleships could be sent in to deal with Cervera's squadron in its last resort. Something of this kind is believed to be necessary in order to relieve our troops from the fire of the Spanish fleet when they attack Santiago directly. One or two of the battleships supplemented by a few torpedo boats could be relied upon to keep Cervera's squadron so fully occupied that he would have no time to get to the troops attacking Santiago from the rear.

It is believed that considerable reliance may be placed also upon the American siege train, for as soon as the heavy siege guns are in place on the crest of the hills it is expected that the position of the Spanish Admiral below, exposed to a plunging fire, will be untenable, and he will be obliged either to surrender or make a desperate attempt to escape from Santiago Harbor.

THE SECOND SANTIAGO ARMY.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—If the reports which reach here from Tampa in an unofficial and roundabout way of the activity of preparation there do not misrepresent the situation, the next installment of the Cuban army of invasion will be able to leave there inside of two weeks. In the opinion of the best informed observers here, the total strength of the reinforcements for Gen. Shafter will number in the neighborhood of 20,000 men, including the 4,500 to be sent from Camp Alger. This will leave some 15,000 to go from Tampa. The troops now at Tampa, practically all of whom are understood to be in a condition for campaigning or susceptible of being made so in a short time, consist of the Second and Third Divisions, which are made up as follows:

Second Division—First Brigade, Col. Derussy Commanding—Eleventh and Nineteenth Infantry. Second Brigade—Brig. Gen. Carpenter Commanding—First District of Columbia, Second New York, and Fifth Maryland. Third Brigade—Brig. Gen. Hall Commanding—Third Pennsylvania, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana, First Ohio, and First Illinois.

Third Division—First Brigade—Brig. Gen. Kline Commanding—Fifth Ohio, First Florida, and Thirty-second Michigan. Second Brigade—Brig. Gen. Andrews Commanding—Sixty-ninth New York, Third Ohio, and Second Georgia.

In addition to these brigades there are at Tampa a provisional cavalry division, consisting of the Fifth Cavalry, detachments from the First, Second, Third, Sixth, and Tenth and the First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and an artillery brigade under command of Brig. Gen. Randolph, including six light and two heavy batteries.

Recruits have been going to Tampa in large batches for the last few days, so that the ranks of the regular regiments there are being filled up rapidly. With the regiments up to their maximum, the force now at Tampa would amount to about 20,000. It is estimated that there are actually in the camp about 18,000 men ready for service. From this number it is expected that the bulk of the 15,000 men that are to be embarked at Tampa will be taken, although it is by no means certain that regiments at other camps that are in particularly good trim will not be selected in preference to some of these now in the Fourth Corps.

The nineteen transports secured for the transportation of the second Santiago army will not be sufficient it is thought to accommodate the entire force. Thirty-one transports were used for Gen. Shafter's first expedition, which consisted of only 15,000 men. Although the latest ships purchased by the Government are of larger tonnage than most of these used in the first fleet, it is estimated that at least twenty-five vessels will be needed. As some difficulty probably will be experienced in securing this number in time, it is regarded as likely that some of the transports now at Santiago will be called back to Tampa to carry a part of the second installment of troops.

GEN. MILES TO GO TO CUBA.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Gen. Miles, in command of the army, will go to Cuba, accompanied by his staff, to direct the military operations in the field. The doubt as to the General's movements was cleared up to-day and the definite statement made that he would go to Cuba. He will not leave this week, however, as has been suggested, nor is it settled just when he will go. There is thought to be no emergency to require an immediate start, as Gen. Miles has the fullest confidence in Gen. Shafter, who is conducting the advance on Santiago, and this confidence is shared by the President and the Secretary of War. For that reason Gen. Miles's move will not be for the purpose of assuming the direction of the assault on Santiago, as that movement is likely to be well advanced, if not entirely executed, by the time he leaves.

There are other important military movements requiring attention here, including the preparations for further expeditions which will go by way of Newport News and Tampa, Fla. Tampa is again to be made the rendezvous for a large force, and the department is securing complete details with a view to centring another large fleet of transports there. With the troops moving to these points and the expeditions well advanced, Gen. Miles will then be free to join the army in the field.

Personally he is most desirous of being with the troops, for, as he says to his friends, he has been with the men for thirty years, and his spirit is with them now, although circumstances necessitate his remaining here for a time. There is a possibility that he may go with Gen. Henry's division when the Harvard and Yale make their second trip from Newport News, but this is quite doubtful.

When Gen. Miles goes to Santiago, and afterward, perhaps, to Puerto Rico, it will be as commander of the whole army, and not as the immediate commander of any one branch of it. All statements to the effect that Gen. Miles will take personal command of the Puerto Rican expeditionary forces are pronounced incorrect by the General himself.

NEWS TO ENCOURAGE MADRID.

MADRID, June 24.—It is announced here from Cuba that yellow fever has already attacked members of the American expedition in Santiago de Cuba.

Dispatches from the Spanish military commander at Santiago de Cuba deny that his forces are inadequate. He says Gen. Linares has twelve battalions of infantry and several batteries of artillery, and he adds that all the strategic positions around the city are strongly occupied.

Continuing, the dispatches say the Spaniards may fall back before the Americans, "but only until they are out of reach of the ships' guns."

An official dispatch from Havana says the Spanish commander at Siboney was killed during the recent fighting there. Col. Aldea, it is added, has defeated the insurgents at Puerto Carorera.

The Spaniards admit that during the recent bombardment of the American fleet they lost one man killed and had three men wounded. On the other hand, they claim the Spanish shells severely damaged the Indiana's port side, and they say that three shells struck the Texas.

LONDON ON THE LANDING.

LONDON, June 25.—The Times, commenting editorially this morning on the American landing, says:

"The operations have been conducted with considerable skill and coolness, but if Admiral Cervera's crews fight on land as their comrades fought in the coffin ships at Cavité, they will give Gen. Shafter's troops a taste of real warfare before the Stars and Stripes float over Santiago de Cuba. The indications are, however, that the resistance will not be prolonged."

All the special dispatches from Madrid reflect the anxiety produced by Admiral Cervera's recent reports. There is no doubt the Spaniards are sadly disappointed at the ease with which Gen. Shafter effected a landing and at the retreat toward Santiago, which is regarded as a bad omen.

SANTIAGO MUST FALL SOON.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, June 24.—According to advices received here this morning, the Americans will soon be masters of Santiago de Cuba, in spite of the steps taken by the Spanish military commanders and Admiral Cervera to defend the place.

CASUALTIES ON THE TEXAS.

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PLAYA DEL ESTE, Santiago de Cuba, June 23.—While shelling the batteries of Santiago de Cuba yesterday, the battleship Texas was struck by a six-inch shell, which passed through her port side, killing F. E. Blakely, an apprentice, and wounding seven others, as follows:

J. SIMONSEN.
J. E. NELSON.
H. A. LEE.
R. RUSSELL.
R. C. ENGEL.
G. D. MULLIN.
J. E. LIVELY.

The Texas, with a number of transports, was making a feint west of the entrance of Santiago Harbor, and was shelling the woods. A Spanish battery on the hill west of the harbor opened on the warship, and for three hours there was a lively exchange of shots. The Spaniards shot wild, but the last shell struck the Texas just above the gun deck and exploded. Blakely, who was standing directly in the path of the shell, was cut all to pieces, and his companions were wounded at the same time. The battleship was not damaged seriously by the shell.

The Texas fought the battle alone, and after its conclusion the officers and men of the battleship were complimented by Rear Admiral Sampson for the excellent work they had performed.

The remains of Apprentice Blakely have been buried at sea off Santiago de Cuba. Four of the men who were wounded at the same time Blakely was killed, have brought here and placed on the hospital ship Solace. The other wounded men will remain on the Texas.

Apprentice F. E. Blakely.

NEWPORT, June 24.—Apprentice Frank Ervin Blakely, who was killed on the Texas Wednesday, belonged in Providence. David Blakely, his father, who has an office in this city, said to-day that he feared it was his son who was killed. The son was about eighteen years of age, and enlisted at the training station about five years ago.

Apprentice Blakely was born in Taunton, Mass., and with his family moved to Providence about nine years ago. He attended the public schools and was a bright and obedient lad. Several times since he had been in the service Apprentice Blakely had visited his home and expressed himself as being highly pleased with his naval life. His family consists of his mother and father, two brothers, one residing in Providence, the other in Mansfield, and three sisters, one of whom resides in New York, one in Providence, and the other in Montreal.

At the training station the record of the boy's enlistment shows that Frank Ervin Blakely enlisted June 12, 1893, and was transferred to the training ship Portsmouth in October, 1894.

THE VESUVIUS IN ACTION.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, Santiago de Cuba, June 23.—The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius attacked the Santiago de Cuba batteries last night, throwing three dynamite shells. It is believed the projectiles did great damage to the intrenchments.

Quinine for the Army.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Through the foresight of Surgeon Gen. Sternberg of the army, the troops which have gone to Santiago, as well as the insurgents who may join the army, will be well supplied with quinine, so necessary to health in tropical climates. The United States Army is equipped with three months' supply of medicines, and of this quinine forms a good share. In addition to the supply already on the ships, the hospital vessel Relief will take to Santiago 1,000,000 quinine pills, which the Surgeon General believes will last the army a reasonable time.

BLOCKADE STILL SECURE.

Amusing Stories Circulated in Madrid with the Idea of Encouraging the Friends of Spain.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The naval authorities here are satisfied that no Spanish warship has escaped from Santiago Harbor so far, and the Spanish newspaper stories to the effect that "the cruiser Reina Cristina escaped from Santiago," &c., were received here with a good deal of amusement. As one officer put it, the Spaniards must be possessed of a regular Flying Dutchman in the Reina Cristina, for at last accounts, and very recent ones, too, that particular vessel was lying in the bottom of Manila Bay, where Dewey had sunk her on May Day. The story is regarded as a fair sample of those put afloat to deceive the Spaniards at home and give comfort to their friends in Europe.

The formal statement of the Spanish Minister of Marine that the Maria Cristina had succeeded in running the blockade into Cienfuegos naturally demanded more attention than the first publication, although the officials do not hesitate to express doubt of its accuracy. This vessel is not, as may be supposed, a formidable war craft, but is nothing more than one of the ships of the Compania Trasatlantica of Cadiz, hastily fitted up with a few five and one-half inch Hontoria guns. She was built in 1888, and is a sixteen-knot vessel of 4,381 tons displacement. If she has gotten into Cienfuegos she has crossed over from some of the smaller islands of the West Indies, or may be from Puerto Rico. It is believed, however, that if the vessel actually reached Cuba she is at Batabano, or perhaps Manzanillo, both of which ports are outside of the blockade lines.

There has been so much talk of Spanish vessels "running the blockade," when as a matter of fact if they came to Cuba at all they entered some unblockaded port, that the officials here are beginning to recognize a deliberate purpose on the part of persons secretly hostile to the United States to give basis for the Spanish representations made to European powers that our blockade is ineffectual. No vessel that enters a port outside of the blockade lines can be said to "run the blockade," and the number of vessels that have really entered or escaped from blockaded ports is exceedingly small. In fact, taking the number actually known from the official records, it would appear that the present blockade of Cuba by the American fleet has been the most successful ever known when the extent of the blockaded territory is considered.

CUBAN SOLDIERS LEAVE TAMPA.

Winthrop Chanler's Command Was with the Expedition to Cuba.

TAMPA, Fla., June 24.—The steamship Florida sailed from here last Tuesday morning, freighted with 281 Cubans and 12 additional men, composing the Winthrop Chanler party. It was understood that they were to be landed near the San Juan River, on the south coast of Cuba, a point not far distant from the headquarters of Gen. Maximo Gomez, with whom this expedition is to form a conjunction.

Gen. Emilio Nunez is in command of the expedition so far as the Cubans are concerned. Winthrop Chanler, who succeeded William Astor Chanler, is in command of the little band of picked men. There were 94 officers and clerks, 163 privates, and a medical corps of 24. Winthrop Chanler's company consisted of himself, Capt. R. E. Regobota, Ramierez, Hugh Thomason, Dr. W. L. Abbott, George A. Galvin, William P. Harrington, Dr. Maximo Lund, John P. Corvan, Grover Flint, Maximo Llanos, and two helpers.

GUARD OFFICERS CALLED

Gov. Black Summons Commanders of the 7th, 23d, and 74th Regiments.

SITUATION TO BE DISCUSSED

The Governor Has Been Told that It Is Bad Politics to Antagonize These Regiments—Parade of the 171st.

There was much excitement in the Seventh Regiment Armory last night over an order received from Gov. Black summoning Col. Appleton, Lieut. Col. Kipp, and the senior Majors of the regiment to meet him in Albany to-day. Word came from Albany that the same order was issued to the commanding officers of the Twenty-third and Seventy-fourth Regiments, and what the object of the summons was could only be conjectured. These are the regiments that have not had an opportunity to volunteer. Col. Appleton, who was at the armory last night, could not be seen, and sent word when asked about the summons that he had nothing to say regarding it.

On the occasion of Col. Appleton's first visit to Albany to see the Governor about the volunteering of the Seventh Regiment, the statement was freely made that the Seventh, its veteran organization and the friends of the regiment, irrespective of party affiliation, had announced their intention of using their influence against Gov. Black for a renomination for Governor, and in the event of his obtaining the nomination of working with all their might against his re-election.

Politicians have represented to Gov. Black that this influence is considerable and that it would be bad politics at this time to array such an opposition against himself. This was one of the arguments used on the Governor when Col. Appleton saw him some weeks ago, and since the announcement from Albany that the Seventh would not be called out, this opposition has taken stronger and more tangible form.

Appeals to the Governor.

The summons to the officers of the three regiments, for all are said to have the same feelings, was said last night to be the outcome of persistent appeals on the part of the Governor's advisers to give the matter due attention.

It was said last night that Gov. Black intends to lay before the militia officers the letters he has received from various business houses and prominent citizens in New York concerning the Seventh, in Brooklyn concerning the Twenty-third, and in Buffalo concerning the Seventy-fourth, asking him not to send these regiments out of the cities, as with only recruits forming the provisional regiments here the cities would be at the mercy of a mob, unless there were experienced regiments to command respect.

The matter will be put before the officers in this light and their opinion solicited. If a way can be made clear it is possible, the story goes, that these regiments may yet be ordered into service under the second call, and it is pointed out in extenuation of this idea that the Governor has held back his designation of the commands to go out under the call, although the President called for the State's quota nearly a week ago.

The disaffection among the men in the Seventh still continues, although its existence is strenuously denied by officers of the regiment. Capt. Stoddard of the Seventy-first Regiment, who is recruiting for that command, had a number of applications for enlistment from Seventh men yesterday at the armory and five of them were accepted. One of them was Ernest F. West, who lives in West Haverstraw and has for some years been a member of Company F of the Seventh. Mr. West was sworn in as a volunteer last night.

There was also a rumor last night that there was great disaffection in the Second Company, and that 20 members intended to follow Lieut. Nesbit out of the regiment. One of the members of the company, when asked about the matter last night, said: "I will not give any of the details, but I can say that there is some foundation for such a rumor."

Adjt. Weaver last night denied that there was any wholesale disaffection in the regiment. "It is absurd to think that our men are anxious to join any other regiment," he said. "Some have left to become officers, but for that reason only."

Parade of the One Hundred and Seventy-first.

The One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, resplendent in new uniforms, made its first public appearance last night. In all, 700 men turned out at the regimental drill and inspection called at the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment at 8:30 o'clock.

The men made a splendid showing. Every one was fully accoutred and armed, and they went through the drill in a manner remarkable for recruits. They were drawn up first in line of battalion and then in regimental line, when they were inspected by Col. A. T. Francis, who then took them out for a short march through the city streets.

The regiment left the armory at 9 o'clock and marched through Park Avenue to Fortieth Street, thence to Fifth Avenue, to Twenty-eighth Street, to Madison Avenue, to Thirty-fourth Street, and back to the armory. The promenaders along the route, attracted by the drum and fife corps, lined the sidewalks and greeted the boys with cheers and applause. The men stepped out with a vim and dash worthy of veterans and gave little indication that this was the first military march of their careers. Col. Francis expressed himself last night as proud of the showing his regiment had made.

Only one accident marred the occasion. At Thirty-third Street and Fifth Avenue a carriage in which were several men and women, which was being recklessly driven across Fifth Avenue, ran into and knocked down Capt. Wilbur Wright of Company F. He reported the matter to Col. Francis, and, although badly bruised, received permission to leave the ranks and have the driver arrested, but it is not known whether he succeeded in finding him. The Captain's scabbard was broken, but it is not thought that he received any serious bodily injury.

Capt. Morris and Lieut. Wilcox, with eighty men just recruited for the Ninth Regiment, left the city for Chickamauga yesterday afternoon.

Orders were issued in the Sixty-ninth Regiment armory last night to 100 of the men recruited for that command to present themselves at the armory at 1 o'clock this afternoon, ready to leave for Tampa. Seventy-five men for the Twelfth Regiment will also be sent South to join the regiment to-day, making 225 in all who have gone to Chickamauga.

Lieut. Col. Thurston, whose recruiting station is open all day in the armory at Sixty-eighth Street and the Boulevard, has already secured enough men to fill up Companies B, E, and I of the Twenty-second Regiment at Fort Slocum. He accepted recruits yesterday for Company G at Willets Point, and on Monday he will begin to accept men for Companies A, C, H, and K, stationed at Fort Schuyler.

It is expected that the recruiting for all the regiments in service will be completed next week.

LEGISLATURE'S EXTRA SESSION.

Gov. Black Announces that He Will Probably Not Call the State Assembly This Month.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 24.—Gov. Black to-day stated that it was hardly possible that the extra session of the Legislature would be called for this month.

This decision on the part of the Governor is due to the fact that no plan has yet been decided upon by the leaders of the Legislature and himself as to what law will be enacted to divorce the control of elections from the police force of New York City.

Until some such plan has been decided on the Governor will not issue the call for the extraordinary session.

H. McMULLIN KILLS HIMSELF.

Henry McMullin, a former policeman, a brother of Arthur McMullin, secretary of the Manhattan Borough Board of Education, killed himself in Central Park last night by drinking acid. He was found unconscious at 9 o'clock near the gate at Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue. Beside him was a bottle partly filled with the poison. He was hurried to Roosevelt Hospital, but an hour later died.

The deceased had been on the police force a number of years when he was dismissed about eleven years ago. Since then he had worked but little, much of his support coming from his brother Arthur. A year ago McMullin's wife died, and after that the man lived at 600 Eight Avenue alone, and had been drinking heavily.

TRANSPORTS FOR THE ARMY

Eight Vessels Purchased for Use on the Atlantic and One on the Pacific.

WILL CARRY MANY SOLDIERS

Ships Now Available to Move a Force Nearly as Large as Shafter's, Either to Santiago or Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—An important addition to the War Department's list of vessels available for transport and freight service was announced to-day. This was the purchase of eight large ships of over 3,600 tons burden each for use on the Atlantic Coast and one on the Pacific Coast. Seven of the eight to be used on the Atlantic Coast were obtained from the Atlantic Transport Line, which operates its steamers from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore to London.

The purchase price of the ships secured from the Atlantic Transport Line was not announced at the department, but it is understood that the amount approximated $4,000,000. All the vessels of this line are to be delivered to the Government at New York. Owing to their large capacity for carrying passengers and supplies, they constitute a formidable addition to the fleet of forty-one ships already under charter by the Government for the transport service on the Atlantic Coast.

To-day's acquisition is presumed to be a decidedly forward step in the arrangements for the Puerto Rican expedition, although the officials of the department decline at this time to say to what port they will be ordered. Added to the ships already available for this expedition, the eight vessels make up a fleet that will transport an army nearly as large as that which Gen. Shafter took with him to Santiago. Nine of the transports heretofore chartered by the Government are at Tampa, two are on their way there from New York, while one remains at the latter city. It may be that some of those at Tampa and now on their way to that city will be utilized for transporting some of the reinforcements for Shafter's army, as there is a large number of soldiers at Tampa, as well as a great quantity of supplies.

The Atlantic Transport Liners.

The vessels purchased from the Atlantic Transport Line, together with the description of them, furnished by the department, are as follows:

Massachusetts, Manitoba, Mohawk, Mobile, and Minnewaska, each having an average tonnage of 5,700 tons, fitted with twin screws, driven by triple expansion engines, developing a speed of twelve and one-half knots per hour when fully loaded upon a coal consumption of sixty tons a day.

Michigan and Mississippi, each of 3,700 tons, single screws, driven by triple expansion engines, developing a speed of 11¼ knots per hour on a consumption of thirty-five tons of coal per day.

Every one of these seven ships has a refrigerating capacity for 1,000 tons of fresh meat, and an additional capacity for 1,000 head of cattle or horses. The fact that these vessels have a refrigerating capacity of over 2,000,000 pounds of fresh meat was no doubt an important consideration in determining action of the officials in securing the vessels. The Commissary Department is anxious to furnish fresh beef to the soldiers in the West Indies as far as practicable, and with such large steamers available for the purpose it will be able to put the plan into effect. Fresh beef is regarded in the American and English armies as an essential and almost indispensable feature of the soldier's rations, and the officials think that by keeping the army well supplied the health of the soldiers will be maintained and more satisfactory results secured in every way.

The other vessel purchased on the Atlantic Coast is the Obdam of the Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company. She is used for passenger and freight business, is of 3,656 tons burden, and is built of steel. She is fitted with triple expansion engines, capable of driving her at a speed of 16 knots per hour. The vessel has a capacity of 1,000 passengers, and can carry a regiment of troops, together with their equipments and supplies.

Vessels to Carry Fresh Beef.

For the uses of the Commissary Department exclusively, Gen. Egan is having inspected two ships which are now at New York. They are the Port Victor and the Port Chalmers, each of over 3,000 tons, with ample storage capacity for refrigerated beef. The probability is that both vessels may be taken by the Government and put in thorough repair. Another vessel for the same purpose probably will be necessary soon, and then frequent trips with large cargoes of beef and other supplies aboard will be ordered to Santiago and other places. Gen. Egan has been awaiting the purchase of these vessels before awarding the contracts for supplying the beef, which he now expects to make in a few days.

For the Philippine expedition the department has purchased a large steamer, which is to be delivered at San Francisco. Its capacity is a regiment of troops, with their equipments and supplies. The officials withhold for the present the name of the steamer.

The securing of these vessels by purchase marks a departure in policy on the part of the War Department, which has confined itself heretofore to the chartering of transports. When it was concluded finally that not enough American ships could be obtained in that way, and it was ascertained that there would be opposition to the granting of American registry to British-built ships that remained in private ownership, the department saw the only thing to do was to buy the vessels it needed outright. This, it was assured, would allay the opposition in Congress to admitting foreign vessels to home registry, as there would be no danger of the Government using them afterward in the coastwise trade. It was thought, also, that it would prove less expensive in the long run.

A Trusted Agent Employed.

Accordingly a confidential agent of the War Department in the person of Col. Frank J. Hecker of Detroit was sent to New York and from there to Montreal to inspect and purchase such vessels as he might find available. Col. Hecker was empowered to act for the department, the need of ships being great and promptness of action desirable. The purchase of the vessels announced to-day is the result of his trip. Col. Hecker is a lawyer and business man of Detroit, who is understood to be a close personal friend of the Secretary of War. As neither the Secretary nor the Assistant Secretary could leave the capital to attend to the matter, and as the mission was regarded as one of great importance, Secretary Alger called upon him to perform this service.

There are already available for the second Santiago expedition the transports Louisiana, Hudson, Unionist, Specialist, Gate City, City of Macon, Catania, Arkadia, Lampasas, Nueces, and Comanche, eleven in all. These, with the eight secured to-day, will make a fleet of nineteen ships available for conveying reinforcements to Shafter, to say nothing of the Yale and Harvard, which are scheduled to take 4,500 men to Santiago in two trips. In the view of the War Department, this greatly simplifies the situation with regard to transportation facilities for the second Santiago and the Puerto Rican expeditions.

BALTIMORE, June 24.—The Baltimore Storage and Lighterage Company, operating the Atlantic Transport Line, which to-day sold to the United States Government seven vessels, will receive $4,000,000 for them. All of the vessels were built at English shipyards, and are commanded by English Captains. They will be delivered to the Government as fast as they arrive at the Port of New York on their regular trips. It is expected that the Mohawk and the Mississippi will be delivered next week.

The exquisite flavor of the cocoa bean is brought to perfection in

Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa

WANTS TO BE A BRIGADIER.

Col. Lovell H. Jerome of New York an Applicant for Army Honors.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Friends of Col. Lovell H. Jerome of New York are urging his claim for an appointment as a Brigadier General. Col. Jerome is a graduate of West Point, and served fourteen years in the army.

Soon after the destruction of the Maine he offered his services to the President in case of the outbreak of hostilities, and recently an application was filed in his behalf for appointment as a Brigadier General. This application, together with a mass of strong indorsements from men of political and military prominence, is now before the President.

In view of Col. Jerome's activity as a member of the McKinley League in the campaign preceding Mr. McKinley's nomination, Col. Jerome's friends consider his chances for selection excellent. They say that while the President steadfastly has ignored the McKinley League in the political appointments in New York State, he cannot afford to decline to honor one of its conspicuous members with an appointment that has, or should have, no politics in it. Of the sixty-eight Brigadier Generals named for the volunteer army, four are from New York, namely: Gens. Francis V. Greene, Frederick D. Grant, Roy Stone, and Charles F. Roe.

ARMY OFFICERS NOMINATED.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations of regular army officers:

Second Lieutenants, Artillery—Sergts. HAROLD P. GOODNOW, Company H, Third Infantry; ALBERT G. JENKINS, Company A, Eighteenth Infantry, and HARRY L. STEELE, Battery A, Fifth Artillery; Private ROBERT E. WYLLIE, Battery L, Seventh Artillery; Lance Corp. PATRICK A. CONNOLLY, Company F, Twenty-first Infantry; Corp. WILLIAM FORSE, Company B, Third Infantry; Corp. MALCOLM YOUNG, Troop G, Fourth Cavalry; Corp. LAWRENCE C. BROWN, Battery D, Fourth Artillery; Second Lieut. WALTER S. VOLKMAR, Volunteer Signal Corps; Corp. PERCY W. ARNOLD, Troop F, First Cavalry.

Second Lieutenants, Infantry—Privates JOHN J. BONIFACE, Troop H, Fourth Cavalry; GEORGE N. BOMFORD, Company D, Fifth Infantry; Sergts. WALTER T. BATES, Company G, Seventeenth Infantry; PERCY M. COCHRAN, Company G, Sixth Infantry; BENJAMIN P. NICKLIN, Troop I, First Cavalry; Corp. RALPH A. CLAY, Company B, Fifth Infantry; Lance Corp. JOHN B. SCHOEFFEL, Company B, Ninth Infantry; Corp. ENGELBERT G. HENSHINE, Company C, Twenty-third Infantry; Corp. WILLIAM A. CAVANAUGH, Company D, Twentieth Infantry; Lance Corp. GEORGE H. GRIMES, Troop B, Second Cavalry; First Class Privates WILLIAM C. GEIGER, Company A, Battalion Engineers; THOMAS R. HARKER, late Sergeant Company B, Twentieth Infantry; JOHN F. WILKINSON, late Corporal Troop D, Fourth Cavalry.

Defenses at Willets Point.

The Engineering Corps is constructing further defenses at Willets Point in order to mount two 12-inch guns. On July 5 Major Henry Adams of the Engineering Corps will open bids for building material, including 11,000 barrels of cement, 8,000 yards of broken stone, and 4,000 yards of sand. On July 25 bids will be opened for 45,000 feet of spruce timber.

Camp Black May Be Resurrected.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., June 24.—The order of the War Department issued yesterday in Washington assigning Second Lieut. William Whitehead, Jr., of the Third Volunteer Engineer Corps for duty as aide de camp at Camp Black, is regarded here as an indication that Camp Black will shortly be resurrected as an army post. There was a report here to-day that the troops under the second call will be sent to Hempstead Plains.

HOBSON AND HIS MEN SAFE.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The Navy Department to-day received the following cablegram:

Playa del Este, June 24.—From a flag of truce I learned to-day that Lieut. Hobson and his companions are all well. They are confined in the City of Santiago, four miles from Morro. SAMPSON.

This message lifted a weight of anxiety, for, since the recent bombardment, in which Morro Castle suffered somewhat, there had been uncertainty as to whether Hobson and his men were dead or alive, although it had never been seriously believed that the Spaniards would expose these men to such dangers as to lead to their death.

The dispatch was further reassuring in that it indicated that Admiral Sampson's assault upon the harbor entrance, to which Morro is the main defense, would not be crippled by having the fire kept away from that fortification in order to protect Hobson. It leaves the result of such an attack open to the usual conditions of war, and not to that unusual and cruel device, which it was feared had been resorted to, of protecting Morro by exposing Hobson.

This action, coupled with the report of the naval surgeons that our dead marines were not mutilated, conveys a sense of relief to the authorities here, as they feel that the warfare now about to culminate in bloody fighting will be mitigated at least by those humane rules which govern the action of modern armies in the field. It is noted also that Sampson finds no difficulty in having his flag of truce respected, which is gratifying, in view of the statement coming from Havana some days ago that there was to be a lapse into barbarism through the refusal of the Spaniards to recognize flags of truce.

BIG WORSTED YARN DEAL.

BOSTON, June 24.—The report telegraphed from Philadelphia, and which has been verified here, that parties from this city had purchased from 500,000 to 800,000 pounds of worsted yarn of certain well-known mills at extremely low prices, makes a decided advantage in the wool and woolen situation, showing as it does the confidence which some shrewd financiers have in the future of the staple and its products.

A representative of the syndicate in whose interest the deals were made, when seen to-day, said that his people had gone into it because the time seemed to them ripe for such a move. There was a large stock of wool remaining upon which no duty had been paid, and which was applicable to the manufacture of these yarns, and which their owners had in many cases held as long as they could get accommodation from their bankers.

It is not the intention, according to this authority, to throw these yarns upon the market at any price which will show a bare profit, but they will be kept anywhere from six months to a year, if necessary, as all the banking arrangements have this possibility in view. They will never be a factor in depressing prices or serve as a deterrent to would-be purchasers in the general market.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 24.—The Delaware House, a long-established hotel of Port Jarvis, was gutted by fire this afternoon. The loss amounted to about $25,000. The fire originated from a plumber's stove on the roof.

CHICAGO, June 24.—The four-story brick building occupied by the Jacques Manufacturing Company, burned to-day. Loss, $75,000. Pipeman Florence McAuliffe was fatally injured by an explosion. Eight other firemen were injured, but not seriously.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

4:20 A. M.—54 Rutgers Street; M. Einsteinder; damage, $200.
4:45 A. M.—165 Worth Street; Fandier; damage, $200.
7:40 A. M.—869 Eleventh Avenue; Eastman & Co.; damage, $200.
10:15 A. M.—One Hundred and Twenty-eight Street and St. Nicholas Avenue; John Fagin; damage, $10.
10:30 A. M.—147 Park Row; J. Stublen; damage, $1,100.
11:40 A. M.—669 Second Avenue; William Chambers; damage, $4,000.
1:50 P. M.—46 Forsythe Street; Lottie Lipschitz; damage slight.
5:20 P. M.—110 Fifth Avenue; no damage.
6:20 P. M.—95 John Street; H. Bruce; no damage.
7:40 P. M.—119 East Eighty-fourth Street; Lizzie Jones; damage, $250.
8:05 P. M.—125 Attorney Street; Henry Brothers; damage, $1,000.
8:40 P. M.—Third and Windover Avenues; Jeremiah Alterio.
9 P. M.—1,762 Second Avenue; William Lamb; no damage.
9 P. M.—200 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street; Margaret Devran; damage slight.

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CAMARA SAILING EAST

Continued from Page 1.

boats on account of the supposed sympathy of its inhabitants with the insurgents. Scarcely a building of the capital except the Consulates was left intact and the streets were said to be filled with smoldering heaps of ruins and the bodies of the slain.

THE NEXT EXPEDITION.

A Treadmill to be Constructed to Give the Horses Exercise.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—According to the latest advices obtainable, the next expedition to the Philippines will not sail earlier than Monday or Tuesday next, and Gen. Merritt will follow a day or two later on the Newport. The entire battalion of the Third Artillery, now at the Presidio, will go with this squadron of transports.

For the purpose of exercising the 300 horses which will be taken to the Philippines, it is proposed to construct a long treadmill on the vessel to which they may be assigned.

Major Gen. Merritt has left the matter of embarkation to the control of Gen. Otis. It is expected to begin Sunday. The whole quota of troops, including those who are to go on the Newport with Gen. Merritt on Wednesday, as well as those which have been assigned to the Government transports scheduled to sail on Monday, number roughly 6,000 men.

The Indiana and Morgan City are ready, and to-day both vessels began to receive their fresh meat and put it into their ice chests. The Ohio is rapidly receiving her freight and will be ready by Monday.

The City of Para has most of her freight on board, and the Newport, which has come off the dry dock, is loading both freight and coal.

The Valencia will begin coaling to-morrow. The Puebla is still discharging, and men are busy on her new propeller, two blades of which have been broken. The Peru, which arrived to-day, will be taken by the Government for transport service. It will take two or three days to discharge her, and then she will be made ready for use in the fourth expedition.

SULLIVAN KNOCKS OUT HAWKINS

Boxing Bout at the Lenox Athletic Club Ended in the 22d Round.

For the first time since the ban was placed upon boxing in the greater city a knockout was witnessed last night in one of the boxing clubs. This occurred in a fight between Dal Hawkins of San Francisco and "Spike" Sullivan of Boston, which took place at the Lenox Athletic Club, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue. About 7,000 people were present, the largest crowd that has assembled in this club for a long time.

It was slated as a twenty-five-round bout, but in the twenty-second round "Spike" landed a heavy right swing on Hawkins's jaw and put him out. The fighting was very fierce throughout, and both men were covered with blood. The first blood was drawn by Hawkins in the seventh round, when he landed heavily with his left on Sullivan's right ear, and the blood trickled over the fighter's body. The men mixed up pretty well in this round, and it looked as if one of them would go out before it was over. When the bell sounded both were apparently in bad shape.

All through the fight Sullivan played for Hawkins's wind, getting in frequent blows over the abdomen. In the ninth round he landed a swing over Hawkins's left eye which cut the skin and caused a good deal of blood to flow.

In the twentieth round the Californian went down under a right swing on the jaw. He rolled over with a groan, and then lay still. The crowd thought he was out, but when Charlie White, the referee, had counted up to seven the man staggered up. He managed by boxing to keep from going out during the round, but the men clinched several times before the gong sounded.

At the beginning of the twenty-first round both men were very groggy. Sullivan was the fresher of the two, and he kept landing right swings on the jaw. Twice he drove his left full on Hawkins's nose. Hawkins then began to make a better showing, and got in two stiff left hooks on the Boston man's jaw which made the latter dizzy.

The men fought one minute and twenty-two seconds in the twenty-second round, and then Sullivan sent a right swing flush on the jaw. Hawkins went down on his face, and did not get up. The police jumped into the ring, but did no more than escort the fighters to their dressing rooms.

COLLAPSE OF CIRCUS TENT.

Windstorm Causes One Death and Numerous Injuries at a Performance at Sioux City, Iowa.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, June 24.—A severe windstorm struck this city to-night, blowing down the main tent of the Sells-Forepaugh Circus while a performance was in progress. The collapse of the canvas caused a panic, in which a score or more of persons were injured. One of them—Adolph Halversen of Sioux City—died soon afterward of his injuries. Frank Reynolds, an attache, is hurt internally and will probably die.

Fright took possession of the crowd, and a wild scramble for exits began. Scores of the employes of the circus were called into service in an attempt to calm the fears of the panic-stricken people and to save them from danger they were momentarily making greater by their headlong break for the open air. Many were trampled under foot or bruised by falling timbers as the structure collapsed.

A force of 450 men was put to work on the circus property, which was damaged to the extent of $10,000. Fortunately most of the animals in the menagerie had been taken away.

Western Railways and War Taxes.

CHICAGO, June 24.—Western railroads will bear the burden of the war revenue tax on bills of lading, receipts, and other forms of evidence of the acceptance of goods for shipment. Not all of the lines have yet decided to do so, but enough of the strong lines have declared intention of paying it to insure that all will follow their lead.

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COLORED MEN IN THE ARMY

There Soon Will Be Between 8,000 and 10,000 Negroes Among the Volunteers.

SEVERAL COMPLETE REGIMENTS

War Department Worried Somewhat by the Problem of Providing Officers for These Organizations.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—When the mustering in of new organizations under the second call is completed the volunteer army will include between 8,000 and 10,000 negro soldiers, and more negro officers than ever before were in the service of the United States.

Under the first volunteer call few colored troops were offered by the States, the restriction of the call to the National Guard having a tendency to shut out the colored men.

When the second call was issued the President let it be known that he would like to have an opportunity given to negro volunteers to enlist when new organizations were to be taken in.

In response to this suggestion seven companies of colored troops are to be mustered in in North Carolina, which, added to the three colored companies already in service from that State, will make a ten-company regiment of something more than 1,000 men. In Alabama a battalion of negro troops was taken in under the first call. Two battalions will be accepted under the second levy, so as to make a full colored regiment from the State. Two battalions of negro troops will be accepted from Virginia under the second call.

There is now at Camp Alger a colored battalion from Ohio, and one of the Massachusetts regiments includes some negro privates. In addition to these volunteers raised under the regular levies, four of the so-called immune regiments—the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth—will be composed of negroes.

In furnishing officers for these colored commands the War Department has had a serious problem to deal with. It is the President's desire to give the negroes a representation as officers. In the last war, when there were 91,789 negro troops—three-year men—in the Federal Army. The officers were white men.

When the proposition was made to place negro officers over some of the colored commands now being raised, the question how the officers' mess would be arranged when there were white and colored officers in the same regiment came up. That question remains to be settled.

The experiment of a negro regiment wholly officered by negroes is to be tried in the case of the North Carolina regiment, whose Colonel will be a colored man, and the only one of that rang in the army. In the Alabama regiment the officers will be white men. In the immune negro regiments there will be a mixture, the Colonels and other field officers and the Captains being white and the Lieutenants and other lesser officers black.

It is in this combination of white and colored officers that the color line is expected to cause trouble.

A regular army Lieutenant, who is engaged in mustering in negro companies for one of the immune regiments, said to-day that the men promised to make good soldiers.

"They are all right physically," he said. "Of course, most of them are illiterate, and they know nothing about military tactics, but with good officers and careful training they ought to fight well."

Army experts regard the officering of negro regiments with negroes as an experiment which may or may not turn out well. The negro needs to be led well, they say, to make a good fighter, and there is some doubt whether colored troops will follow one of their own race as well as they would a white officer.

STRICT PHYSICAL TESTS.

The Government Insists that Volunteers Must Stand the Regulation Examination in New Jersey.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey has not aroused much sympathy at the War Department by his complaint that the examining surgeons at work at the State camp were enforcing too high a physical standard upon applicants for enlistment in the volunteer army under the second call. In response to the Governor's long telegram, received last night, asking that more liberty of judgment be allowed the examining surgeons, Surgeon General Sternberg this morning sent the following reply:

"No special instructions have been given examining surgeons at Camp Voorhees. They should be governed by the regulations relating to the examination of recruits. I cannot recommend that the standard be lowered in view of the active field service required of the volunteer troops."

Gov. Voorhees's trouble is attributed to the fact that, instead of allowing the recruiting parties from the regiments already in service from the State to attend to the recruiting, he went ahead to get together men to fill the regiments to their maximum on his own account. This made a useless duplication of work, the applicants being first examined by the State surgeons and then by Government surgeons. Because the National regulations were more stringent than those of the State, many applicants were rejected, which is not considered surprising in view of the fact that in recruiting for the regular army only 20 per cent. of all applicants are ordinarily accepted. The intention of the War Department was to do the recruiting of volunteers without calling upon the State authorities, and Gov. Voorhees is the only Executive who has undertaken to regulate it in any manner.

LIGHT ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Important Organization Just Perfected at Chickamauga — Commanded by Brig. Gen. Williston.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, June 24.—The light artillery brigade, one of the most important organizations in the army, has been perfected. It is in command of Brig. Gen. E. B. Williston, and is part of the First Army Corps, commanded by Major Gen. Brooke.

The brigade now includes the following light batteries: Battery B, Pennsylvania, from Pittsburg, Capt. A. E. Hunt commanding; Twenty-seventh Light Battery, Indianapolis, Ind., Capt. J. B. Curtis commanding, Twenty-eighth Light Battery, Indianapolis, Ind., Capt. W. F. Ranke commanding; Battery A, Missouri, from St. Louis, Capt. F. M. Rumbold commanding; Battery A, Illinois, from Danville, Capt. O. P. Yeager commanding; Battery A. Georgia, from Atlanta, Capt. C. G. Bradley commanding; Battery B, Georgia, from Savannah, Capt. G. P. Walker commanding.

It also includes four batteries from Ohio, constituting a battalion, commanded by Major Charles T. Atwell, whose staff includes Major H. M. W. Moore, Surgeon; Capt. J. H. Perley, Quartermaster, and Lieut. H. O. Fulkerson, Adjutant. The Ohio batteries are: Battery A, Cleveland, Capt. George T. McConnel commanding; Battery C, Zanesville, Capt. C. W. Corbin commanding; Battery H. Columbus, Capt. F. T. Stewart commanding; Battery G. Newark, Capt. C. W. Miller commanding.

On the staff of the brigade as Adjutant General is Capt. J. E. Bloom, a lawyer, well known in New York City, having his office in the Equitable Building. Capt. Bloom will be recalled as the organizer of the First Regiment, Lafayette Post Brigade, and as a member of the Bankers and Brokers' Regiment Organization Committee. Capt. P. M. Lydig of New York City is the Brigade Commissary, and First Lieut. E. A. Millar, Sixth United States Artillery, is the General's aide de camp.

Nine of the batteries are equipped with four rifles each of a calibre of 3.2 inches. Most of the batteries have now recruited to their full strength of 173 enlisted men.

The camp of the brigade is about three-quarters of a mile northeast of Lytle Station and within the limits of Chickamauga Park. It is a model camp, and one of the most interesting in the park.

The batteries devote five hours every morning to drills on the open fields immediately adjoining Snodgrass Hill, where Gen. Thomas made his famous stand against the Confederate attack at the battle of Chickamauga in 1863.

The health of the command is very good, the number of sick being less than 2½ per cent. The completion of the equipment of the various batteries to a basis of six guns to each is rapidly under way.

It is anticipated that this command will be completely equipped and thoroughly drilled in time to participate, as a whole, in the Cuban campaign. The officers and men are straining every nerve to attain a perfect condition.

Deaths at Camp Alger.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Private Oscar Stone, Fourth Missouri, died this morning at 4 o'clock. The immediate cause of death was measles.

Private Schindal, Company E, Second Tennessee, who died yesterday, was buried to-day at Arlington.

COT EQUIPMENT AUXILIARY.

Much Satisfaction at the Work Done—List of Contributions.

Cot Equipment, Auxiliary No. 5, of the Red Cross Society, has expressed the greatest satisfaction in the progress they have made. The subscriptions and the association's members are increasing, and the best results are noticeable from the fifteen Summer branches.

On Monday the first Red Cross transport will leave for Cuba, carrying 100 cots from this auxiliary. In response to the call of the society for 500 cots, they were equipped and are awaiting transportation. Mrs. Metcalfe Bliss, President of the Auxiliary, and D. S. Cobb of the Red Cross Society personally selected the cots, examining all their details, to be sure that no comfort promised should be missing.

During the last three weeks $2,815 have been received from donations. Among the contributions are the following:

Burlington (Vt.) Branch, $480; Newport Branch, $325; Southampton Branch, $400; Scarborough Branch, $120; Stonebridge Branch, $80; Islip Branch, $30; Robert Sturgis, $220; Mrs. Percy Pyne, $200; Miss Grace Scoville, $100; Mrs. B. L. Swan, $100; Mrs. Metcalfe Bliss, $90; Mrs. F. G. Bourne, $50; Mrs. Reynal, $50; Francis D. Thornton, $50; Mrs. Robert M. Thompson, $45; Mrs. Luther C. Clark, $30; Mrs. William Iselin, $25; Mrs. Amos Eno, $25; Philip Rhinelander, $25; William D. Thompson, $25; Mgr. Mooney, $20; Grace Church, $20; Bishop Hall of Vermont, $10.

WORK OF THE RED CROSS.

More Than Seventeen Thousand Dollars Now at the Society's Disposal.

The work of the Red Cross Society is rapidly enlarging, and the plans for future efforts are on much more extensive lines. The society has at its disposal at present $17,150.52. A monthly income of $1,987 is also received by gifts of philanthropists. Early in the week a letter was received from William K. Vanderbilt, in which he pledged himself to give $100 monthly until the end of the war.

At present fifteen nurses are in Tampa, and they will soon be sent to Cuba. A conservative estimate places the number of nurses needed before the close of the war at 400. These will be supported entirely by the Red Cross Society from the contributions received, and arrangements are being made to care for 100 at once, if necessary.

The supply depot, at 552 Broadway, is almost filled with gifts and contributions from the various auxiliaries. Among the supplies there are books, clothing, cots, and, in fact, nearly everything for the soldiers' comfort and welfare from a shoe to an ambulance.

WOMEN'S PATRIOTIC RELIEF.

Meeting in Williamsburg at Which the Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon Talks.

An enthusiastic meeting was held last night by the Women's Patriotic Relief Association of Brooklyn in St. John's Methodist Church, at Wilson Street and Bedford Avenue, Williamsburg. Mrs. Charles E. Bertram was in charge of the singing, and when the chorus raised their voices to the tune of "Rally Round the Flag, Boys," the enthusiasm reached its highest pitch.

Mrs. Scrimgeour delivered a short address, and was followed by the Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon, who spoke of his experiences during his recent visit to Tampa. In strong terms he denounced the canteens in the National encampment, and declared that, by permitting them, the Government committed a crime against the morals of the soldiers. Mr. Dixon then expressed his opinion to the effect that Havana's fortifications could defy all the navies of the world. In concluding, Dr. Dixon said that, although there were some grand people among the Cubans, the majority are a degenerate race, and their salvation is not worth the cost of the war.

PROVISIONS FOR THE RELIEF.

Vessel to be Well Supplied with a Variety of Food.

Lieut. J. C. Crabbs of the Hospital Ship Relief yesterday made a requisition on the Commissary Department for provisions for the ship. The supply includes many tons of fresh and canned meats, vegetables and delicacies.

The Women's National War Relief Association, of which Mrs. U. S. Grant is President, has donated $1,900 for the carbonating plant, $375 for electric fans, and $300 for purchasing green linings for the awnings. They also furnished 600 abdominal bandages, 300 bags of tobacco and 300 pipes for the marines at Camp McCalla.

The Knickerbocker Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution have donated $100 and a large number of books. The Mary Washington Colonial Daughters of the American Revolution have given $300. Fifty dollars was received from the Defenders' Auxiliary Corps of Brooklyn. A number of women who live in the Majestic Hotel have supplied 500 cases of wine, 100 dozen jars of assorted jelly, and fifty cases of soup.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY CORPS.

That of the 47th Regiment May Disband Because of Troubles.

There is a possibility of the disbandment of the Women's Auxiliary Corps of the Forty-seventh Regiment, owing to dissensions and petty jealousies which brought things to a head at the occasion of the three days' fair held last week. This fact became apparent at a meeting held yesterday afternoon at the armory of the regiment, Marcy Avenue and Lynch Street, Williamsburg, when Mrs. C. F. Way, Mrs. Madeline Serenbetz, and Mrs. Marietta Ainman, the recording, financial, and corresponding secretaries of the organization, asked that their resignations be accepted. Mrs. Way declared that she and the other two women yielded to the machinations of a certain coterie opposed to them.

All attempts to induce Mrs. Way and the others to reconsider their resignations having proved futile, Miss Libbey, a daughter of the Captain; Mrs. Fredricks and Mrs. Robert Jackson were elected their respective successors.

Women of the Seventy-first.

More than 100 women were present at the weekly meeting of the Seventy-first Regiment Relief Corps, held at the armory yesterday afternoon. The corps is working as rapidly as possible to get supplies to send to the regiment. Last week several bolts of unbleached muslin and flannel were received. Other contributions which have been received and are especially wanted are cereals, clam bouillion, and compressed chocolate. These are applicable to the use of troops in a hot climate. The corps is co-operating with the Veterans' Association of the regiment. Following the business meeting yesterday Miss E. M. Lindley gave a practical lesson in emergency bandaging.

Money for the Red Cross Relief.

Treasurer Tappen of the Red Cross Relief Committee received $1,266 at the headquarters, 320 Broadway, yesterday. Some of the contributions were: George Coppell, $250; Baring, Magoun & Co., $250; William R. Stewart, $250; Joseph Soth & Co., $100; China and Japan Trading Company, $100; William Ryle & Co., $100; Columbia University Auxiliary, $55; William Schroeder & Co., $50; Charles E. Hauseet, $25; Mrs. J. Rhinelander Stevens, $25.

Jewish Women Contribute.

The Jewish Women's Auxiliary Corps yesterday sent to the headquarters of the Red Cross relief, at 552 Broadway, seven large cases of supplies. They consist of rubber sheets and other hospital appliances. The relief has issued a call for strong packing cases. Thick, coarse tar paper is also wanted in order to pack the goods to be sent South.

Fine Portrait of General Shafter, in colors, free with The Criterion. A splendid number, out to-day. Ten cents. All newsdealers. —Adv.

REVENUE SERVICE HEROES

President Wishes to Reward the Hudson's Crew for Rescuing the Winslow at Cardenas.

WILL ASK CONGRESS TO ACT

Thanks and Medals for Lieut. McComb and His Officers and Men—Capt. Hodgsden's Bravery at Manila Recognized.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—President McKinley will not allow the brave men of the Revenue Marine Service to go unnoticed or unrewarded for heroic acts in this war. He has read of several instances of gallant conduct in that service, and it is understood that he shares with Secretary Gage the opinion that it is only just to the man who has won recognition to offer it in a public and generous way.

It is probable that in a few days the President will send to Congress a message upon which he is now at work, calling attention to the heroic conduct of Lieut. Newcomb, in command of the revenue cutter Hudson at Cardenas, when he ran into the fire of the Spanish batteries to secure the torpedo boat Winslow at the time that Ensign Bagley was killed and Lieut. Bernadou wounded. The President, it is learned, will commend the heroic act and will recommend that Newcomb and his officers and men be thanked by Congress and that Newcomb receive a gold medal, each other officer of the Hudson a silver medal, and each member of the crew a bronze medal as a token of appreciation of brave service. The message also may suggest promotion for Lieut. Newcomb, but this is not certain.

Capt. Hodgsden, who commanded the revenue cutter McCulloch in the battle of Manila Bay, also will be commended to Congress, with the request that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized, as a recognition of his meritorious conduct, to place him on the permanent orders list, with full pay. Capt. Hodgsden is fifty-three years old, has seen many years of service, and cannot be retired, as there is no system of retirement applicable to the revenue cutter service.

OFFICIAL PRAISE FOR LIEUT. BLUE.

Secretary Long Commends His Work in Discovering Cervera.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Secretary Long has addressed the following letter of commendation to Lieut. Victor Blue of the Suwanee, attached to Admiral Sampson's Squadron:

Navy Department, June 20, 1898.

Sir:

1. The department is in receipt of the following cablegram, dated Mole St. Nicholas, June 13, 1898, from Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson, United States Navy, commander in chief United States naval force, North Atlantic Squadron:

"Lieut. Blue just returned, after a detour of seventy statute miles, to observe in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. He reports the Spanish fleet all there."

2. The department realizes that this simple cablegram is evidence that your efforts in making this detour into the heart of the enemy's country, by which you ascertained information very much desired, must have been attended with great risk of your personal safety, and that you possessed the coolness, nerve, and bravery requisite to perform such duty under trying circumstances. Undoubtedly, it must have been gratifying to the commander in chief to know that the confidence he reposed in you to perform this duty was not misplaced, and the department takes much pleasure in highly commending you for this service, and feels sure that your action will prove to be an example for your brother officers to emulate, and a most favorable augury for your future career in a service already distinguished by the personal heroism of its members. Very respectfully,

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

Ensign Mallory Rewarded.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Secretary of the Navy Long has discovered and rewarded another naval hero in the person of Ensign D. F. Mallory of the Apache, who rescued Robert Hunter, a landsman, from drowning at Newport News some days ago. A board of inquiry looked into the affair and reported to the Secretary that but for the efforts of Ensign Mallory, put forth at the imminent risk of his own life, Hunter would have drowned. In recognition of Mallory's bravery Secretary Long wrote him a flattering official letter, tendering him the warmest commendation of the department for this courageous act, and informing him that an account of the incident has been inscribed on his record. Ensign Mallory is a new appointee in the service.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

The Battalion from This City Is Rapidly Being Completed.

A detachment of fifty-four men, under command of Lieut. Hough, forming part of the New York battalion of the First Regiment of United States Volunteer Engineers, left the Grand Central Station at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon for the camp at Peekskill. At the station they were reinforced by a detachment of thirty men from Philadelphia, Norfolk, and Boston, also destined for the camp.

The following is the list of men, and their occupations, who went to camp yesterday from this city:

Gustave Deutchle	Contractor's man.
William Gartz	Sailor.
John Stendt	Blacksmith.
Fred Wenzel	Contractor's man.
G. H. Shine	Blacksmith.
Byron Stevens	Electrician.
P. F. O'Shaughnessy	Contractor's man.
Thomas F. Burke	Contractor's man.
John R. Harper	Contractor's man.
Charles A. Buddenbohm	Carpenter.
M. F. Flynn	Mecnanic.
Charles F. Daley	Contractor's man.
John J. Lovett	Mechanic.
Thomas J. Donnelly	Boatman.
Edward J. McGinnis	Contractor's man.
M. H. O'Brien	Contractor's man.
C. B. L. Mellin	Mechanic.
John Rochford	Contractor's man.
P. Seibert	Contractor's man.
Irving Coon	Contractor's man.
R. F. Downey	Mecnanic.
David Quinn	Steam engineer.
L. Hadden	Cook.
J. J. Hayes	Contractor's man.
Thomas A. Drew	Steam engineer.
P. J. Sullivan	Contractor's man.
W. H. Cox	Contractor's man.
Charles Ulrich	Contractor's man.
D. W. Kinnear	Contractor's man.
T. W. St. John	Explosives.
William E. Sherwood	Carpenter.
D. W. Lenahan	Contractor's man.
J. E. Robinson	Steam engineer.
Hall Greer	Contractor's man.
George W. Garrett	Rigger.
William E. Clum	Carpenter.
John Devine	Railroad man.
George Heiner	Steam engineer.
George W. Lee	Contractor's man.
C. J. McBride	Lineman.
A. J. McNamara	Contractor's man.
E. W. Muzzy	Electrician.
G. H. Wood	Railroad man.
W. A. Ward	Contractor's man.
Archibald Cameron	Mechanic.
Benjamin Peate	Steam engineer.
E. J. Hennessy	Miscellaneous.
T. M. Fallon	Millwright.
F. C. Wheeler	Draughtsman.
P. I. Haas	Topographer.
James Cranford	Explosives.
T. F. Dowd	Contractor's man.
Charles Ward	Plumber.
E. F. Quirk	Contractor's man.

At the recruiting office, 335 Broadway, the rush to volunteer was continued yesterday. The advertisement for second-class privates, laborers, &c., has met a generous response, but the physicians are exercising the same care in selecting these as the men of higher rank. There are now 15 officers and 247 men in the camp, and it is expected that the battalion from this city will be completed this week. Up to last night 605 men were examined, out of which 260 were selected for service.

CERTIFICATES THAT ARE TAXED.

Recent Decision of the Secretary of the Treasury.

ALBANY, June 24.—Certificates for the formation of domestic corporations and all certificates supplemental thereto as well as certificates filed by foreign corporations to transact business in this State, and nearly all other certificates filed with the Secretary of State, are subject to war tax under a decision given to Secretary of State Palmer by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The latter holds that the first provision of Section 17 of the War Revenue act exempts from the ten-cent-stamp tax certificates of incorporation and certified copies of these or other certificates issued by the Secretary of State in the discharge solely of duties imposed on him by the State law.

B. Altman & Co.

GLOVES FOR SUMMER WEAR, IN CHAMOIS, SILK, SUEDE LISLE, TAFFETA, ETC.

ASSIGNMENTS OF OFFICERS.

A Board Appointed to Examine Applicants for the Position of Second Lieutenant.

Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank, at Governors Island, yesterday received orders instructing him to make the following assignments: Second Lieut. Walter L. Clark of the United States Volunteer Signal Corps, to inspect the military telegraph lines and electrical insulation at Salem, N. J.; Fort Mott, N. J., and Fort Delaware, Del.; Lieut. William S. Whitehead of the Third Regiment, Volunteer Engineers, to report to Brig. Gen. Alexander M. Pennington, at Camp Black, and assume duty as General's aide de camp; Capt. George B. Duncan, Assistant Adjutant General of United States volunteers, to report for duty to Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry at Newport News.

A special board of officers to examine applicants for the position of Second Lieutenant in the regular army has been ordered to convene at the Army Building next Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. The board will be composed of Lieut. Col. J. Morris Brown, Deputy Surgeon General; Major J. D. Hall, Surgeon; Major John R. Myrick, Fifth Artillery; Capt. Anthony W. Vogdes, Fifth Artillery, and Capt. Thomas R. Adams, Fifth Artillery. Second Lieut. Charles H. Paine of the Thirteenth Infantry will act as Recorder.

This examination is in accordance with the new law reorganizing the army and necessitating the appointment of 200 additional Second Lieutenants. President McKinley recently nominated 195 Second Lieutenants, and these nominees are to present themselves for examination. Of these 195, 89 are known to be college graduates, 50 having been honor men in their classes. In all, sixty-seven different institutions are represented. Forty-eight of these candidates are now in the volunteer service and thirteen are enlisted men in the regular army. The New Yorkers who have been nominated are

William A. Talcott, Jr., private, Seventy-first; James Frederick Howell, graduate Cornell University; William M. Copp, private, Seventh Regiment; Charles Sidney Haight, Lieutenant, Squad A; Charles R. Hickox, Jr., private, Squad A; George Hyslop Knox, Sergeant, Seventh; Stephen H. Mould, First Lieutenant, National Guard; Hudson Taylor Patten, Raymond Sheldon, Henry Edward Knight, privates, Company K, Fourteenth; George Degrasse Catlin, student, Columbia University; G. Beekman, Corporal, Troop A; Alfred B. Maclay, private, Squad A; William Ramsen Webb, graduate Berkeley School; Charles F. Bates, formerly private, Eighth United States Infantry; Edwin Chase Hoyt, private, Troop A; John Fulton Berrian Mitchell, Jr., graduate Berkeley School; William R. Doores, graduate Cornell; Warren Jacobs, graduate as Sergeant of cadets, Peekskill Military Academy; Frederick W. Phisterer, honor graduate, Cornell; James Brady Mitchell, Second Lieutenant, Forty-first Separate Company, and James Musgrove Arrtsen Darrach, Troop A.

Frederick Kopper, formerly Colonel of the Seventy-first Regiment, was mustered into the army as First Lieutenant of the Seventy-first Volunteer Regiment by the recruiting officer at Governors Island yesterday.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO STOCK.

Miss Garrett Sells 20,000 Shares to a New York Syndicate Favorable to Reorganization.

BALTIMORE, June 24.—It was developed in financial circles to-day that Miss Mary Garrett has sold her 20,000 shares of Baltimore and Ohio stock to a New York syndicate favorable to reorganization. The stock was sold in two lots of 10,000 each, and the price paid was $10 per share.

Miss Garrett has also disposed of 5,000 shares of Consolidated Coal Company stock at $35 per share. This latter stock is considered a paying investment; the coal lands are in Western Maryland and West Virginia. The stock was sold several months ago, but the fact was not generally known until to-day.

All sorts of rumors were in circulation as to the cause of the sale, but it is understood that Miss Garrett unloaded her stock because she was unwilling to hold assets that paid so poorly. Sixty-five thousand shares of Baltimore and Ohio were held by the Garrets and Fricks of Baltimore. Mrs. Robert Garrett, Mrs. T. Harrison Garrett, and her children, and the Fricks, who are connected with the late Robert Garrett by marriage, still retain 45,000 shares.

Miss Mary Garrett is the daughter of the late John W. Garrett and sister of the late Robert Garrett. She has long been considered the wealthiest woman in Maryland, and is regarded by bankers as an excellent financier. She is probably better posted on railroads and their intricacies than any woman in the world, and for years was her father's private secretary and often his confidential adviser. Miss Garrett is still a thorough woman of business, and keeps three secretaries at her Mount Vernon Place mansion to assist her in keeping account of her varied interests.

COLORED MEN FIGHT A DUEL.

One Principal Seriously and a Spectator Slightly Wounded.

William Fitzhugh and Arthur E. Curtis, colored, fought a duel in Jersey City last night. The contest occurred in Charles Jackson's saloon, 48 Montgomery Street. As a result Curtis was wounded, probably fatally, and Pleasant Johnson, a spectator, also colored, was slightly wounded.

Fitzhugh and Curtis quarreled some time ago because of the former's attention to Mrs. Curtis. Each swore to kill the other at sight, and armed themselves with revolvers with that intention. Curtis lives at 156 York Street, but Fitzhugh, who is a musician and plays a mandolin in saloons, has no home. The two men met in Jackson's saloon. Each drew his revolver and began to fire. Curtis fired two shots, both bullets going wild. Fitzhugh fired three shots. The first struck Curtis in the left shoulder, the second in the abdomen, and the third struck Pleasant Johnson in the shoulder.

Fitzhugh then ran out of the saloon, followed by Curtis. There the latter fell to the sidewalk, and Fitzhugh escaped to New York. Curtis was taken to the City Hospital. Johnson's wound, which was slight, was dressed by Dr. Rector.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Judge John Davis, United States Supreme Court, Washington.

ASTOR—Dr. A. H. Lee, Washington.

EVERETT—Charles E. Fox, United States Navy.

FIFTH AVENUE—Lieut. Gov. W. M. Crane, Massachusetts; Prof. Alfred C. Dickey, Pittsburg; ex-Gov. Royal C. Taft, Rhode Island.

GILSEY—J. B. Houston, United States Navy.

HOFFMAN—Major H. F. Bulwer, England; Dr. C. P. Kindelberger, United States Navy.

HOLLAND—Congressman G. Newlands, Reno, Nev.

IMPERIAL—Col W. G. MacIntyre, Springfield, Ill.; James Elverson, Jr., Philadelphia.

MANHATTAN—J. Parker Fiske, Boston.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Corrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; M. A. Heilbrun, cloaks; Hotel Vendome.

Crocker, A., Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; W. H. Crocker, notions and fancy goods; 564 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

Cutler & Co., Fort Smith, Ark.; J. W. Cutler, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Dwyer Brothers, New Orleans, La.; W. H. Dwyer, domestics and dress goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; C. E. Greene, rugs; 45 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.

Meyer, J., & Sons, Richmond, Va.; R. E. Slaughter, carpets and rugs; 51 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Wear & Boogher Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. E. King, linings; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Williams-Richardson Company, New Orleans, La.; A. A. Castenado, notions, millinery, and furnishing goods; 51 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The following-named general officers will proceed to the places hereinafter specified and report as indicated: Brig. Gen. Henry T. Douglas, United States Volunteers, to Jacksonville and report to the Commanding General Seventh Army Corps for assignment to duty with that corps; Brig. Gen. Charles P. Mattocks, United States Volunteers, to Chickamauga National Park and report to the Commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty with the Third Army Corps; Brig. Gen. Mark W. Sheafe, United States Volunteers, to Falls Church, Va., and report to the Commanding General Second Army Corps for assignment to duty with that corps.

Second Lieut. Frank P. Tate, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, hitherto directed to report to Major William A. Glassford, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, Chickamauga Park, will take station at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia.

First Lieut. Charles E. Walker, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, is assigned to duty at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia.

Second Lieut. William R. Smith, First Artillery, is detailed for temporary recruiting service during the vacation at the United States Military Academy and he will proceed to Charlotte, N. C., and relieve Capt. Charles L. Davis, Tenth Infantry, of his recruiting duties at that place.

Capt. Charles L. Davis, Tenth Infantry, will proceed to Raleigh, N. C., and report to the Governor of North Carolina for duty pertaining to the National Guard of that State.

First Lieut. William S. Graves, Seventh United States Infantry, is temporarily detailed as Acting Judge Advocate of the Department of the Columbia and will report to the Commanding General of that department for duty.

Major Evylyn S. Garnett, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Tampa and report to the Commanding General Fourth Army Corps for assignment to duty as Chief Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of a division commander in that corps.

Major John P. Story, Seventh Artillery, is assigned to temporary duty as Acting Inspector General at Headquarters Department of the East and will perform the duties of that position in addition to his present duties.

Second Lieut. Robert McCleave, United States Infantry, will proceed at once to Newport News, Va., reporting upon arrival to the general officer commanding troops at that point for transportation to Santiago de Cuba, to which point he will proceed and report to the commanding officer of the Second Infantry for duty with that regiment.

First Lieut. George T. Langhorne, First Cavalry, will report to Brig. Gen. George A. Garretson, United States Volunteers, for appointment and duty as aide de camp.

Second Lieut. John F. Stephens, Tenth Infantry, will proceed without delay to Island Lake, Mich., and report to Capt. R. J. C. Irvine, Eleventh Infantry, mustering officer, for duty as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence in connection with the muster-in of Michigan volunteers.

Major James B. Houston, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, having completed his duties in the office of the Paymaster General of the army, will report to the commanding General, Department of the East, for assignment to duty with station in New York City.

Major George W. Fishback, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed at once to Fort Delaware, Del., and pay the troops stationed at that post.

First Lieut. Henry C. Hodges, Jr., Twenty-second Infantry, is relieved from further duty at Fort McPherson, Ga., and will proceed to Fort Crook, Neb., and relieve First Lieut. William A. Campbell, Twenty-second Infantry, from duty at that post. Lieut. Campbell, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to join his regiment.

Major James C. Mullikin, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Chickamauga National Park and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty as Chief Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of advisory commander in the Third Army Corps.

The following-named additional Paymasters, United States Volunteers, having completed their duties in the office of the Paymaster General of the army, will proceed to Atlanta and report for duty and station to the Chief Paymaster, Department of the Gulf: Major Winfield M. Clark, Major Joseph S. Wilkins, Major William H. Thrift, William D. Hinckley, Clerk in the Inspector General's office, Department of the Gulf, Atlanta, and Francis O. Lindew, messenger in the Inspector General's office, Department of the Lakes, Chicago, will proceed to Chickamauga Park, and report for duty to Lieut. Col. P. D. Vroom, Inspector General, First Corps and M. J. Norton, messenger in the Inspector General's office, Department of the Gulf, will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to Col. G. H. Burton, Inspector General United States Army.

Leave of absence until further orders is granted Capt. E. M. Weaver, Jr., Second Artillery, to enable him to accept the commission of Lieutenant Colonel of the Fifth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Major Campbell E. McMichael, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, will report to Major Gen. James H. Wilson, United States Volunteers, at Chickamauga National Park, for assignment to temporary duty on his staff, and upon the formation of the Sixth Army Corps will be assigned to duty upon the staff of the division commander in that corps.

Second Lieut. Johnson Hagood, Jr., First Artillery, will proceed to Newport News, Va., and report to Brig. Gen. Henry M. Duffield, United States Volunteers, for appointment and duty as aide de camp.

Capt. Robert L. Brown, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed at once to Camp Alger, near Falls Church, Va., and report to the commanding General, Second Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Assistant Quartermaster.

Second Lieut. Frank H. Martin, Second Regiment Volunteer Engineers, will proceed to Mobile and report to Brig. Gen. James Rush Lincoln, United States Volunteers, for assignment to duty as aide de camp.

Second Lieut. James A. Lynch, Fifteenth Infantry, will report without delay to Lieut. Col. Michael Cooney, Seventh Cavalry, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Grant, Arizona Territory, for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

The resignation by Capt. Erasmus M. Weaver, Jr., United States Army, (artillery arm,) of his commission as Captain and Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers only has been accepted by the President, to take effect June 4.

A board of officers, to consist of Col. Duncan N. Hood, Second United States Volunteer Infantry, and Capt. Frank H. Edmunds, First Infantry, is appointed, to meet at New Orleans at the call of the senior member for the examination of such applicants for commissions in the Second United States Volunteer Infantry as may appear before it.

The extension of leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Capt. John McA. Webster, Twenty-second Infantry, is still further extended four months on account of disability.

Major Joseph B. Girard, Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., vice Major Junius L. Powell, Surgeon, who is hereby relieved.

Second Lieut. John W. L. Phillips, Eleventh Infantry, will report to Major Camillo C. C. Carr, Eighth Cavalry, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., at such time as he may be required by the board for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Lieut. Col. Edmund Rice, Inspector General United States Volunteers, will report to the Major General commanding the army for assignment to duty.

Navy.

A. W. Barnes is appointed Paymaster's Clerk on the nomination of Paymaster J. A. Mudd for duty at the Key West Naval Station.

Ensign W. Manion is ordered to the Hawk.

Chief Engineer C. P. Howell has permission to leave the hospital at Norfolk and go to the hospital at New York for treatment.

Lieut. G. C. Hanus is detached from command of the Free Lance and ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

Chief Engineer D. P. Jones, retired, is detached from all duty previously assigned and ordered to Thurlow, Penn., to inspect engineer material.

Lieut. J. T. Russell, retired, is detached from the League Island Navy Yard and ordered home.

Naval Constructor J. G. Tawresey is detached from duty in connection with auxiliary vessels at New York and ordered to resume his duty at Cramps' Yard, detached from Cramps' Yard July 5, and ordered to the Portsmouth Navy Yard July 6.

Charles Wouters is appointed Acting Boatswain and ordered to the Katahdin.

Emil H. Eyche is appointed Acting Boatswain and ordered to the Newark.

Chief Engineer D. Smith, retired, is detached from Harrisburg, Penn., and ordered to Steelton, Penn., to inspect engineer material.

Chief Engineer J. W. Thomson, retired, is detached from Thurlow, Penn., as inspector of steel and ordered to remain there as inspector of engineer material.

Assistant Engineer B. H. Warren, retired, is detached as inspector of steel at Munhall and ordered to Pittsburg as inspector of engineer material.

Sailmaker G. Van Mater is detached as Inspector of steel at Pittsburg and ordered to remain there as Inspector of hull material.

Sailmaker M. F. Watkins is detached as Inspector of engineer material and ordered to Nicetown, Penn., as Inspector of hull material.

Carpenter P. L. Mager is detached as Inspector of steel at Thurlow and ordered to remain there as Inspector of hull material.

Lieut. William Kilburn is detached from command of the Aileen and ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

Lieut. H. Minett is detached from the command of the Viking and ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

Lieut. A. W. Dodd is detached from command of the Restless and ordered to the Bureau of Equipment.

Chief Engineer G. W. Roche's order to Mobile to inspect the Powhatan is modified and he is ordered to remain at Mobile in connection with work on vessels.

Lieut. R. C. Hull is detached from the Bureau of Equipment and ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

Assistant Surgeon H. J. Johnson is detached from the Terror and ordered to the Peoria.

Lieut. R. P. Forshew is ordered to command the Aileen.

Lieut. W. F. Ford is ordered to command the Free Lance.

Lieut. W. L. R. Emmett is detached from the Justin and ordered to the Bureau of Equipment.

Ensign H. E. Williams is dropped from the naval service.

Ensign D. F. Mallory has received a letter of commendation.

Warrant Machinist T. Keenan's appointment is cancelled.

Lieuts. W. L. Sparks and C. E. Fitch, Ensign R. A. Moorehead, and Warrant Machinist C. Campbell are ordered to the Franklin.

Assistant Engineer R. B. McLarens's appointment is cancelled.

Joseph M. Mitchelson, John S. Muckle, Alonzo Gartley, Courtland K. Bolles, and George C. Stout of the Pennsylvania Naval Militia; James H. Colwell, 1,823 G Street, Washington; Spencer F. B. Biddle, Elberon, N. J., and Charles E. Littlefield, Winterport, Me., are appointed Lieutenants.

Edwin C. Rhoads of the Pennsylvania Naval Militia; W. G. Mayer, Waterville, N. Y.; John McIntvre 67 Second Street, Brooklyn, and Henry L. Thompson are appointed Lieutenants, junior grade.

Louis E. Marie, Alexander W. Russell, Jr., George M. Heins, William J. Rodgers, and Henry H. Smith of the Pennsylvania Naval Militia are appointed Ensigns.

Michael A. Chambers, 10 Daniel Street, Salem, Mass., and William B. Carswell, New Castle, Del., are appointed Passed Assistant Engineers.

Joseph H. Howatt, 295 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, is appointed Assistant Engineer.

Andrew F. Hall is appointed boatswain, and ordered to the Boston Navy Yard.

W. F. Burke, J. M. Squier, J. J. Delaney, W. G. Morrison, and G. E. Kammerer of the California Naval Militia are appointed mates.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	4:29	Sun sets	7:34	Moon sets	11:00

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	11:29	Gov. Isl'd	11:44	H. Gate	....
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	11:31	Gov. Isl'd	11:47	H. Gate	1:33

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JUNE 25.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alexandra, London	....	....
Altai, Kingston, &c	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Chester, Queenstown and Southampton	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Chicago, Newcastle	....	....
Colorado, Hull	....	....
El Paso, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Holstein, Port au Prince	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kaiser Friedrich, Southampton and Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
La Navarre, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Minnewaska, London	....	....
Origen, Barbados, Para, &c.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Poloso, La Plata	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Portia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Thingvalla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Manitoba, La Plata	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
TUESDAY, JUNE 28.		
Alliança, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Trave, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saginaw, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29.		
Dorset, Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
George W. Clyde, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Southampton	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Teutonic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 1 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Post Office Notice.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China and Japan which arrived at Tacoma per steamer Olympia, are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Saturday, June 25.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JUNE 25.

Cluden, Amsterdam, June 11.
Jersey City, Swansea, June 11.
Kansas City, Savannah, June 22.
Menantic, Swansea, June 11.
Mendola, Hamburg, June 9.
Port Victor, Shields, June 4.
Ravenshough, Gibraltar, June 11.
Robina, Gibraltar, June 9.

SUNDAY, JUNE 26.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, June 16.
La Bourgogne, Havre, June 18.
Massapequa, Swansea, June 14.
Mississippi, London, June 14.
Scottish Prince, Shields, June 12.

MONDAY, JUNE 27.

Algiers, New Orleans, June 21.
Delaware, Jacksonville, June 24.
Fontabelle, St. Croix, June 25.
Georgic, Liverpool, June 17.
La France, Para, June 15.
Mohawk, London, June 16.
Prins Willem V., Port au Prince, June 21.
Westhall, Pauillac, June 13.
Winifreda, London, June 16.

TUESDAY, JUNE 28.

Adirondack, Port Limon, June 21.
Algiers, New Orleans, June 21.
Anchoria, Glasgow, June 18.
Pretoria, St. Thomas, June 22.
Sportsman, Gibraltar, June 13.
Westernland, Antwerp, June 17.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29.

Martello, Hull, June 15.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, June 18.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30.

Koenigin Luise, Bremen, June 18.
Lennox, Gibraltar, June 16.
Servia, Liverpool, June 21.

Arrived—Friday, June 24.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool June 18 and Queenstown 19th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. East of Fire Island at 12:17 A. M. 25th.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Clarke, Liverpool June 14, with mdse. to the White Star Line. South of Fire Island at 5:41 P. M.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savanah June 21, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

U. S. Lighthouse SS Zizgania. Passed in Quarantine at 7:18 A. M.

SS Strathness, (Br.,) Durdin, Swansea June 9, in ballast to master. Arrived at the Bar at 11:45 A. M.

SS Princess Anne, Hulphers, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Seminole, Bearse, Jacksonville June 21 and Charleston 22d, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Albers, Hamburg June 16 and Southampton and Cherbourg 17th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5:25 A. M.

SS Felbridge, (Br.,) Work, Newport News June 22, in ballast to Barber & Co.

SS Romla, (Br.,) Ostergard, Newport News June 22, in ballast to Simpson, Spence & Young.

SS Florence, Evans, Baltimore June 17, in ballast to John Curtin.

SS Palatia, (Ger.,) Karlowa, Hamburg June 12, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7:35 A. M.

SS American, (Dutch,) Butz, Rotterdam June 12, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Edam, (Dutch,) Brunsma, Amsterdam June 11, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. East of Fire Island at 7:19 P. M.

Ship Columbus, (Ger.,) Stover, Singapore Feb. 25, with mdse. to James W. Phyfe & Co.—vessel to George E. Varrelmann.

Bark Emita, Praya, Brunswick 7 ds., with lumber to Hilton Dodge Lumber Company—vessel to Swan & Son.

Brig Arcot, (of Machias,) Catts, Monte Christi 16 ds., with logwood to order—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., June 24, 9:30 P. M., southwest, light breeze, partly cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Harald, (Nor.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Teuby, (Br.,) for Falmouth, Eng.
SS Strathallan, (Br.,) for Baltimore.
SS Europe, (Br.,) for London.
SS Ardandhu, (Br.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS Henry Dumois, (Nor.,) for Haitian Ports.
SS Richmond, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Cedardene, (Br.,) for Falmouth, Eng.
SS Uller, (Nor.,) for Sanchez.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk, &c.
SS Talbot, (Br.,) for Falmouth, Eng.
SS Manar, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Myrtledene, (Br.,) for St. John, N. B.
SS City of Augusta, for Savannah.
SS Aldborough, (Br.,) for Norfolk.

Notice to Mariners.

LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN—LOUISIANA.

New Canal Light Station.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about July 7, 1898, a fog bell will be established at this station, at the entrance to the New Canal from Lake Pontchartrain, five miles northerly from New Orleans, to be struck by machinery, during thick or foggy weather, a single blow every 30 seconds.

The bell tower is a square, white, pyramidal structure, standing about 10 feet northerly from the lighthouse.

Pass Manchac Light Station.—On the same date a fog bell will be established at this station, at the mouth of Pass Manchac, between Lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain, to be struck by machinery, during thick or foggy weather, a single blow every 30 seconds.

The bell tower is a square, white, pyramidal structure, standing about 10 feet southerly from the light tower.

LAKE MAUREPAS.

Amite River Light Station.—On the same date a fog bell will be established at this station, in Lake Maurepas, near the mouth of the Amite River, to be struck by machinery, during thick or foggy weather, a single blow every 30 seconds.

The bell tower is a square, white, pyramidal structure, immediately adjoining the lighthouse on its easterly side.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," Pages 156 and 158, Nos. 920, 922, and 923, respectively, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Eighth Lighthouse District, 1898," Page 19.

Miscellaneous.

BREMEN, June 24.—In the cargo of the SS Falshaw, (Br.,) Capt. Storm, which arr. here June 16 from New Orleans May 19, the surveyors find that 456 bales of cotton were damaged by water, used in extinguishing a fire which occurred on board, before the Falshaw sld. from New Orleans.

LONDON, June 24.—Bark Flora, (Nor.,) Capt. Gjertsen, from Shediac May 28 for Glasson, has arrived in the River Lune, near Glasson, showing a heavy list and with her mizzen topmast down.

Bark Vineta, (Nor.,) Capt. Pedersen, from Brunswick May 5 for Goole, which arr. off Hull June 22, while lying anchored in Hull Roads last night was run into and had her stem damaged and head gear carried away by the SS Norma from Goole Bridge, which had top hamper damaged.

By Cable.

LONDON, June 24.—SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Engelbart, (from Bremen,) sld. from Southampton for New York at 3 P. M. to-day.

SS Georgian, (Br.,) Capt. Parker, sld. from London for New York to-day.

SS Bulgaria, (Ger.,) Capt. Schmidt, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Turanian, (Br.,) Capt. Wythe, from New York via Liverpool, arr. at Greenock to-day.

SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, from New York via Cherbourg for Hamburg, arr. at Southampton to-day and proceeded, and passed Hurst Castle at 3:20 A. M.

SS Mobile, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, from London for New York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Strathgyle, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New York for Hamburg, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from New York, arr. at Queenstown at 6:16 P. M. to-day and proceeded for Liverpool.

SS Auretta, (Br.,) Capt. Ross, from New York, arr. at Queenstown to-day.

SS William Storrs, (Br.,) Capt. Danish, from New York for Bordeaux, arr. at Pauillac to-day.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, sld. from Liverpool for New York to-day.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Skjodt, from New York for Christiansand, &c., passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Herschel, (Br.,) Byrne, from New York for Santos, arr. at Pernambuco yesterday.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Hispania, (Ger.,) Capt. Kuhlwein, from New York for Copenhagen, &c., passed Butt of Lewis to-day.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Capt. Hunter, sld. from Swansea for New York yesterday.

SS Patria, (Fr.,) Capt. Briand, sld. from Naples for New York June 21.

SS Queen Margaret, (Br.,) Capt. Dunbar, (from Yokohama, &c.,) sld. from Singapore for New York to-day.

SS Pontiac, (Br.,) Capt. Owen, from Trieste for New York, arr. at Fiume June 20.

SS Gledholt, (Br.,) Capt. Coulson, from New York, arr. at St. Nazaire June 22.

SS Croma, (Br.,) Capt. Tindale, from New York, arr. at Dunkirk to-day.

SS Tergeste, (Aust.,) Capt. Suttora, (from Venice, &c.,) sld. from St. Michael's for New York June 11.

Sailors and Their Grievances.

The grievances of sailors examined by the authorities in ports of entry, where the seamen belong, often turn out to be imaginary or greatly exaggerated. But there are plenty of cruel and conscienceless skippers who abuse their crews. Violence is always objectionable, and pointedly so when it is exerted upon an unfortunate liver, stomach, or bowels by dosing with drastic purgatives which weaken the intestines. Use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Economical
Silverware

"Silver Plate that wears" is the only kind that is really cheap. Common silver plate seems cheaper to start with, but is very much dearer in the end.

Our Silverware is of artistic design—"long wear" plate on hard metal, and the Meriden Company's trademark will tell the quality the world over.

SPOONS, FORKS, &c.

Tea Spoons	per set	$0.75
Dessert Spoons or Forks	per set	1.35
Table Spoons or Dinner Forks	per set	1.50
Coffee Spoons	per set	.70
Ice or Berry Spoons	each	.75
Berry Spoons, gilt	each	.85
Horse Radish or Tea Caddy Spoons	each	.25
Bon Bon Spoons or Tongs	each	.30
Sugar Tongs	each	.50, .75
Oyster Forks	per set	$1.00, 1.15
Orange Spoons	per set	1.20
Sardine Fork or Butter Knife	each	.30
Asparagus Forks	each	1.30

KNIVES, &c.

Table or Dinner	per set	$1.50, $1.65, $1.75, $1.90, $2.00, $3.00, $3.50
Breakfast or Dessert	per set	$1.40, $1.65, $1.75, $2.00, $3.00
Butter Spreaders	per set	1.35
Grape Shears	each	$1.45, 1.60
Salad Fork and Spoon		1.75
Ladles	each	40c., 50c., $1.05, $1.30
Lobster Claw or Pickle Fork	each	.20
Sardine Tongs		.75
Fish Knives or Forks		1.15
Pie Knives		.80
Lettuce Fork		.55

208 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square.

The Meriden Company,
STERLING SILVER AND SILVER PLATE.

To Ladies obliged to use a stimulant

HUNTER BALTIMORE RYE

is recommended because of its

Gentle Mellowness, Absolute Purity and Great Age.

"CAMMEYER"

Stamped on a Shoe Means Standard of Merit.

Sixth Ave. cor. 20th St.

Going to ALASKA?

Looking for Grand Scenery? Want to Get Rich? Yes?

Then write to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, San Francisco, for **"The Gold Fields of Alaska and the Klondike," "Map of Alaska," "Alaska Excursions,"** and other publications, all free. Total postage, 10 cents.

Remember that this company operates over 20 steamships—has been running to Alaska the year round for over 20 years—is the U. S. Mail and Alaska express carrier—has steamers especially built for the Alaska route—has the experienced pilots and officers who are familiar with the intricate navigation of the inland route—runs steamers to all principal Pacific coast points from Mexico to Alaska inclusive. Travelers who regard their time and their safety as of value will see to it that their tickets read over the **Pacific Coast Steamship Company's line.** The company's celebrated excursion steamer Queen is scheduled to sail from Seattle, Tacoma, and Victoria, June 4, 19, July 4, 19, Aug. 3, 18, calling at Muir Glacier and other points of interest.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal.

REED & BARTON, SILVERSMITHS,

Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.
8 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

The Wanamaker Store

Another Bicycle Surprise

WE can no longer offer a free choice in the Duquesne at $25. The models for women are entirely sold out, and the diamond frames remaining are only those in 22 and 24 inch, and but few of these.

But here is consolation for such as are disappointed in this news. To continue to fill the demand for a first-class wheel at $25, the tremendous extent of which has been amply evidenced by the phenomenal selling of the Duquesnes for the past three days, we now offer

The Continent at Twenty-five Dollars
(Women's $26.50)

There are few who will need introduction to this wheel. It is a model peculiarly and exclusively our own. It is made for us as a special and leading feature, to compete with the best of the $60 mounts. Its price heretofore has been $45.

It is the lightest wheel we sell,—we call it the road racer. It has the lowest crank-hanger drop of any wheel we handle,—three inches. The old-time Continent staunchness and solidity that gave this wheel its reputation in past years is of course maintained. It is the "flyer" of our wheel family, yet strong enough for any use. Thoroughly up-to-date, all flush joints, deep ram's horn bars.

Twenty-five Dollars

Three Current Features

Photographs of Leading Salon Pictures. A show of some thirty on the fifth floor. They are reproductions on a large scale of the prominent successes of this year's Paris Salon.

The Showing of Antique Laces and Linens. The immense research required for the perfection of this remarkable collection is better appreciated with every day. The exhibit is unique in the experience of this country.

The Cooking-by-Gas School, basement.

We shall be open until the usual hour this evening.

Men's Bicycle Suits 109 Men's Bicycle Suits, worth $7.50 to $10,

All at $5 Each.

163 Men's Bicycle Suits, worth up to $15, but mostly regular $12 kinds,

All at $7.50 Each.

If we wrote a column we couldn't say more than this. Our regular values are pretty well understood, and such forceful reductions need no comment.

Silk Suspenders ALL that is left of the silk suspenders consists of about 800 pairs. This was one of the biggest things in suspender values we were ever lucky enough to provide you. They are worth double our asking price

Twenty-five Cents a Pair.

Golfing Stocks A manufacturer's effort to clean up his business for the season sends them here at this price. They are scarfs in the hunting or golfing style, made of silks, madrases and cheviots. Prices have been 50c., 75c., $1 and $1.50. Take your choice to-day at

Twenty-five Cents Each.

Ninth Street.

Boys' Jacket Suits TWO hundred and fifty of them in fancy cheviots and worsteds, double-breasted, sizes from seven to sixteen years, that were priced at $5 to $7, on sale to-day at

Three Seventy-five a suit.

Boys' Wash Suits ALL new, and made from new fabrics;—fresher goods cannot be. Very handsomely made and trimmed, rather better than the usual $2 and $3 kinds.

Choose at $1.50 and $1.85.

A Sharp Drive on Men's Suits BROKEN lots swept together into the richest pile of clothing bargains you have seen in years. All sizes are in the heap, somewhere, and the fact that the lines are broken to pieces speaks enough for the desirability and stylishness of them. The missing sizes sold at $15, $18 and $20. Choose from what is left to-day at

Twelve Dollars a Suit.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Serge Suits, Blue or Black YOU may choose here a good looking suit of dependable quality of serge at $10 or of various other stylish, well-made suits up to a genuine Clay serge, silk-lined suit, at $25. The lower figure buys clothing the equal of which it will be difficult to find elsewhere for so small a sum, and the same is true of the entire stock. Our $25 English serge suit is one for which your exclusive tailor would ask $50. There are also $12, $15, $18 and $20 suits of either blue or black serges, all well and stylishly made. You'll be perfectly fitted, too. Depend upon that.

A Rich Item in Women's Suits FIFTY of them. Summer suits, in piques or ducks, white and colored, with jaunty cutaway and double-breasted jackets, and correctly hanging skirts, prettily trimmed. We have been selling duplicates of these at prices from $6 to $10, and giving you rather more than full value. You may choose from these fifty to-day at

Three Dollars Each.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Sailor Hats SOME of Jumbo braid, good style and quality, as low as 75c. From that up to $4 for a fine split straw. Whatever you wish, it's here,—if it's new and good. Plain or extra cut, low priced or high priced,—everything except that which is old or dear.

Jumbo braid, 75c., 85c.; $1 and $1.50.
Fine split straw, $1.25, $2.50, $3 and $4.
Mixed Rough-and-Ready, in assorted colors, $1.

First and Second Floors.

Candies, Cheap and Otherwise THE special for to-day has already become a favorite through previous Saturdays. It is our own kind of Chocolate-covered Nougats, at 20c. a pound. That's a low price, but we assure you that you can find no better goods for twice the money, if for any money. It will be hard to make better, for in these is used nothing but the very best of honey, gum arabic, egg white and almonds.

Pure goods, whatever the price. In that regard our 20c. candies are just as good as our 60c. goods. The only difference is in the fancy selection of materials, and in the higher-class workmanship employed in the higher grade candies. Both equally *pure*.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

NEW MASONIC HOME DEDICATED.

Ten Thousand Masons Present at the Exercises Near Burlington, N. J.

BURLINGTON, N. J., June 24.—Ten thousand Masons from Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and other near-by States attended the dedication of the new Masonic Home, near this city, to-day. An American flag was raised at 11 o'clock this morning on behalf of Teutonia Lodge of Jersey City. Grand Master Josiah W. Ewan of Mount Holly accepted the flag.

The home was formally transferred to the Grand Lodge by Past Grand Master Hamilton Wallace. Grand Master Ewan made the speech of acceptance and performed the ceremonies of dedication. Right Worshipful Emile A. Meury of Jersey City delivered the oration. A historical address was delivered by Right Worshipful Henry L. Haines of Burlington.

The new home is a large, old-fashioned mansion, three stories high. It was formerly the residence of Abraham Taylor, and cost to build $125,000. The building is surrounded by twenty-five acres of ground. On the first floor are a reception hall, parlor, billiard room, dining room, and kitchen. The second and third floors are divided into fifteen sleeping apartments.

SUGAR DEALERS AT WAR.

The Trust Is Endeavoring to Adjust Prices in the West.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 24.—Judson Lounsberry, special agent of the American Sugar Refinery Company, is in the city. He comes to stop a small war between the dealers in sugar and the trust. He was asked to step in and devise some way by which every grocer would purchase the product at the same price.

It is said that he has succeeded thus far in bringing the St. Louis grocers to time, and that he will visit other jobbing towns in the State, and that he hopes to adjust the matter before he returns East.

MAYOR VAN WYCK CRITICISED.

Senator Horace White Speaks of the Greater New York Charter.

ALBANY, June 24.—Senator Horace White of Syracuse was a caller at the Executive Chamber to-day. Senator White is a member of the Senate, and took an active part in all of the discussions on the Greater New York charter when it was before the Legislature in 1897. Senator White gave a free expression of his opinion on what the Legislature and its extraordinary session should do in regard to New York City legislation.

He said in part: "I am in favor of aggressive action. Mayor Van Wyck's course in removing the two Republican Police Commissioners and the appointment of Jacob Hess as the successor to one of them was a most flagrant violation of the spirit of the charter."

POLITICAL WAR IN KENTUCKY.

MOREHEAD, Ky., June 24.—The convention to nominate a candidate for Congress to succeed Thomas J. Fitzpatrick is in a deadlock, and a riot is imminent.

The Fitzpatrick men are working for dear life, and the opponents, Kingsolving and Garner, are doing their best to defeat Fitzpatrick. A strong guard has been sworn in to-night, and the little town of West Liberty, where the mountain men are assembled, is guarded by the Town Marshal and deputies. To-morrow the delegates will go to work, and trouble is feared.

Consecration of Bishop Brown.

CLEVELAND, June 24.—The consecration of the Rev. William Montgomery Brown, the Archdeacon of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Ohio, as Bishop Coadjutor of Arkansas, took place at Trinity Cathedral here to-day with imposing ecclesiastical ceremonies. The edifice was crowded to the doors.

KINGSTON CABLE NOT CUT

Blanco and Cervera Are Still in Direct Communication with the Madrid Authorities.

PUBLISHED REPORTS UNTRUE

Messages Were Coming and Going Over the Line from Santiago Yesterday as Usual—The West Indian Cable Routes.

Many persons have been mystified by the fact that Capt. Gen. Blanco in Havana and Admiral Cervera in Santiago de Cuba are in constant communication with the Spanish authorities in Madrid, despite the generally accepted report published several days ago that the United States had cut the cable from Santiago to Kingston, Jamaica, and thus severed the last link connecting the officers of the Spanish Army and Navy in Cuba with the mother country. The explanation of the apparent mystery is that the report of the cutting of the cable was untrue.

The manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company's central cable office, in Broad Street, said at 4 P. M. yesterday that the Santiago-Kingston cable was working at that hour and that messages had been coming and going over it all day, as usual. That cable is controlled by the West India and Panama Cable Company, with which the Western Union has an exclusive contract with reference to business for the United States. At Kingston this cable also connects with the lines of the Halifax and Bermuda Cable Company, forming the route by which Blanco and Cervera send their reports of Spanish victories and American reverses to cheer the drooping spirits of their countrymen at home.

Their messages go from Santiago to Kingston, and thence to Halifax, from which point they are cabled across the Atlantic, so that at no point of the route are they subjected to American censorship. It will be different when the combined forces of Shafter and Sampson have accomplished the fall of Santiago. Then the only avenue of communication open to Blanco will be the cable from Havana to Key West, and Madrid will be welcome to all the news that the American censor at the latter point permits to pass.

The United States now has several ways of receiving information from Cuba. Ordinary commercial and personal messages and such war news as has the proper Spanish tinge comes direct from Havana to Key West, as it did before the war. Shafter and Sampson are in communication with the Washington authorities by way of the restored French cable from Playa del Este, between Santiago and Guantanamo, to Mole St. Nicholas, the messages coming from the latter place direct to New York by way of the French lines.

Most of the dispatches for American newspapers are carried by boat from the vicinity of Santiago either to Kingston or Mole St. Nicholas. From the latter point the news comes to New York over the French cables, while from Kingston two routes are open. One of these, which consumes much less time than the other and is correspondingly more expensive, is the line to Halifax, over which the Spanish messages go. The other is to Colon, across the Isthmus of Panama, and thence by the submarine route along the southern and western coast of Central America, until the cable connects with the land lines in Mexico, over which the message is transmitted to Galveston, Texas, whence it comes North. Considerable time is required to send a message over this route, on account of the numerous transfer points.

OUR LINE OF COMMUNICATION.

The Navy Department in Close Touch with Admiral Sampson—Cable Station Moved Westward.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Admiral Sampson is now in constant and practically immediate cable communication with the Navy Department. Six dispatches were received by Secretary Long in rapid succession through the early hours of this morning, the last one bringing the situation up to 12 o'clock last night. They showed that only a half hour elapsed between the filing of the message by the Admiral and the receipt of it in Washington, so that the authorities here are now assured of being acquainted promptly with the actual developments at the scene of action.

The dispatches of Admiral Sampson covered a multitude of details, and indicated needed repairs, mostly minor in character, to the vessels of the fleet. Not a word was said as to any engagement by the troops under Gen. Shafter, and as the Admiral is in close communication with Gen. Shafter, naval officials regard this failure of the Admiral to mention any action by the troops as conclusive in showing that no action took place yesterday, as was reported by the Spanish.

This forenoon a dispatch came to Gen. Greely, chief signal officer, from Lieut. Col. Allen, who is in charge of telegraphic communication with the army. It was dated at Playa del Este, and simply indicated that he was making arrangements, to extend communication along the shore as far as Aguadores, which several miles further to the westward than Playa del Este. The dispatch made no mention of any battle or any other change in the situation, military or naval.

From the fact that Lieut. Col. Allen is working his line westward to Aguadores, it is evident to the military authorities that the field of land action will be stretched a considerable distance along the shore, covering probably from five to fifteen miles. This will constitute the base of supplies, where the stores will be kept, and with which the advancing army at all times will keep up its line of communication.

GRANT SQUIRES, CABLE CENSOR.

Wall Street Lawyer Succeeds Major Maxfield and Capt. Squier.

Grant Squires, a lawyer at 41 Wall Street, succeeds Major Maxfield and Capt. Squier as United States Military Censor of all cable lines centring in New York. Mr. Squires is also, by virtue of his office, the direct representative—without, so far, title or rank—of the War Department, and a member of the staff of Gen. Greely of the United States Signal Service.

The new censor's headquarters will be at the office of the Haiti Cable Company, 17 William Street. He will have two sworn assistants in each cable office. Mr. Squires, who in 1885 was a member of the staff of The New York Tribune, said yesterday that since the establishment of the station at Playa del Este it has been possible to get a message from the White House to Admiral Sampson or Gen. Shafter in twenty-five minutes.

SPANISH FOURS GO HIGHER.

LONDON, June 24.—Spanish 4s opened at 33½, and, after a sharp advance to 35, fell off to 34⅝. Yesterday's closing price was 33⅜. The closing price to-day was 34¾, a net gain of 1⅛.

PARIS, June 24.—Spanish 4s opened at 34, an advance of 9-16 over yesterday's final price, and closed at 34⅞, a net gain of 1 9-16.

Business was quiet on the Bourse to-day and prices were well maintained. Spanish 4s advanced sharply, under the influence of heavy bear coverings, prompted by the decision of the Board of Agents de Change, requiring bonds to be stamped for the next delivery.

BERLIN, June 24.—The feature of the transactions on the Boerse to-day was the rise in Spanish 4s, due to large purchases in Paris. American securities were in good demand. Canadian Pacifics declined.

FRANKFORT, June 24.—Prices were firm on the Boerse to-day, and a majority of the shares advanced, including Spanish 4s, principally on arbitrage buying. Americans were harder.

MADRID, June 24.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 61.40. Gold was quoted at 106.

Torpedo Boat Rowan's Speed.

SEATTLE, Washington, June 24.—The torpedo boat Rowan has been given a preliminary trial trip. The run, which was made to Tacoma and return, was very satisfactory, a speed of 25 knots being developed under 175 pounds of steam. She can stand 250 pounds, and it would be no great surprise if she made on her official trial a greater speed than the required 26 knots. The official trial will probably be held next week. An eighty-mile course is to be laid out from Tacoma up the Sound.

THE HONOR AND PRIDE OF SPAIN.

The Spaniard individually and collectively talks much of his pride. What is he proud of?

Some 400 years ago Isabella, Quèen of Spain, (Ferdinand being Consort,) ventured a small sum of money in an enterprise proposed by an Italian of the name of Christopher Columbus to find a western passage to China, on the theory of the sphericity of the earth, which nobody believed in. The Queen did not believe in it herself, but when the Pope made her a present of all the lands she could discover, provided they were inhabited by pagans, and of all the gold she could extract from these pagans, she concluded the gamble to be promising enough to invest a little money in, and let some of her subjects and the infatuated foreigner run the risk.

In the wake of this innocent geographical experiment follows a long history of cruelty, treachery, and robbery of the poor American Indians, which only ended with their extermination or enslavement.

Charles V. did not figure much in history as a King of Spain, but Philip II. made up for it. Nothing can be said in his favor, excepting, perhaps, that he was impartial in his cruelty. His soldiers in Holland went without pay, clothing, and food for years in succession, and he delivered Don Carlos, his own son, into the hands of the Inquisition. Since his time Spain has gone down into impotence and poverty, and lives only upon the spoliation of its remaining colonies.

Can you tell me, Fluxion, what under the sun the Spaniard is proud of? Fluxion is Professor of Mathematics at Columbia College; he is dogmatic but clear.

There is no use in searching history for a direct and positive solution of a problem. Vitruvius Brown, our Professor of Architecture, has been trying it for years and has failed. When you want to know anything whatever, your first inquiry must be, "What is the equation?" Answer:

$$\frac{c}{p} = \frac{C}{P}$$

where c and C represent individual and universal consumption, and p-P individual and universal production.

Now, p applies to any unit, a person, a community, or a State, and P to any sort of production or any sort of help to production, such as agriculture, manufacture, commerce, railroads, ships, banks, government, the army, the navy, and capital, (which is stored up labor.)

In the case of Spain, p is inordinately small as compared with c, and the equation is somewhat like this:

$$\frac{c}{p+P} = \frac{C}{P-P}$$
$$\frac{}{n} \quad \frac{}{N}$$

which means, when expressed in words, that Spain has been living on the production of others without giving an equivalent for it. Why, that is robbery! How can they be proud of that? Because they hold in contempt the groveling spirit of nations who believe in the quid pro quo. Robbery is noble, provided it is robbery with honor. Here is where Spanish honor comes in, which we hear so much about, connected with Spanish pride.

Where is the honor, Fluxion? Have you an equation for that, too? Yes, I have, said Fluxion, but for the sake of variety I will tell you a story instead:

Not many years ago Ibrahim, the Pasha of Egypt, by withholding the water of the Nile now from one district and then from another sufficiently long to ruin the crops, forced the fellaheens into bankruptcy, bought up the land for a song, and became immensely rich, while the people became immensely poor.

Thanks to Great Britain, now the fellaheen gets his water in regular turn, and through ten years of honest administration and the raising of the Nile at the delta by skillful English engineering, Egypt is again the granary of Europe, and the Egyptian fellaheen is growing rich.

But we order things differently in Spain.

St. Salvador is a Spanish republic, governed by a new President about every six months. The method of election is as simple as effective, but its results are not enduring. It is somewhat as follows:

The President is assassinated, and the army issues a proclamation electing the new candidate, who, in the Roman fashion, rewards the Praetorian Guards, promises reform, but proceeds no further than to increase the taxes, which bears rather heavily upon the poorer people, more especially upon the natives, who are already on the verge of despair. They (the natives) are apt to dislike this sort of thing, and perhaps say as much. The President and Praetorian Guards want a rest after their labors, and consider these natives rather in the way. An honest and able Government would proceed to build roads, fortifications, ships, &c., to employ them at fair wages, but the President has already blocked out his financial policy. It is eminently Spanish.

Internal improvements like war can be made to pay pretty well if you can keep dead soldiers or dead laborers on the pay lists, as Gen. Weyler did in Cuba, but the new President of St. Salvador needs a large amount of ready cash at once. This can be gotten from the sale of concessions to foreign speculators by granting large liberty of action with regard to time of commencement and completion of the work, of the labor to be employed, the wages to be paid, &c.

Upon the whole, the army (which means the two Generals who, as Secretary of State and War, hold seats in and control a majority vote of the Cabinet) concludes that 14,000 natives are in the way of the welfare of the State, and must be summarily disposed of.

Of course, there has been no overt act which could be construed into treason, but the Cabinet is alive to the occasion, and declares by a pronunciamento (as most things political are determined in Spanish republics) that these natives are not human, that they have no souls—nothing but animals; and may be killed if the interest of the State or army (which stands for the same thing) demands it at any time.

Don Ranudo de Colibrados, Bishop of Santiago, and Minister of Public Instruction, (a habitual quibbler, says the Government organ of the time,) here protests that many of these natives had been received into the bosom of the Roman Catholic Church with the avowed purpose to save their souls, and that now a declaration of the State, that they had no souls, would be antagonistic to Mother Church.

The President, smiling, turns to the Bishop and says: "Of course your Reverence may rest assured that no act can pass this board which could by any possibility be construed into antagonism to the Church, but inasmuch as the matter propounded is not political, but decidedly theological, if (turning to the Generals) any gentleman will propose that we apply to the Archbishop of Catapulco for enlightenment on the subject, I will put the question." And it was put, and decided in the affirmative.

The letter received by the President in response to the resolution is interesting as a judicial State paper, emanating from a high Church dignitary.

To our beloved son, the President of the Republic:

It is on record that various and sundry natives of the State appeared from time to time at the gates of the sanctuary with the pious petition to be admitted to the sacrament of baptism, that they might be born again. The rubric, indeed, speaks also of such a Government shall be met by increased production, and not by increased taxation; or, on the other hand, is government instituted for the sake of its own aggrandizement and increase of power by means of military force, and with but scant regard to the liberty of action and material prosperity of the governed?

It is needless to state that these questions present themselves to the world in the form of actual war between Russia and England. Russia is bearing down upon the English possessions in Asia. She is building a military road of 6,000 miles to Port Arthur. (Mind, a military, not a commercial, road.) She is making vast strides in the increase of her navy; she has by special treaty with the Porte (the whole outcome of the boasted intervention of the powers in the Armenian atrocity) insured the free entrance of her fleet into the Mediterranean through the Bosporus.

The knowledge of the nature of forces, mechanical and chemical, and the application of these forces to human needs, also of the industrial, economic, and political methods which serve to advance human material interests, thanks to the printing press, have become free to all men or nations who desire to apply them.

Now, what happens? A large majority of the inhabitants of this globe prefer native errors and prejudices to useful knowledge. Frequently it is forced upon them under protest amounting to rebellion and war, and yet more frequently the use made of it is perverted to the benefit of individuals, corporate and political cliques, or ambitious and unscrupulous Governments.

A brilliant exception to this rule is presented by the people and Government of Japan, who, with one energetic effort extending over a period not exceeding one generation, acquired all the knowledge and its methods of application to industrial and political organization as possessed by modern civilization, and converted Japan from a mediaeval community into a power of the first rank. There is no parallel to this in history.

China, averse to modern methods and helps, recently defeated in a war with Japan, is now the sick man of Asia, and the barrier between civilization and the Cossack.

As late as six months ago the Senator from Alabama, or perhaps the Senator from Indiana, would have said, "What of the Cossack? We are on the best of terms with the Emperor of Russia! Let England take care of that!"

And now what a blessed change has come over our dream. We have found out that we are one of the nations of the globe, that our interests, our liberty, our civilization, are most intimately bound up in these same interests pro and con of all others. And when the Senators from Alabama and Indiana talk of a possible alliance with England, the Senator from Massachusetts breaks in with, "You talk of an alliance with England as a matter of the future! Think a moment, and you will find it is a matter of the past, though we have forgotten its import. There is an alliance of blood and of language, an alliance of political aspirations and of good will to man, and though the people of Japan are of race different from ours, yet they share our aims and convictions, and when the nations of the earth go into the task of remodeling its map the Anglo-Saxon race and Japan will be found side by side with no differences to adjust which have heretofore divided peoples, and with a force which defies all possible combinations."

What the near future may bring forth in the diplomatic line between the Anglo-Saxon race and Japan is the friendly disposition of the duties to be performed in guarding the border line between liberty and despotism and the facilities to be afforded to commerce east and west. The Senator from Massachusetts used to boast that his ancestors in 1775 refused to drink the tea imported from England. He now thinks it was a paltry matter indeed when compared with the disposition to be made of China where the tea is grown.

A. F.

Goya Lily

Lundborg's—
a rarely delicate perfume suggesting the balmy air of the tropics.

CUBAN DISEASES AND INSECTS.

Dr. de la Torre Lectures to the United States Army Surgeons at Tampa, Fla.

The Medical News to-day will publish the following from a correspondent at Tampa, Fla.:

"Through the agency of reprints and oral instruction in the field by men who have had a wide observation and large experience with tropical diseases, the medical officers of the United States forces are becoming thoroughly informed upon the character, prevention, and therapy of those diseases which they will be forced to confront upon Cuban soil. Quite recently Prof. John Guitéras and Dr. Moreno de la Torre have lectured to us in the open air, the former on yellow fever, regarding which I have already sent you notes, and the latter more particularly on other common diseases prevalent in Cuba. Dr. de la Torre has contracted to go with us. He formerly practiced in the City of Havana, and was clinical assistant at the Havana Hospital, having been appointed by the Faculty of the university. He has also practiced his profession at Cardenas, in the Province of Matanzas.

"In a very earnest manner, but with quite a foreign accent and somewhat characteristic gesticuations, Dr. de la Torre discussed the subjects of tetanus, malignant pustule, dysentery, diphtheria, &c. In Cuba tetanus is a very common disease. He said he felt very much pained in having to assure us that this disease is likely to be as terrible in its ravages among troops campaigning actively in Cuba and exposed to so many sources of vulnerability as is yellow fever, the source of infection in the latter being in a large measure avoidable by proper precautions, while the bacillus of tetanus finds its way into many unavoidably infected wounds, and not infrequently attacks wounds hardly microscopic in size. Malignant pustule or anthrax is another disease not infrequently met with, the specific bacillus finding entrance through fissures of the lips or other common abrasions or more palpable wounds.

"The treatment advised in tetanus and anthrax is practically one and the same. If the wound can be found, practice deep incision into the tissues, laying them well open; then cauterize with the actual cautery and pack with powdered corrosive sublimate. It is said there is no danger of poisoning from the mercuric salt on account of absorption being prevented through its cauterizing effect on the raw tissues.

"Another very common and fatal disease in Cuba is dysentery. Its morbidity and mortality greatly exceed those of yellow fever. Give plenty of seidlitz powder and use rectal injections of hydrogen peroxide, with a most abstemious diet.

"Among the insects to be dreaded stands pre-eminently the pulex penetrans or 'nigua.' Its trauma often leads to tetanus. As soon as one begins to feel the itching or stinging sensation from penetration of this insect and can detect a black speck upon the skin, extract it at once and treat the wound with kerosene oil or carbolic acid. If allowed to remain for two days one must be careful in attempting to extract the insect lest the body be torn and the ova escape, which after maturing will migrate into the tissues and set up cellulitis.

"The mosquito is a fruitful source of discomfort and is regarded by Dr. de la Torre as the chief caravansary of the malarial plasmodium to the human organism. Mosquito bars, to be effective against this intruder and other smaller but hardly less annoying insectivora, must be very close meshed, but this likewise obstructs free egress and ingress of the air. To obviate the use of netting at night when occupying a tent Dr. de la Torre has found the slow combustion of a small quantity of powdered pyretheum or Persian insect powder to be most effective."

ACCIDENT TO A TROOP TRAIN.

Engineer Hauling Torrey's Cowboys Killed at St. Joseph, Mo.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 24.—As the second section of the Burlington train carrying the Torrey Cowboy Regiment of cavalry from Fort D. A. Russell to Jacksonville, Fla., was pulling into the St. Joseph Union Station here to-day, the engine jumped the track, and after plowing through the earth for thirty feet toppled over on its side.

Engineer John W. Fuller of this city, who bravely remained at his post, was caught beneath the tender and killed. Fireman George Christman, who also lives here, was so badly scalded that he will die.

Three cars of horses were derailed, but none of the animals was injured.

Badly Injured by Bicycle Fall.

WHITESTONE, L. I., June 24.—Miss Addie Assenmacker, the sixteen-year-old daughter of former Village Trustee Gerhardt Assenmacker, while returning on her bicycle from Flushing last night was thrown over the handlebars by her wheel striking a dog. She struck on her head and was knocked unconscious. Blood spurted from her eyes, mouth, and nose. Medical investigation showed that she was suffering from concussion of the brain. She is in a critical condition.

New Caledonian Clubhouse.

The cornerstone of the new Caledonian Clubhouse, at 846 Seventh Avenue, was laid last night in the presence of 200 Scotchmen in kilts and a large number of guests. Chief James Robb presided over the ceremonies, and the Hon. Wallace Bruce delivered the oration. Among the documents placed under the cornerstone is an account of Dewey's victory at Manila.

NAVAL AUXILIARY BOARD.

Several Ocean Liners Are Inspected, and Some Have Postponed Sailing Indefinitely.

The Naval Board on Auxiliary Vessels has inspected the Wilson Line steamer Chicago, which arrived here a few days ago from Newcastle. She is well adapted to carry either freight or live stock, or both, and is suitable for a troopship or a supply ship.

Major Summerhayes inspected the British steamer Olivedene. She was to have sailed for Grenada this afternoon, but her sailing has been indefinitely postponed. This change is thought to indicate that Major Summerhayes has reported favorably on the vessel.

Several English steamers have been inspected, and many of them are now in port and can be secured at once. It is possible that some that are announced to sail to-day may be withdrawn at the last moment. Among these are the Alexandra, Chicago, and Colorado of the Wilson Line, and the Dorset of the Ward Line. The Minnewaska has been purchased and will not sail.

The Obdam of the Holland-America Line was booked to sail to-day, and ninety saloon passengers had engaged passage on her. This vessel was inspected when she was in port several weeks ago. Yesterday the passengers were notified that the vessel would not sail, and that they could have their money returned or passage would be engaged for them on other steamers.

Word was sent to the pier at Hoboken at which the vessel was loading, ordering work to be stopped, and as many men as possible to be put to work to unload the vessel at once. She will be cleared of her cargo to-day, and then it is expected will be turned over to the Government. Mr. Nyland, who represents Agent Vanden Toorn, said he did not know whether the Obdam had been chartered or purchased by the Government, or to what use she would be put.

The Obdam was formerly the steamer British Queen, and was built in 1880. She was built by Harlan & Wolff at Belfast. Her dimensions are, length, 410 feet; beam, 39 feet; depth, 28.9 feet.

THE NEWS AT THE NAVY YARD.

The Torpedo Boat McKee Goes South and the Morris Arrives.

The torpedo boat McKee left the navy yard yesterday morning, having taken on a full supply of coal and proceeded on her way South. Her next stop will be at Norfolk, Va.

The torpedo boat Morris, in command of Lieut. C. G. Fox, put into the yard for some slight repairs to her machinery and to take on supplies. Lieut. Fox reported to Admiral Bunce that the delay on the trip from Newport was due to the journal brasses of the port engine becoming overheated, and the boat came on with only her starboard engine working. The Morris left Newport at 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, and it was the intention of Lieut. Fox to have her beat the record of the Cushing from Newport to the navy yard, which is seven and a half hours. Before the Morris had been an hour on her way she had to be stopped.

Two more torpedo boats, the Gwin and the Talbot, are expected to stop at the navy yard in the course of the next few days. They are at Newport, and are to be sent South.

THE COAST DEFENSE SERVICE.

Arrangements for Paying the Men to be Made To-day.

Commander J. H. Stephenson, Paymaster for the First, Second, and Third Districts of the Coast Defense, will visit the New Hampshire to-day to make arrangements for paying the men now on the coast defense vessels.

The following officers have been assigned to vessels of the coast and harbor defense fleet: Lieut. Robert Forshew to the Aileen, Lieut. W. G. Ford to the Freelance, Lieut. E. G. Buckland to the Viking, Lieut. A. H. Day to the Restless, Lieut. D. H. Grant to the Gov. Russell, Lieut. W. McKay, Ensign Paul M. La Bach, and Ensign John La vrence to the Incia, Lieut. Edward Geer, Ensign Dwight Mallory, and Ensign Charles M. Newman to the Apache.

MAIL FOR SOLDIERS IN CUBA.

J. A. Collins Is Detailed from the Brooklyn Post Office to Duty with the Troops.

James A. Collins, a clerk in the Brooklyn Post Office, has been selected by Postmaster Wilson to go to Cuba, in accordance with the requisition made by the Post Office Department. Mr. Collins is one of the clerks who will arrange for the distribution of mail to the American troops in Cuba. He is twenty-one years old, and has been in the distributing department of the Brooklyn Post Office for three years. He was the first applicant for a clerkship in Cuba when it became known that a Brooklyn man was to be sent there. He will start for Washington to-day.

While it has been stated in Washington that arrangements have been made for the transmission of mail to the soldiers, Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott up to yesterday had not been officially notified of the arrangements. He said that he believed the rate of postage on ordinary mail would be 2 cents an ounce, and that fast mail steamers would make regular trips between Key West and Santiago, where a station would probably be established.

Gen. Shafter's force is accompanied by several postal officials, who have been instructed to make arrangements for establishing a mail service between the encampment in Cuba and Key West. The military mail service has also been extended to include postal money order service, for the convenience of soldiers and sailors in service. First Assistant Postmaster General Heath has sent instructions to Postmaster Van Cott and other postmasters throughout the country to send the orders to the various military camps as follows:

Camp Alger Postal Station, Washington, D. C.; Chickamauga Park Postal Station, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Military Station No. 1, Cuba, New York, N. Y.; Military Station No. 1, Philippines.

In making out the money orders for soldiers it will be necessary, in order that there may be no mistakes in transmission, to use every care in addressing them. The rank, name, company, regiment, and military headquarters should be plainly designated.

Finances of the Dock Board.

The Department of Finance and the Board of Docks and Ferries have been unable to secure a similar balance of accounts, owing, it is said, to complications arising from the consolidation of the cities. There are differences of opinion among the accountants of the Controller's office and those of the Department of Docks and Ferries regarding what expenditures should be charged to the board. The difference is in excess of $7,000 and is against the Dock and Ferries Board. Complications arising from improvements at Wallabout Bay and the building of the Recreation Pier at North Second Street, Brooklyn, are said to have caused the financial misunderstanding. It has been decided to have the bookkeepers of the two departments meet and go over the books and find the items causing the difference.

Library Given to Lyme, Conn.

LYME, Conn., June 24.—Charles H. Ludington of New York presented yesterday a new library building to the Trustees of the Ladies' Library Association of this village. The building is a handsome structure of the Colonial style of architecture, built of dark rich red brick, with stone trimmings, situated in a commanding position in the centre of the village at the head of a broad elm-lined street. Daniel C. Gilman, President of Johns Hopkins University, was the chief speaker at the presentation. Charles N. Chadwick of Brooklyn delivered the address of presentation.

Did Not Swindle Mrs. Place.

Mrs. Annie Simpson was yesterday acquitted in the Kings County Court of the charge of having defrauded Mrs. Martha M. Place, who is under indictment for the murder of her stepdaughter, Ida Place, and for attempting to kill her husband, William W. Place. She alleged that Mrs. Simpson represented to her that she could buy off the District Attorney and the police, and got $300 from her on this pretext. Mrs. Simpson testified that she cashed two checks for Mrs. Place, one for $100 and one for $200.

CLASS DAY AT HARVARD

The Morning Exercises in Sanders Theatre the Same as Usual.

NO FIGHT FOR THE FLOWERS

The Conflict Around the Tree Replaced by More Decorous Ceremony at John Harvard's Statue.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 24.—Class day at Harvard was observed to-day. The weather, which always determines to a great degree whether the day will bring the desired success, was not unfavorable, although the bright sunshine which seems necessary to set off the many pleasing scenes of the day appeared only at intervals.

The exercises of the day began when the seniors gathered in front of Holworthy Hall. The men marched around the yard to Appleton Chapel, where the Rev. Francis G. Peabody conducted the morning devotions. Later they reassembled to prepare for the first event of the day to those outside the class—the literary exercises in Sanders Theatre. The auditorium was already crowded when the seniors arrived.

Charles Grilk of Davenport, Iowa, delivered the oration. The ode was by Fullerton Waldo of Bridgeport, Conn., and the ivy oration by Robert Palfrey Utter of Denver, Co. The poem, which is usually one of the best features of class day, was omitted this year, as Guy Hamilton Scull, the class poet, left the class recently to join Lieut. Col. Roosevelt's regiment.

After the close of the exercises in Sanders Theatre the seniors and their guests attended the various spreads, leaving the yard comparatively vacant. Gradually it filled up again and the merry throng joined in the promenade.

At 4:30 o'clock the seats around the John Harvard statue were opened to ticket holders and were rapidly filled. This was an innovation in this year's arrangements. In place of the tree exercises, which gave so much of the spirit and color of college life to the afternoon's events, more decorous and dignified exercises at the statue were substituted.

The class assembled as usual in the yard and marched round the quadrangle, cheering the college buildings. Meanwhile, as in former years, the other classes had also gathered in the yard, and a little before 5 o'clock preceded the seniors into the inclosed space near the statue.

As the seniors entered they were cheered by each of the lower classes beginning with the juniors. In reply the seniors gave one cheer ending '98,'99,'00,'01. After this all four classes cheered the graduates. The classes then seated themselves and the Glee Club sang the old drinking song "Johnny Harvard," after which the speaker of the occasion, J. J. Storrow, was introduced by the Marshal. At the conclusion of the address of welcome the graduates cheered for '98. The Glee Club then sang the "Harvard Hymn," after which one cheer for the Harvard men who have gone to war was given, and, led by the Glee Club, the classes sang "America." At the conclusion of "America" the seniors joined the graduates, taking as they passed the statue the flowers from its base. The ceremony ended with the singing of "Fair Harvard."

Lawrence High School Closes.

LAWRENCE, N. Y., June 24.—The commencement exercises of the Lawrence High School of Lawrence, N. Y., took place Thursday. George W. Foren obtained the school diploma and the Regents' 48-count Academic diploma. Mary Horn obtained the school diploma and the Regents' 48, 60, and 72 academic diplomas.

For the Deforest Medal at Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 24.—The Deforest Prize Medal competition was held at Yale College this afternoon with six speakers, each of whom was a winner of a Townsend premium for meritorious thesis. The winner was Herbert Westcott Fisher of New Haven. His subject was "The Italian Plays of Shakespeare."

Dr. Demarest to Succeed His Father.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 24.—It is reported that the Chair of Homiletics and Pastoral Theology in the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church in America, which has been filled by the late Rev. Dr. David D. Demarest, whose funeral occurred to-day, will be offered to his son, the Rev. Dr. William Demarest, pastor of the Reformed Church at Walden, N. Y.

PUBLIC SCHOOL EXERCISES.

Diplomas and Prizes Presented to Many Graduates in This City.

The graduating exercises of the male department of Public School No. 93 took place yesterday morning at the school building, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-third Street. The address to the graduates was made by the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters and the valedictory was delivered by Francis Newlin. The award of medals was as follows: Inspectors' Medal—Highest college examination, Alvin S. Bamberger. Alexander Medal—Highest school examination, Fergus Dudgeon. Instructor's Medals—Second highest college examination, Clarence B. Georgen; general excellence, college class, Walter L. Stewart; highest honors in non-college class, Francis Newlin; excellence in non-college class, Arthur Marks; mechanical drawing in non-college class, Henry Von Bremen; free-hand drawing in non-college class, J. Milton State.

Grammar School No. 27, male department, was crowded yesterday afternoon with parents and friends of the thirty-two pupils graduating. Principal Charles C. Roberts had with him on the platform Col. Joseph A. Goulden, the Rev. Dr. E. S. Tipple, the Rev. Father Henry Brann, and Col. Thomas M. Canton, all of whom made addresses.

Thirty-two graduates of Grammar School No. 50, at 213 East Twentieth Street, held their commencement exercises yesterday morning. The programme included Scripture reading, saluting the flag, and singing by the school of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The closing exercises of Public School No. 16 were held yesterday morning in the assembly room of the school building, at Thirteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, under the supervision of the Principal, Josiah Zabriskie. There were fifty boys in the graduating class. A peculiar feature of the programme was a presentation address, composed by Sidney Marston Fuerst and delivered by Philip H. Goldstone.

At Grammar School No. 6, at Madison Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, yesterday, eighty-two boys and fifty-eight girls had their graduating exercises. The exercises were musical selections and recitations by the graduates. The valedictory address was delivered by Henry Clay Moses and the salutatory address by Elizabeth Crimmins.

At the commencement of Public School No. 54, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fourth Street, D. E. Gaddis, Principal, there was a literary and musical programme, and the diplomas were presented to the graduates by the Rev. Dr. Shaw of the West End Presbyterian Church. The gold medals given each year by the Inspectors of the Twenty-fifth District were won by Louis Oppenheimer, for the boys' class, and Clementine Tetédoux, for the girls' class. They were presented by Mrs. Cora L. Magnus.

The graduating exercises of Public School No. 15, N. P. Beers, Principal, were held yesterday morning. There were fifty-nine graduates. Chairman Benjamin Blumenthal of the Board of Inspectors of the Eighth School District presided, and Inspector Kate M. Bowe presented the graduating diplomas. The Gruber Gold Medals awarded each year by Mr. Gruber, a former graduate of the school, were presented by Armour Anderson.

Jersey City Grammar School.

Grammar School No. 8, on Sherman Avenue, Jersey City Heights, C. A. Hoyt, Principal, held its graduating exercises last night. The graduating class, Miss M. A. Pocknell, class teacher, consisted of forty-four children, the majority of whom will attend high school. Director F. J. Mersheimer presented to the graduates their diplomas, and Mayor Hoos delivered an address.

Smallpox in New York State.

ALBANY, June 24.—The State Board of Health to-day sent two hundred points of virus to the physicians in Fredonia, where a smallpox epidemic is raging. Dr. Curtis, the board's expert, will leave for that place to-night to lend his assistance in preventing the spread of the disease.

T. S. CLARK FOUND GUILTY.

Aided and Abetted W. N. Boggs, ex-Teller of a Delaware Bank.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 24.—The jury in the United States court this evening returned a verdict of guilty against Thomas S. Clark of Dover, who has been on trial on the charge of aiding and abetting William N. Boggs, the defaulting teller of the First National Bank of Dover, in the embezzlement of the funds of that institution.

Boggs disappeared about a year ago, but returned a few months since and confessed to having robbed the bank. He implicated a number of prominent Delawarians, whom he alleged had knowledge of his use of the bank's money. He alleged that, having their aid in drawing large amounts, he engaged with them in speculating schemes which proved disastrous, and, being unable to return the money to the bank, exposure followed. Boggs is now in jail, and Clark is the second of his alleged accomplices to be found guilty by a jury, E. C. Cooper, a newspaper publisher of Dover, having been convicted a few weeks ago. Among others who stand accused of the same charge is United States Senator Kenney.

ALLEGED MURDERER CAPTURED.

John Schmidt, After Five Years' Absence, Returns to His Vermont Home.

RUTLAND, Vt., June 24.—William Hildebrand, in September, 1893, who lived in the village of Philmont, Columbia County, about fifty miles from the Vermont State boundary, was brutally murdered, and John Schmidt, his father-in-law, was arrested, charged with committing the crime. While being taken to jail he made his escape and has been a fugitive from justice until Tuesday evening last.

Tuesday evening the daughter of the farmer who had formerly employed Schmidt was to be married. When the guests were assembling, one of them saw a man crouching in the grass behind a tree near the dwelling. An officer was called, and the man was arrested. He was recognized as Schmidt. He was dressed in rags and was haggard and worn.

He said that he had been in constant fear all these years of being captured, but that his attachment for the old place where he had worked so long was so strong that he could not keep away.

GRAND ARMY OFFICERS.

Those for New Jersey Chosen at the Long Branch Encampment.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 24.—The State Grand Army of the Republic Encampment elected officers to-day as follows: Commander—W. C. Smith, Plainfield; Senior Vice Commander—O. H. Gifford, Newark; Junior Vice Commander—James Campbell, Long Branch; Assistant Adjutant General—E. C. Morse, Plainfield; Medical Director—James Younglove, Elizabeth; Chaplain—the Rev. E. C. Hill, Red Bank. George B. Stinson, W. W. Morris, Charles Wales, and C. S. McGrath were elected to the Council of Administration, and Arthur Stanley, S. M. Long, R. D. Brower, Frank Brinden, Julius Steitz, G. A. Jackson, A. Zoeller, and James Campbell were elected delegates to the National Encampment. Commander Smith will announce his staff later.

The Ladies' Aid Society to-day elected Henrietta C. Crane, Newark, Department President; Mrs. S. Boyer, Newark, Senior Vice President; Mrs. M. Hebeler, Newark, Junior Vice President; Mrs. L. C. [illegible]ade, Irvington, Chaplain; Mrs. Tillie Blyer, Camden, Treasurer, and Miss Louise Miller, Newark, Secretary.

The Women's Relief Corps elected Mrs. Sarah E. McCaul of Paterson President.

TRIPLE MURDER AT OSWEGO.

Jealous Husband Shoots Two to Death and Kills Himself.

OSWEGO, June 24.—The most shocking tragedy in the annals of this county was enacted this morning near Fulton village, twelve miles from here, as the result of which Charles Smedley and his wife were cruelly shot down, and, after failing to kill his wife, William Cooper shot himself to death.

All that can be learned at present is that Cooper returned home from a night of dissipation and engaged in an argument over the farm property, during which he fired a shot at his young wife, which missed. Seizing her two little children, the horror-stricken wife fled to a neighbor's place, and while she lay prostrate on the ground Cooper completed his work of destruction. It was some hours before any one dared enter the house, and when they did a fearful sight met their gaze.

On the kitchen floor Smedley was found weltering in his own blood, having been shot through the right eye. In a front room on a couch lay Mrs. Smedley, blood flowing from two bullet wounds in the neck, though she was still alive, and in the dining room adjoining was the murderer himself, a victim of his own fury. He had shot himself through the left ear, and the bullet after passing through the brain shattered his skull and came out on the right side. Cooper was a driver for a novelty house, and his home life is said to have been unhappy owing to jealousy over the property.

CLEMMER A MURDERER.

Accomplice in the Noted Norristown Crime Must Die.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., June 24.—James A. Clemmer, who has been on trial here for ten days, charged with being an accomplice in the murder of Mrs. Emma P. Kaiser, was to-day convicted of murder in the first degree. The jury was out two hours. The trial was one of the most sensational in the history of this county, about 150 persons testifying in the case.

Among the witnesses on the stand were Charles O. Kaiser, the husband of the murdered woman, who is now under sentence of death for the crime, and Lizzie De Kalb, who is awaiting trial charged with being an accessory. The latter figured in the case as the mysterious "Woman in Black." The placing of a condemned murderer on the witness stand to testify against an accomplice in the same crime is said to be without a precedent in this State. Clemmer also took the stand and attempted to prove an alibi.

The crime for which Clemmer and Kaiser were convicted was most cold-blooded, and was committed for the purpose of collecting $10,000 insurance, which had been placed on the life of Mrs. Kaiser with the intention of killing her and cheating the companies.

On the afternoon of Oct. 28, 1896, Kaiser took his wife out for a drive. They were followed by Clemmer and Miss De Kalb in another carriage. When the Kaisers had reached a dark and lonely spot on a road a short distance from Norristown they were overtaken by Clemmer. The latter, under the guise of a highwayman, stopped Kaiser's carriage and demanded their money and valuables. While Mrs. Kaiser was removing her watch guard Clemmer shot her through the head, and, as had been previously arranged between the two men, Clemmer shot Kaiser in the arm. Kaiser returned to Norristown and gave the alarm, saying he and his wife had been attacked by highway robbers. The true story of the crime came to light before the conspirators succeeded in collecting any of the insurance money. Clemmer and Miss De Kalb returned to Philadelphia, where they lived as man and wife, and shortly afterward disappeared. Kaiser was arrested on suspicion, and was tried and convicted. Clemmer and Miss De Kalb were subsequently captured in New Jersey, after a long chase, and brought here.

Miss De Kalb some time ago pleaded guilty to being an accessory after the crime, but has not yet been sentenced. The maximum punishment for this is two years.

Another Stetson Heir.

BOSTON, June 24.—The Traveler this afternoon says that another claimant for the fortune of the late John Stetson, Jr., has come to the front. She is Katherine Shirley, now a few years more than twenty, who was born before Kate Stokes, the circus rider, was wooed by Stetson, but whose daughter she claims to be. As the child of Kate Stokes, she claims she should inherit as the legal heir of her mother all the property, real and personal, left by John Stetson, Jr., by will of his wife. That will has recently been established in the courts of the commonwealth.

Will Not Run for Governor.

BOUND BROOK, N. J., June 24.—George M. La Monte, who was nominated by the Prohibition State Convention for Governor, has declined the nomination. He says he cannot at the present time give the time which he should want to devote to the canvass.

OUR COMMERCE WITH CHINA

The Exports This Year Will Be About Four Times Those in the Year 1890.

NOT UP TO 1897 IN VALUE

Quantity Increases, but Prices Fall—Exports to All Asia Will Show a Decided Gain Over Last Year.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The rapid growth of our commerce with China, a subject just now attracting especial attention, is shown somewhat in detail by a series of tables in the latest number of The Summary of Finance and Commerce, issued by the Bureau of Statistics.

These tables show that our exports to China in the year just ending will be about four times as much as in the fiscal year 1890, and more than three times as much as in 1895. The exports from the United States to China in 1895 were $3,603,840. In the fiscal year which ends with this month they promise to be in round numbers $11,000,000.

But for the fact that there has been a reduction during the last year in the values of many articles exported, the figures for the present year would be considerably greater than the sum named. The exports of mineral oils, for instance, have increased this year more than 4,000,000 gallons over last year, but by reason of the decrease in price the total cash value falls considerably below that of last year.

In nearly all of the articles exported from this country to China there has been an increase in quantity in the fiscal year 1898 compared with 1897 or any preceding year. In bicycles, for instance, the exports to China for ten months of the present fiscal year amount to $24,606, against $11,444 in the corresponding months of last year. In telegraph, telephone, and other instruments of this class the exports of the ten months are $22,374, against $3,940 in the same time last year. Carriages and cars increased from $1,632 in the first ten months of last year to $28,603 in the corresponding months of this year; fruits and nuts from $13,004 last year to $28,591 this year; canned beef from 90,984 pounds in ten months of last year to 156,718 pounds in the same time this year; bacon from 18,002 pounds to 30,375 pounds; hams from 46,033 pounds to 58,859 pounds; butter from 16,311 pounds to 20,085 pounds, and other articles in like proportion.

In cotton cloth there is a reduction of about 12 per cent. compared with last year, though the total number of yards this year will be nearly double that of 1896 and more than three times as much as in 1895.

Our sales to China this year will show an increase of more than 300 per cent. over those of 1889, while our imports from that country show an increase of only 25 per cent. in the same time. Our exports of merchandise to China in the present fiscal year are tenfold those of the fiscal year 1880, the total for that year being $1,101,383, while that of 1898 is likely to be $11,000,000 in round numbers.

Our total exports to all Asia this year will amount to about $45,000,000, being a gain of 10 per cent. over last year, more than double what they were in 1890, four times what they were in 1880, and more than ten times what they were in 1870. Of this total of $45,000,000, about one-third goes to China, (in part by way of Hongkong,) one-third to Japan, and the bulk of the remaining third to India and the East Indies. In this calculation of distribution it is assumed that the bulk of the imports into Hongkong, which are always heavy, are for China, the Statesman's Year Book saying of the business of that port that it is "virtually a part of the commerce of China."

The following table shows the leading articles exported from the United States to China in the last fiscal year, compared with those of the preceding year:

Exports of domestic merchandise from the United States to China in the fiscal year 1897, compared with 1896:

	1897.	1896.
Clocks and watches	$31,242	$13,058
Provisions	45,640	50,191
Wheat flour	72,100	45,815
Wood and manufactures of	113,499	154,945
Tobacco, manufactures of	229,956	192,138
Iron and steel, manufactures of	333,007	84,398
Mineral oils	3,371,937	2,166,978
Cotton cloths	7,438,203	3,854,146
All other articles	281,304	359,467
Total	$11,916,888	$6,921,136

The following table shows the total importations into China from all parts of the world, by leading articles, in the year 1896:

Total imports into China, 1896.

Cotton, raw	$1,056,844
Flour	1,216,568
Ginseng	1,308,578
Machinery	1,668,078
Fish and fishery products	2,527,623
Coal	2,863,701
Woolen goods	4,333,420
Iron and steel, manufactures of	4,981,516
Sugar	5,657,318
Mineral oils	6,751,281
Rice	12,137,759
Opium	23,150,486
Cotton goods	64,028,692
All other articles	39,309,520
Total	$170,991,384

The following table shows the value of our exports into China, Japan, and all Asia since 1880:

Total exports of merchandise from the United States to China, Japan, and all Asia from 1880 to 1897, inclusive:

Year.	China.	Japan.	All Asia.
1880	$1,101,383	$2,552,888	$11,645,703
1881	5,447,680	1,468,976	12,917,348
1882	5,895,983	2,540,664	18,398,671
1883	4,080,322	3,376,434	16,348,742
1884	4,626,578	2,528,529	16,913,778
1885	6,396,500	3,057,415	20,739,972
1886	7,520,581	3,135,533	21,980,999
1887	6,246,626	3,335,592	19,322,172
1888	4,582,585	4,214,382	18,929,152
1889	2,791,128	4,619,985	18,439,626
1890	2,946,209	5,232,643	19,696,820
1891	8,701,008	4,807,693	25,553,308
1892	5,663,497	3,290,111	19,590,350
1893	3,900,457	3,195,494	16,222,354
1894	5,862,426	3,986,815	20,872,761
1895	3,603,840	4,634,717	17,325,057
1896	6,921,933	7,689,685	25,630,029
1897	11,924,433	13,255,478	39,274,905

The figures for the fiscal year 1898 will show a decided increase in our exportation to Asia, especially Japan; that to China may be slightly less than last year for the reasons indicated.

BUILDING RAILROADS IN CHINA.

German and American Interests Are Not Allowed to Conflict.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—United States Consul Fowler at Cheefoo has informed the State Department of the action of the Chinese Government on the petition of Dr. Yung Wing for permission to construct a railroad from Tien-Tsin to Shanghai, through the whole length of the Province of Shangtung. It appears that the petition was granted by the Emperor, but was subsequently reconsidered and the permission withdrawn upon representations made by the German Minister that his Government had the sole right to all commercial enterprises in Shangtung. Dr. Yung Wing has had a long, honorable career in New England, and is understood to represent an American syndicate in the proposed railroad enterprise in China.

According to one of the Chinese papers, Dr. Yung Wing proposed that he should obtain the aid of American capitalists and engineers to carry out the undertaking, and the German Minister said Germany had obtained the sole right to invite capital and supply engineers for railway construction in every part of the Province of Shantung, and strenuously opposed the scheme proposed by Dr. Yung Wing. The latter, therefore, altered his scheme so as to provide that the proposed railway should not clash with the interests of the line which the Germans say they are going to build from Kiao-Chau to Ichow, with which alteration the German Minister professed himself satisfied.

Social of City College Alumni.

The Associate Alumni of the College of the City of New York gave its annual social in the college building last night, and ninety-two graduates of the class of '98 were admitted to the Alumni fraternity. E. Francis Hyde, President of the Associate Alumni, presided, and brief addresses were made by Col. Alexander P. Ketchum, '58; Gilbert H. Crawford, '68; Dr. Henry W. Berg, '78; Frank L. Eckerson, '88, and J. Delmore Lederman, '98.

Special Anniversary Services.

Special services in recognition of the fiftieth anniversary of John W. Stevens as a Sunday school Superintendent will be held at the Morningside Baptist Church, 246 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, to-morrow at the hours of 11, 3, and 8 o'clock, and on Monday at 8 P. M. A reception will be tendered him Tuesday evening.

THE FOURTH OF JULY PARADE.

Municipal Assembly Resolution Signed by the Mayor, but Troops May Not Turn Out.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday signed the resolution passed by the Municipal Assembly for a military parade on the Fourth of July. The plan to have United States troops take part in it, however, may be abandoned. Major Gen. Frank, Commander of the Department of the East, when questioned yesterday in regard to the matter, said that there were hardly any regulars here, and that he did not feel like sending them to parade in their present uniforms. He added that he did not know whether there would be any celebration, as he had not yet received any invitation from the State authorities.

It was pointed out that Fourth of July parades in this city had been abandoned in past years owing to the heat and the consequent number of prostrations occurring in the ranks of the marchers. Gen. Frank said he believed that a parade would be very trying to the men, especially the volunteers, and that this was another reason why he was reluctant to order them out.

The Mayor was also seen in regard to the parade, but adhering to his rule not to talk for publication, declined to discuss the subject.

Regarding Fourth of July weather, it was said at the Local Weather Bureau yesterday that the general average of temperature for Fourth of July, based on the averages of the day for twenty-seven years up to and including 1897, was 74 degrees. The highest temperature reached on a Fourth in that period was 92 degrees in 1879. The minimum temperature occurring on a Fourth was 59 degrees in 1882. During the last three years the average temperatures of the day have been below the general average of the period of twenty-seven years. In 1895 the average temperature of the day was 71 degrees; in 1896 it was 73, and in 1897 it was 73. The maximum temperature on any of these three days was 76 degrees, in 1897.

A better idea of the actual conditions confronted by paraders is shown by the following table, giving the temperatures during the hours that parades customarily occur, taken from the records of Fourth of July at the Weather Bureau for the last four years:

1894—10 A. M., 80 degrees; 11 A. M., 83; 12 M., 84; 1 P. M., 84; 2 P. M., 84, and 3 P. M., 83.

1895—10 A. M., 69 degrees; 11 A. M., 69; 12 M., 69; 1 P. M., 64; 2 P. M., 63, and 3 P. M., 62.

1896—10 A. M., 65 degrees; 11 A. M., 71; 12 M., 71; 1 P. M., 72; 2 P. M., 73, and 3 P. M., 73.

1897—10 A. M., 73 degrees; 11 A. M., 73; 12 M., 73; 1 P. M., 75; 2 P. M., 76, and 3 P. M., 75.

Two-thirds of the Fourths for twenty years have been marked by rain.

Memorial Day, which is sometimes found uncomfortably warm for paraders, has averaged in temperature for the past twenty-eight years 59 degrees. It reached a maximum of 84 degrees in 1881 and in 1895.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Secretary of War Alger did not at once know when he was asked this afternoon whether the Municipal Assembly of New York had requested that the United States troops in the neighborhood of New York should be ordered to parade on July 4. When he consulted Adjt. Gen. Corbin, that officer said he had received no request of that description, but one had been received from Newport, and had been granted. He supposed that if a request came from New York it would be complied with.

When it was suggested that objection had been made some years ago to the ordering out of the National Guard because of the physical suffering by the troops on a day almost always intolerably hot, Gen. Corbin inquired what would be the right thing to do in case the troops desired to parade and the privilege was not granted. The view apparently governing the department is that opportunity to parade is looked upon by the troops somewhat in the light of a holiday, and that most of the men will jump at any pretext that will take them out of camp.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Talk of Cutting Rates Between New York and Chicago—$12 First Class, $11 Second Class.

CHICAGO, June 24.—Open rates of $12 first class and $11 second class between Chicago and New York will go into effect within a week unless the Presidents of the Trunk Lines can come to some sort of agreement.

Two or three of the stronger lines are about ready to make the rates quoted, and to apply them both eastbound and westbound.

These roads are tired of the present low rates between the Northwest and the East, and believe that the surest way to restore rates generally is to make an open cut in the rates between Chicago and New York.

INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY COMPETITION.

Probable Agreement Between American and Canadian Lines.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Inter-State Commerce Commissioner Clements could not quite account for the report that reached him this afternoon from New York that an arrangement had been entered into between the United States, Canada, and Great Britian for the cessation of rate cutting by international railroads and for the admission of Canadian freight under bond for transmission. The two things did not, he said, seem to fit together. The rate cutting was an old trouble, but it was not a trouble that could be considered and settled by international agreement, while the bonding privilege was one now enjoyed by law, and not affected by any of the rate-cutting controversies, although objection was made to the privilege by those persons who think that it has been injurious to American railroad interests.

"There has been a rate-cutting war on between Canada and the United States," said the Commissioner, "for some years. Recently it has been very acute, but it has been confined almost entirely to the passenger business. The American railroads complained that the Canadians would make a rate in this country in agreement with the inter State commerce law, but when they had hauled their passengers across the line they would make a shrunk rate so small that the roads in the United States could not meet it.

"Last Spring this state of things became so troublesome that the commission released the American companies competing with the Canadian Pacific from the operation of sections preventing cutting of rates where that competition was complained of. That release was made to be effective until July 1, and it has been renewed to last for the remainder of the year unless revoked. A few days ago we had an application from Chairman Caldwell of the Western Passenger Traffic Association asking to be heard on or before July 12 on this subject, and it may be that some arrangement has been entered into between our railroads and those of Canada by which the rate cutting has been agreed to be stopped. The commission named July 12 for the hearing, and so notified Mr. Caldwell. That is the nearest thing to a circular issued by this office touching the rate-cutting war between the companies of the two countries."

Fast Freight Train Run.

Officers of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad are elated over an extraordinary run of a freight train on that road, which they claim broke the speed record for freight trains. A few days ago a freight train containing a load of Government supplies bound for San Francisco was turned over to the Burlington by the Pennsylvania Railroad at Chicago. There were ten heavy box cars completely filled. The distance from Chicago to Denver by the Burlington Line is 1,025 miles, and the run was made in 37 hours 30 minutes, an average of 27 1-3 miles per hour, including the numerous stops for coal, water, and change of engines. This is believed to be the fastest time on record for so long a freight run.

International Bank Commissioner.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—It was announced to-day that Charles H. Turner, President of the St. Louis and Suburban Railway, would represent the new international bank as Missouri Commissioner. It is said that Mr. Turner has been offered the place, and that he has accepted, and as soon as the bill passes the House he will open subscriptions not only in this city but in Kansas City, St. Joseph, and other large towns in the State.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Win the First Game of the Series in Cleveland Handily.

DID SOME EXCELLENT BATTING

The Giants Compelled Jones, a New Pitcher, to Retire, While Seymour Was a Puzzle—Brooklyns Lose Through Weak Batting.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	36	20	.643
Boston	35	21	.625
Cleveland	33	22	.600
Baltimore	31	22	.585
Chicago	32	25	.561
Pittsburg	31	25	.554
New York	28	27	.509
Philadelphia	24	28	.462
Brooklyn	22	31	.415
Washington	21	35	.375
St. Louis	20	36	.357
Louisville	19	40	.322

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 11; Cleveland, 4.
Chicago, 8; Brooklyn, 4.
Pittsburg, 3; Boston, 2.
Philadelphia, 3; Louisville, 1.
Baltimore, 4; St. Louis, 2.
Washington, 10; Cincinnati, 8.

Games To-day.

New York in Cleveland.
Brooklyn in Chicago.
Washington in Cincinnati.
Baltimore in St. Louis.
Philadelphia in Louisville.
Boston in Pittsburg.

CLEVELAND, June 24.—Jones, the young pitcher in whom the Cleveland Club hoped it had found a wonder, had his curves well straightened out by the New Yorks to-day, and after the visitors made twice as many runs as was needed to win he was relieved by Kelb. Seymour proved a puzzle to the home team, allowing them only nine scattered hits. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Childs, 2b.	2	2	4	5	1
Wallace, 3b.	2	1	2	2	1
McKean, ss.	0	2	2	1	0
Tebeau, 1b.	0	0	1	0	0
O'Con'r, 1b.	0	1	5	1	0
Blake, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
McAleer, cf.	0	1	0	0	0
Criger, c.	0	0	6	2	0
Jones, p.	0	0	1	0	1
Kelb, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	9	24	11	1

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V.Halt'n, cf.	1	3	0	0	0
Tiernan, lf.	0	1	2	1	0
Joyce, 1b.	0	0	10	1	0
Davis, ss.	2	2	5	2	0
Gleason, 2b.	1	2	2	8	0
McCre'y, rf.	1	0	1	0	0
Hartm'n, 3b.	2	2	0	2	0
Grady, c.	1	2	7	1	0
Seymour, p.	3	2	0	4	0
Total	11	14	27	19	0

Cleveland 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—4
New York 0 1 0 6 3 0 1 0 ..—11

Left on bases—Cleveland, 13; New York, 5. First base on balls—Off Jones, 3; off Kelb, 1; off Seymour, 7. Struck out—By Jones, 3; By Kelb, 1; by Seymour, 4. Three-base hit—Van Haltren. Two-base hits—Hartman and Seymour. Stolen base—Van Haltren. Hit by pitched ball—By Seymour, 3; By Kelb, 1. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

BROOKLYNS LOSE IN CHICAGO.

The Team Fielded Well, but Were Weak in Batting.

CHICAGO, June 24.—The Brooklyns played a nice fielding game to-day, but were unable to do much with Callahan's pitching. The Orphans evened up their loose play by timely hitting. A home-run hit to the centre-field fence by Lange, scoring three runs, was a feature. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Ryan, J.F., lf.	2	2	1	0	0
Everett, 1b.	1	2	11	1	0
Lange, cf.	1	2	1	0	0
Thornton, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
McCor'k, 3b.	1	2	1	1	2
Mertes, ss.	0	0	1	4	2
Connor, 2b.	1	1	3	3	1
Donahue, c.	1	1	7	4	0
Callahan, p.	0	1	1	3	0
Total	8	12	27	16	5

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf.	1	2	2	0	0
Jones, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Lacha'ce, ss.	0	0	2	3	0
Sheckard, lf.	1	1	2	2	1
Tucker, 1b.	0	0	7	0	0
Hallman, 2b.	1	1	4	3	0
Shindle, 3b.	0	1	2	1	0
Ryan, c.	0	0	4	0	0
Dunn, p.	1	2	0	1	0
Total	4	8	24	10	1

Chicago 2 3 1 0 0 0 2 0 ..—8
Brooklyn 0 0 2 0 1 0 1 0—4

Earned runs—Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 3. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Brooklyn, 7. Three-base hit—McCormick. Home run—Lange. Double plays—Lachance, Hallman, and Tucker; Sheckard and Tucker; Callahan, Donahue, and Everett. Struck out—By Callahan, 4; by Dunn, 3. Bases on balls—Off Callahan, 2; off Dunn, 4. Hit by pitcher—J. F. Ryan. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant umpire—Mr. Curry.

Pittsburg, 3; Boston, 2.

PITTSBURG, June 24.—The game to-day was one of the most exciting and brilliant ever played on the home grounds. Pittsburg won in the twelfth inning on Donovan's two-bagger and O'Brien's single, Donovan scoring on McCarthy's long fly. Score:

Pittsburg 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1—3
Boston 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Earned run—Pittsburg, 1. Base hits—Pittsburg, 14; Boston, 10. Errors—Pittsburg, 1; Boston, 3. Batteries—Pittsburg, Gardner and Bowerman; Boston, Klobedanz and Bergen. Umpire—Mr. Cushman. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Heydler.

Philadelphia, 3; Louisville, 1.

LOUISVILLE, June 24.—Platt pitched fine ball, and the Colonels were lucky to get one run. Both teams played good ball in the field. Score:

Philadelphia 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—3
Louisville 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3. Base hits—Philadelphia, 10; Louisville, 4. Errors—Philadelphia, 3; Louisville, 1. Batteries—Philadelphia, Platt and McFarland; Louisville, Dowling and Kittridge. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Baltimore, 4; St. Louis, 2.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—Hughey pitched a superb game against the Baltimores to-day until the eighth inning, when, after he struck two men out, Maul, McGraw, and Keeler made singles, sending in the winning runs. Score:

St. Louis 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—2
Baltimore 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 3 0—4

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Baltimore, 1. Base hits—St. Louis, 9; Baltimore, 6. Errors—St. Louis, 1; Baltimore, 1. Batteries—St. Louis, Houghey and Clements; Baltimore, Maul and Robinson. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald

Washington, 10; Cincinnati, 8.

CINCINNATI, June 24.—The home team played listlessly to-day, its fielding being very ragged at times. The Senators practically won the game in the seventh inning, when they batted Hawley out of the box. Score:

Cincinnati 0 2 0 0 0 1 4 1 0—8
Washington 2 0 0 1 2 2 3 0 ..—10

Earned runs—Washington, 5; Cincinnati, 4. Base hits—Cincinnati, 11; Washington, 15. Errors—Cincinnati, 7; Washington, 2. Batteries—Cincinnati, Hawley, Dammann, and Pietz; Washington, Mercer and Farrell. Umpire—Mr. Wood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Swartwood.

Other Games.

At Allentown—Allentown, 7; Norfolk, 4.
At Hartford—Paterson, 5; Hartford, 2.
At Newark—Newark, 11; Reading, 2.
At Buffalo—Buffalo, 0; Springfield, 4.
At Montreal—Montreal, 1; Toronto, 2.

Sockalexis May Be Traded for McBride

CLEVELAND, June 24.—Sockalexis, the Indian ballplayer of the Cleveland Club, probably will be exchanged. Negotiations are pending to trade him for Pitcher McBride of the Youngstown Club. It is thought the deal will be closed within a day or two. McBride pitched for the Manhattan College team of New York against the Giants in one of the exhibition games early in the season. He signed with the Youngstown Club soon after this, but since then has tried to get his release, as the New York Club had offered to give him a trial.

COLLEGE FACULTY RESIGNS.

Ultra-Church Element Causes Friction in a Michigan School.

ADRIAN, Mich., June 24.—The ultra-church element in the contest at Adrian College has for the last year waged war against President D. C. Thomas and his adherents on the Faculty. This culminated last night in the resignation of the whole body—President Thomas and Profs. McElroy, Reynolds, Howard, Cornelius, Koenig, Palmer, and Rinehart.

Profs. McElroy, Howard, Cornelius, and Palmer were retained, the latter being made Acting President. The board adjourned at midnight after an emotional session. The institution has flourished under Dr. Thomas, and the issue seemed to be orthodoxy versus prosperity. In his two years' term Dr. Thomas has materially strengthened the college.

TROTTING RACES AT PARKVILLE

Close of the Meeting Marked by Hotly Contested Events—Connor Fails to Break the Track Record.

Another large attendance greeted the harness racers at Parkville yesterday, the last day of the Parkway Driving Club's Summer meeting. The track was in fine condition and the time made was particularly good in all the heats. The feature of the afternoon's sport was Connor's attempt to break the track record in the third heat of the free-for-all. He failed, being just one second slower than Gillette's 2:13¾, which stands as the fastest time made on the track. Had Connor made his effort in the first heat of the race there is little doubt that he would have been successful, as he fairly walked under the wire in that heat in 2:15½, going to the quarter in 0:33 and the half in 1:05. There was no horse in the lot that could give Connor anything of a race, and he won at will. Connor is by C. F. Clay, dam Rena C., and has a trotting record of 2:13¼ and pacing 2:11¼.

Addazetta, who won the 2:50 trot on Wednesday, captured also the first race on yesterday's card, 2:40 class, trotting, after a game struggle. She was backed heavily in the pools at 10 to 6 against the field.

The biggest field of the meeting responded to the bell in the last race, the 2:30 class, pacing. Of the twelve starters Dr. Dewey sold an even money favorite against the field, and he flattered his backers to the extent of winning the first heat in truly grand stand style. Sidane showed her heels to the others in the next three heats and won the race. The most exciting incidents of this race was the struggle for second place between Ernest H. and Dr. Dewey in the third heat, and a similar contest between Stella B. and Fleetwood in the last round. Ernest H. proved himself a horse of iron by going twelve hard heats in two consecutive days, winning the fifth and sixth heats in yesterday's hard-fought battle of eight heats in the 3:00 class, pacing.

There will be a $500 match race between Henry Hoffman's Thelma and George Ihnken's Crescent at the Parkville track on July 4. The horses are well matched, and should furnish a grand race.

FIRST RACE.—2:40 class, trotting. Purse, $200.

Addazetta, b. m., by Quartermaster, (Snyder)	1	1	1
Prince Junior, b. g., (Stevens)	3	2	4
Norcol, b. g., (Devey)	5	4	2
Quickstep, b. m., (Hayden)	2	5	7
Fierenzi, b. m., (Walker)	6	3	3
Belle Eddy, br. m., (Arthur)	4	7	6
C. E. J., br. g., (Jackson and Davis)	7	6	5

Time—2:28½; 2:25¼; 2:27¾.

SECOND RACE.—Free for all, trot and pace. Purse, $400.

Connor, blk. g., by C. F. Clay, dam Rena C., (McGuire)	1	1	1
Joe Nelson, ch. g., (Kaler)	2	2	5
Rifle, blk. g., (Dudley)	4	4	2
Viotta, b. m., (Nichols)	3	3	4
Red Lady, b. m., (Stevens)	5	5	3
W. H. G., b. g., (Beam)	7	6	dis
Ally, g. g., (McCarthy)	6	7	dr

Time—2:15½; 2:16¼; 2:14¾.

THIRD RACE.—2:30 class. Pacing. Purse, $300.

Sidane, b. m., by Sydney, (Shults)	2	1	1	1
Dr. Dewey, ch. g., by Brino Wilkes, (Murphy)	1	2	3	8
Ernest H., rn. g., by Lord Harold, (Dooley)	3	3	2	5
Stella B., b. m., by Red Hall, (M. Quintin)	9	6	5	2
Fleetwood, br. g., (Nichols)	4	4	4	3
Royal King, blk. g., (Bennem)	6	8	6	4
George K., b. g., (Kaler)	8	5	7	6
Warren T., b. g., (Decker)	5	7	9	9
Lizzie H., b. m., (Fogg)	7	9	8	7
Marchmont, b. g., (Cadoo)	10	dr.		
Lasher, blk. g., (Jackson)	dis.			
Rosa L., b. m., (Bascomb)	dis.			

Time—2:23½; 2:23¼; 2:23¼; 2:25¼.

To-day's Card at Sheepshead Bay.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens two years old; selling. Five furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Himtime	115	Dr. Parker	104
Hilee	109	Al Reeves	103
Merry Heart	109	Big Indian	102
Lynia	109	Little Jess	102
A. N. B.	108	Dr. Vaughn	102
Ben Lodi	106	Lyric	99
The Gardner	106	Francis Bookeer	99
Ben Blue	106	Great Neck	97
Dr. Fitzsimmons	106		

SECOND RACE.—Highweight handicap, for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile.

Maceo	140	Mainstay	115
Cleophus	138	Bon Ino	114
Kinnikinnick	130	Tremargo	112
Swiftmas	130	George Boyd	111
Imperator	121	Blue Devil	111
Hanwell	117	Prince Auckland	107
Caldron	115	Bastion	[illegible]

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a sixteenth on the turf.

Sun Up	108	Rappahannock	96
Defender	108	Julius Caesar	94
Doggett	108	Her Own	91
King T.	108	Miss Tenny	86
Handball	101		

FOURTH RACE.—The Great Trial Stakes; for two-year-olds, (foals of 1896;) guaranteed cash value $20,000, of which $2,500 to the second and $1,500 to the third; winners of two races of $2,000, or one of $4,000, 7 pounds extra. Futurity course.

Jean Beraud	129	Kingdon	129
Glenheim	129	Miller	119

FIFTH RACE.—The Sheepshead Bay Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Ornament	129	George Keene	105
Maceo	117	Domitor	100
Semper Ego	116	Dr. Black	98
Lehman	113	Buela	98
Isidor	112	Caldron	97
Tragedian	107		

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward. Full steeplechase course.

Red Pat	165	Decapod	139
Trillion	156	Baby Bill	135
Royal Scarlet	146	Hurry Up	135

Cornell's Crews at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 24.—The Cornell crews arrived here from New London, Conn., at 4:20 o'clock this afternoon. They were accompanied by Manager White of the Cornell Navy and Coach Courtney. The collegians were met at the Delaware and Hudson station by a large crowd and a vociferous reception was given them. The Cornells at once loaded their shells on wagons and made the seven mile journey to their training quarters, which are located at James Bougrey's Lakeview Road House, on the west shore of Saratoga Lake.

Early this evening the 'Varsity crew indulged in an initial spin over the course, which was as serene as a mirror, the wind having subsided. They made no attempt at speed, but simply pulled the long Courtney regulation stroke. Coach Cowles of the Columbias and Coach Ellis Ward had their crews on the water about the same time, but all interest seemed to centre on the new arrivals. The oarsmen of all the crews are enjoying good health.

The St. James's on Cornell.

LONDON, June 24.—The St. James's Gazette this afternoon says:

"Cornell having twice proved their supremacy at home, it remains for them to try their luck against the best English crews."

Cycle Races at Manhattan Beach.

The annual meeting of the Kings County Wheelmen will be held at Manhattan Beach this afternoon. The star attraction is the twenty-mile match race between Tom Linton of Wales and Fred Titus of New York. Each man will have an unlimited number of pacemakers. Linton beat Taylore of France last Saturday, and Titus defeated Linton on June 4 at Springfield. In the short-distance races for cash prizes practically every professional of note in the country is entered. In the amateur Greater New York championship the entries include Powell, Bird, Schofield, Richt, and Caccavaje. In the one-quarter mile National championship Gardner, Butler, Cooper, Goodman, Brown, Longhead, and "Major" Taylor are entered.

Atlantic Yacht Club Regatta.

The Atlantic Yacht Club will add a unique event to its programme of races for the Fourth of July regatta, to be held off Sea Gate. This will be a working boat open regatta, open to all schooners, sloops, and mainsail boats used for working, or business purposes, and the boats may come from any part of the world. The regatta will begin at 11 o'clock in the morning, and the course will be the club's inside course. There will be no entrance fee, but there will be prizes for winning boats. The start will be in three classes, a first for schooners, a second for sloops, and a third for mainsail yachts.

The Kiel Regatta.

KIEL, June 24.—The regatta opened here to-day with a great assemblage of yachts. The Emperor and Empress of Germany witnessed the racing from the Iduna.

Found Dead in His Room.

Duncan T. Cameron, a clerk in the office of the New York and Westchester Water Company, was found dead in his room at 76 Madison Avenue yesterday morning. He had been dead for several hours. Dr. J. B. Bissell of 15 West Fifty-eighth Street said that Cameron had had Bright's disease for several years, but had been at work all the time. A brother will take the body to Canada for burial. Mr. Cameron was unmarried.

THE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Progress of the Games on the West Side Club's Grounds.

The metropolitan tennis championships were continued yesterday afternoon, on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club. The match between E. P. Fischer and H. H. Hackett, in the semi-final singles, brought out the best tennis of the week. Hackett at first scored many points on Fischer's wildness, but later Fischer settled down and took the last two sets and the match. Fischer will play Davidson in the finals to-day, and the championship between the winner of the finals and S. C. Mollett will be played Monday afternoon. Scores:

Championship Singles.—Semi-Final Round—E. P. Fischer beat H. H. Hackett, 7—9, 6—4, 6—4.

Championship Doubles.—First Round—H. H. Hackett and J. A. Allen beat A. P. Hawes and R. D. Little, 6—0, 6—2; E. P. Fischer and R. D. Thurber beat William Turk and M. Sandler, 6—3, 6—0, J. C. Davidson and O. M. Bostwick beat T. W. Stephens and partner, 6—4, 2—6, 6—3.

Semi-Final Round—J. C. Davidson and O. M. Bostwick beat C. S. Bett and E. V. Thayer, 6—0, 7—5; E. P. Fischer and R. D. Thurber beat H. H. Hackett and J. A. Allen, 6—4, 6—4.

Handicap Singles.—First Round—W. B. Hyward, (scratch,) beat O. M. Bostwick, (owe half 30,) 7—5, 8—6; T. W. Stephens, (scratch,) beat E. T. Buckingham, (scratch,) 6—4, 6—2.

THE MATCH AT WIMBLEDON.

Clarence Hobart Defeated in the Singles—Wins in Doubles.

LONDON, June 24.—In the semi-finals at the All-England Championship Lawn Tennis Tournament at Wimbledon to-day, R. F. Doherty of Cambridge University, who won the championship last year, beat Clarence Hobart, the American player, by 6—2, 6—4, 6—3.

In the doubles Messrs. Hobart and Nisbet beat Messrs. Simond and Caridia by 6—0, 10—8, 6—4.

Hobart, in his playing in the singles to-day, had a repetition of the ill-luck he experienced in the tournament at Aigburth last week, when he was defeated by Doherty. He was again compelled to play Doherty while rain was falling and on a slippery court. He was therefore an easy victim, playing loosely and half-heartedly. In the doubles, however, Hobart braced up, occasionally giving a brilliant exhibition of his skill with the racket. He is considered to have a good chance to share in the doubles championship with Nisbet.

VIENNA CHESS TOURNEY.

Pillsbury Has Won 12 and Lost 4 So Far—Tarrasch Still Ahead.

VIENNA, June 24.—There was no play in the international chess tournament in this city yesterday—that is to say, no regular round was contested—although Tarrasch and Janowski finished their game left adjourned from the fifteenth round on Tuesday. The result was that Tarrasch beat Janowski.

This morning the men faced each other in the seventeenth round as follows: Alapin vs. Schiffers, Walbrodt vs. Janowski, Burn vs. Pillsbury, Trenchard vs. Blackburne, Baird vs. Showalter, Caro vs. Schlechter, Lipke vs. Marco, Halprin vs. Maroczy, Tarrasch vs. Tschigorin, and Steinitz a bye.

At the first adjournment, at 2 o'clock, it was found that Trenchard and Blackburne had drawn, that Janowski had defeated Walbrodt, that Lipke had beaten Marco, and that Halprin had overcome Maroczy. The other games were adjourned. Of those Alapin and Baird had the better positions against Schiffers and Showalter, respectively, while the other contestants stood even.

When play ceased this evening the additional results recorded were: Alapin beat Schiffers, Burns and Pillsbury and Caro and Schlechter drew, Baird beat Showalter, while Tarrasch and Tschigorin adjourned their game a second time in a perfectly even position.

Following are the totals of all the competitors up to date:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	10	6	Pillsbury	12	4
Baird	4	12	Schiffers	5	11
Blackburne	7	9	Schlechter	9	8
Burn	9	7	Showalter	6	10
Caro	5	11	Steinitz	9½	6½
Halprin	7½	8½	*Tarrasch	12	3
Janowski	10½	5½	Trenchard	3	13
Lipke	8½	7½	*Tschigorin	9	6
Marco	7½	9½	Walbrodt	8	8
Maroczy	9½	6½			

*Adjourned games.

The eighteenth round will be played to-morrow in the following order: Steinitz vs. Halprin, Schlechter vs. Lipke, Showalter vs. Caro, Blackburne vs. Baird, Pillsbury vs. Trenchard, Janowski vs. Burn, Schiffers vs. Walbrodt, Tarrasch vs. Alapin, Tschigorin vs. Maroczy, Marco a bye.

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SENATE DEBATE ON HAWAII

Further Objections Cited Against the Annexation of the Islands Under the Present Plans.

WOULD BE A BLOW TO SOUTH

Unconstitutionality of Annexation by Legislative Action Set Forth—Arguments that Territory Cannot Be Acquired Except by War or Treaty.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Only two Senators discussed the Hawaiian annexation resolutions to-day. Mr. McENERY (Dem., La.,) completed his speech begun yesterday. The principal ground of Mr. McENERY'S objection to the annexation of Hawaii was that it would, he apprehended, paralyze the industries of the South. The gray dawn of prosperity was just beginning to be noted in that section. Northern capital, Northern energy, and Northern brains had, he said, been going to the South, and although the dawn of prosperity was in sight, he felt the sunrise would never come if Hawaii were annexed.

The moment the policy of colonization is entered upon, he said, the prosperity of the South would be checked. Capital would be diverted, enterprise stopped. Every industry would be paralyzed and every cotton factory would close. Mr. McENERY maintained also that the adoption of a policy of imperialism would prolong indefinitely the rule of the Republican Party, and he declared that every Democrat who voted for annexation in effect would vote to surrender his party and commit its chances to the misty future.

Mr. TURLEY, (Dem., Tenn.,) who followed Mr. McEnery, made a legal argument against the pending resolutions. He maintained that foreign territory could not be acquired by legislative action. He maintained that the method of acquiring the Hawaiian Islands set out in the resolutions was unconstitutional, and was obnoxious, too, because a treaty having the same object in view was still pending undisposed of in the Senate.

The Senate will meet at 11 o'clock to-morrow.

AFFAIRS IN HAWAII.

HONOLULU, June 17.—The United States steamship Mohican arrived from San Francisco on the evening of June 15. The United States steamship Bennington left for Mare Island yesterday carrying the heaviest mail ever sent from this port.

Orders have been issued requiring all members of the Hawaiian National Guard, active and honorary, to report immediately to their respective commanding officers the amount and character of any and all equipment in their possession. The movement probably prefaces the placing of the army on a war footing as a precaution against any emergency. If advisable, most of the companies will recruit to their full limit of 103 officers and men.

It is believed that in the event of annexation the local regiment will be at once hurried to Manila.

The Government here received cheering news by the Mohican. Minister Hatch wired from Washington that Speaker Reed had withdrawn all opposition, and that a vote on annexation would be taken in the House as soon as the Senate disposed of the war tariff bill.

The present session of the Hawaiian Legislature will probably be extended to ratify any annexation proposition which may come from the United States Congress.

James A. King, who has been Minister of the Interior since the inception of the present Government, may be forced to resign on account of illness. His successor probably will be L. A. Thurston, who is now in Washington.

The United States Government has awarded a contract for the erection of a new coaling station at this port at a cost of nearly $8,000. June 15 Consul General Haywood had only 1,000 tons of coal on hand. On the same day he purchased 2,600 additional tons from a local steamship company. The United States Government has 7,000 tons afloat for this port.

BANKRUPTCY BILL PASSES.

The Measure Passes the Senate After Coming from the Conferrees, and Is Now a Law.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—After a long, hard fight the conference report upon the Bankruptcy bill was agreed to by the Senate to-day, which practically insures the enactment of the law, as it is understood that there will be no difficulty in the House. Senator Nelson made an explanation of the bill, which satisfied all Senators as to its provisions, and, although there were votes against the measure, it was because the Senators so voting opposed any bankruptcy legislation.

The contest between the two houses was over the Torrey bill of the House and the Nelson bill of the Senate. The conference has been going on since the 3d of March, and the agreement reached was largely on the lines of the Nelson bill. Senator Hoar, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Judiciary, who has been urging the enactment of a bankruptcy law for the past fifteen years, to-day gave out a statement apropos of the Senate's acceptance of the conference report. Among other things, he said:

"The present bill is a compromise. It will undoubtedly be found that in getting it through we have been obliged to leave in it some crudities and imperfections which must be remedied by subsequent legislation. It is quite likely that the fees of clerks, referees, and trustees will be found to be too low. One of the great objections was that under the old law the estates were eaten up by costs, and that the creditors got little or nothing. So we have pared to the quick in that particular. Instead of the long list of crimes there are only two for which a bankrupt is to be punished—one, that of willfully making a false answer in the bankruptcy proceedings; the other, the embezzlement of the property of the estate.

"The terms of discharge, too, are exceedingly liberal; and it is provided that farmers and wage earners will not be the subject of involuntary bankruptcy, which extends in general to merchants, manufacturers, bankers, printers and publishers, &c. There are some possible cases of fraud which the law will not prevent. But the objection to a stricter one was so great that it was not thought best to risk the success of this bill, which, as it was, has been saved as by fire, by standing out for a perfect rule to be applied to cases which would not occur once in a thousand times.

"The bill seems to me a great deal better than that known as the Torrey bill in two particulars—one, that the settlement cannot be delayed by appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States except in two cases: first, where a Federal question is involved, and second, where a decision of the Supreme Court is needed for uniformity of construction throughout the country—and next, in the provision for a summary application to a court of appeals in an interlocutory way to correct mistakes as the proceedings go on, instead of waiting until the final determination in the court below and then keeping the whole estate tied up until after a final decision in the higher court.

"The bill will enable from 150,000 to 200,000 bankrupts to get on their feet again. It will enable manufacturers and merchants to get a fair division of their debtors' property, and will prevent a great deal of fraud, embezzlement, and wasteful dealing with property."

THE CURRENCY REFORM BILL.

Its Supporters Have Decided Not to Urge Its Further Consideration at This Session.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The supporters of the Currency Reform bill, recently reported to the House by Mr. McCleary of Minnesota, have decided not to urge consideration further at this session. The bill is acceptable substantially to all the Republican members, but some of them opposed calling it up at the present time because of the overshadowing interest in war questions and the inability to secure its passage in the Senate at this session. The most positive assurance is given by the supporters of the currency reform movement that there will be no serious opposition to a comprehensive bill, but that, on the contrary, it will receive the cordial support of the Republicans.

Speaker Reed expressed no opposition to the consideration of a bill at the present session, and 150 members of the House, including half a dozen Democrats, signed a request to the Committee on Rules that a special order for consideration be reported. The signers of this petition will continue to support the bill, and they consider it certain that a measure will eventually be passed.

The bill has been recalled from the calendar of the House upon motion of Mr. McCleary, who submitted it, in order to make some changes in the report in accordance with the wishes of certain members of the committee. Several minor amendments to the bill will be sanctioned by the committee at the time when the changes are made in the report. The revision of the report has been delegated to a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Fowler of New Jersey, McCleary of Minnesota, and Hill of Connecticut, and it may be filed before the end of the session.

H. H. Hanna, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Indianapolis Monetary Convention, said to-night that he was satisfied the wisest course in relation to the bill had been taken, in view of all the circumstances. He would have preferred action at this session if the co-operation of the Senate could be secured, but with the Senate as at present constituted, he regards this as impossible. Mr. Hanna proposes to continue the educational work in favor of currency legislation which he has been carrying on. He believes that the sentiment favorable to comprehensive legislation has grown very rapidly. He says there is no doubt in the minds of those who are seeking comprehensive legislation that the Republicans of the House are united upon the necessity of the passage of a comprehensive bill, and this will be demonstrated next Winter.

SONS OF NAVAL HEROES.

A Bill in the Senate to Have Them Enter the Service.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Hale, (Rep., Me.,) reported from the Naval Affairs Committee the bill conferring authority upon the President to appoint five cadets during the next year to the Naval Academy. In explanation of the measure, Mr. Hale said it was particularly designed to enable the President to appoint to the Naval Academy the son of Capt. Charles V. Gridley, commander of the Olympia, the flagship of Admiral Dewey, during the Manila fight, and who died recently at Kobe, Japan. The President had authority to appoint no other cadets at large, although he desired to name young Gridley.

Immediate consideration was asked for the bill. Mr. Bate, (Dem., Tenn.,) objected, saying that this extension of the authority of the President had heretofore been refused, and he thought the measure ought not to be rushed through the Senate.

Mr. Gear, (Rep., Iowa,) said that an effort was being made to secure the appointment of Oscar Deignan of Iowa, who was one of the heroes of the Merrimac. This appointment the President could not make unless additional authority were conferred upon him.

Mr. Bate refused to withdraw his objection, and the bill went over.

BIG FEE TO A LOBBYIST.

Mr. Stahlman Admits He Was Paid $100,800 as the Methodist Book Concern's Agent.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The Committee on Claims to-day began the investigation of the charges made in connection with the payment of the claim of $288,000 of the Methodist Book Concern, by Examining Book Agent Barbee. Mr. Barbee admitted the payment of $100,800, or 35 per cent., to Mr. Stahlman as the attorney for the book concern in the collection of the claim; but he held that the claim was just, and that the employment of an agent was a matter which concerned only the book concern itself, taking the position that he was under no obligation to inform the Senate in response to the telegrams of Senators Pasco and Bate as to the amount that was to be paid the agent.

Mr. Stahlman admitted the receipt of the money as pay for his services, but said he had not informed any one of the existence of his contract for his pay, believing that if he should do so it would prejudice the claim and prevent its consideration upon its merits.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The following fourth class Postmasters were appointed today for New York offices: Alabama, Monroe Snyder; Nina, E. J. Tilley; Spring Lake, Ellis W. Clark.

HACKED A FINE PAINTING.

Picture of Kaiser Wilhelm on the Kaiser Friedrich Mutilated.

Much indignation was created among the officers of the German steamship Kaiser Friedrich, lying at Hoboken, on Thursday night, by the discovery that an oil painting of Kaiser Wilhelm, hanging in the steamer's reception room, had been hacked by some vandal. Two transverse cuts had been made in the picture, each about two feet long.

The painting is a full-length portrait of the Emperor in his uniform as Commander of the Imperial Army, and was painted by Prof. Walter Peterson of Dusseldorf, Germany, and is valued at $3,000. Visitors were received on the steamer Thursday. Under Steward Charles Cffermann says he was in the saloon at 5:30 o'clock P. M., and the portrait was then intact. Four men who had been looking about the vessel were in the saloon at the time.

Capt. Stormer, with several ladies, entered the saloon shortly before 6 o'clock. The room was then empty and the damage had been done.

APARTMENT HOUSE BLAZE.

Supposed to Have Been Started by a Three-Year-Old Boy.

A fire supposed to have been started by a boy three years old at 669 Second Avenue, yesterday morning, did damage of between $4,000 and $5,000 and created much excitement.

The blaze started in the rooms of William Chambers, on the second floor of the building, which is a five-story apartment house. Mr. and Mrs. Chambers were away, but Charles Wells, who, with his wife, occupies the two front rooms; a servant girl, and the children of Chambers—Blanche, six months of age, Florence, eighteen months, and Leon, three years old—were there.

Leon was alone in a back room when he was found by Wells surrounded by flames. Wells and the servant seized the children and carried them out.

The flames shot up the airshaft to the rooms of Isaac A. Edmunds, and soon spread throughout the building. All the tenants escaped safely, but Mrs. William Hilliard and her three children were obliged to wrap blankets about their heads to make their way through the dense smoke from the fifth floor.

THE LIBERTY ISLAND FERRY.

The Commissioners of Docks and Ferries Will Order Its Discontinuance.

The Commissioners of Docks and Ferries yesterday decided to notify the American Committee of the Statue of Liberty that it must discontinue its ferry service between the Battery and Liberty Island until it has secured a franchise from the Municipal Council.

It appears that Frederick P. Olcott, acting Treasurer of the committee in the absence at Washington of the Treasurer, Cornelius N. Bliss, wrote to the Commissioners requesting that the annual rental of the pier of $500 be reduced. The profits of the ferry go into a fund now amounting to over $20,000, that is to be used for completing the pedestal. The matter was referred to the Corporation Counsel, with the result that the department was advised that the ferry was being operated in violation of law.

The decision of the Commissioners had not been officially communicated to the ferry attendants late yesterday afternoon, and the ferry was still running. It was believed there that an arrangement could be made whereby the service to the island might not be interrupted.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

The American Mission Boards Talk of Co-operating in the Philippine Islands.

A GREAT FIELD OPENED THERE

Presbyterian Foreign Board the First to Invite Consultation — Methodist Missionary Society Prompt to Accept — Baptist and Episcopal Views of the Opportunity.

For years the Home and Foreign Mission Boards, with headquarters in this city, have talked about comity and co-operation, but have never put the same into effect, possibly because no situation large enough has presented itself. The American Board, the oldest of American societies, which has mission stations in Spanish-speaking countries, and until the war broke out had a mission in Spain itself, thought the situation at the Philippines presented the long-desired opportunity. It had in mind a proposition to be made to boards of other denominations as soon as it could meet and consider the same. The Presbyterian Foreign Board, chancing to meet at an earlier date, anticipated the Congregational Board this week by declaring that Providence had opened the way for a great work in the Philippines, and that it is the feeling of the Presbyterian Church in the United States to enter upon it as soon as American guns and valor make the work practicable. Bearing in mind the old talk of mission comity, it gave its Executive Committee power to invite consultation with other boards.

The next day the General Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church met and promptly accepted the invitation, saying it was willing to meet and talk over the matter, and appointing a committee to draw up an outline of work to be presented at the September meeting. To ascertain the feeling of other boards, inquiries were made of the Reformed Church, the American Board, the American Baptist Missionary Union, and the Domestic and Foreign Board of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

"This is one of the most momentous periods in the history of foreign missions conducted by American societies," said the Rev. Dr. C. C. Creegan, district representative of the American Board. "Of course I have no authority to speak in advance, or to say what our executive body will or will not do, and yet I know that I voice the dominant sentiment when I say that the American Board will meet the other boards in all these matters, and enter heartily into any arrangement that may be for the best interests of Christianity. I look upon the condition which Admiral Dewey had so large a share in bringing about as a God-given opportunity to the American missionary agencies. We have long talked of comity. Here is a magnificent chance to put it into effect. It is a new field for everybody. As in forming new American States in our own West, let errors in old fields be avoided. I am glad to note the action of the Methodists and Presbyterians, and to hear the other boards are of like mind. It means a new era in forward work of missions."

"We already have a mission in the Liu Chiu Islands," said the Rev. Dr. E. F. Merriam of the American Baptist Missionary Union. These islands are just north of the Philippines, and a mission on the latter islands might possibly be made an extension of the work in the Liu Chiu. Our union will, I am sure, gladly give most cordial consideration to any proposition from other bodies regarding an agreement about proposed missionary work in the Philippines."

The same sentiments were expressed by the Reformed Church Foreign Board, and one of the managers of the Episcopal board said: "There is no reason why the Protestant Episcopal Church in America should not co-operate with other boards the same as does the Church of England Missionary Society, and I think it will. The late Dr. Langford always favored co-operation, and I always supported him in it. There is some inclination in our Church toward exclusiveness, but I think it is a mistake where no positive principle is involved. Educational interests are the first consideration in the Philippines. I look to see the United States hold on to the territory. Whether I favor territorial extension or not does not now matter, but I believe the American public will not consent to parting with the results of Admiral Dewey's valor. And I hope to see the cause of Jesus Christ taken to this new field in the best possible way. For my part, I would be glad to attend a conference, called of all mission workers of whatever sect, publicly to discuss this matter, and particularly to arouse popular interest in the churches, in order that the needed funds may be forthcoming. It is a grand opportunity and I hope to see it grandly met."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for July 3.

SUBJECT—The Kingdom Divided. First Kings, 12, xvi., 25.

GOLDEN TEXT—A soft answer turneth away wrath; but grievous words stir up anger.—Prov. 15, 1.

For the next six months our lesson will bring before us the history of God's people as recorded in the Old Testament. As we study this history we must bear in mind that, while we have to do with the acts of men, among men, the important point to be observed is the way in which they work out God's plans. If we fix our eyes mainly upon the men, it will seem as if kings were raised up, or cast down, simply because of their own shrewdness or because of their wickedness. But if we look beyond these, we will see that, while they are perfectly free to act, God is ruling, and overruling, so as to reveal in them His own will. His presence is the prime factor in all history.

Moreover, we must observe that in all this history God is not dealing with the heathen nations of the world, but with His own people—the people whom He brought out of Egypt by His redemption. They were His redeemed people—yet they were rebellious against Him.

These lessons will thus open to us—by grand historical illustrations—God's method of dealing with men, in all ages, to bring them into spiritual union with Himself. All men have been redeemed by the great work of our Lord Jesus Christ, as we saw in the lessons of the last six months. But all men have not accepted the grace offered to them. Hence God must deal with them as in these histories.

In the outset of our present studies our attention will be largely fixed upon the two great prophets of the time. They were Elijah and Elisha. The characteristics of these prophets give us the key by which to unlock the spiritual meaning of the whole history. They were undoubtedly great reformers, raised up to meet certain necessities of their times—as Knox and Luther were—but they were such only because they were vastly more than reformers.

They were the representatives of God Himself. This is very strikingly set forth in the very names they bore—both beginning with the significant Hebrew word "El," the name of "Jehovah"—"the mighty One" (Young)—a contraction of Elohim.

In one, this word is coupled with another Hebrew word, which also signifies "Jehovah," the name by which the Psalmist calls upon all the people to praise God "by His name Jah." (Psalms, 68:4.) El-jah thus means literally, "My God is Jah, or God Himself" (Young)—the Almighty God. It was the name by which the people acknowledged Him when the sacrifice was consumed on Mount Carmel—"turning (by a slight inversion) the name of the prophet himself into a war cry, 'Eli-Jah-hu.' My God, He is Jehovah." (Dean Stanley.)

In the other the word "El" is coupled with another Hebrew word, signifying "help," or "save." El-Sha thus means literally, "God is Saviour." (Young.) This additional word is apparently the same as that which appears in the name of Moses's successor, "Oshea, the son of Nun." When God chose him to be the leader of His people, He changed his name to "Jeh-Oshua," or "Joshua." (Num. xiii., 16.) In the New Testament the same name appears as Jesus, our Saviour. Thus as the name "Elijah" declares the power and wrath of God the Almighty, so the name "Elisha" declares the love and mercy of God the Saviour.

Elijah and Elisha Contrasted.

Bearing these very significant names, therefore, it is not strange that the character and the work of these two men are in strong contrast to each other. In personal appearance, Elijah was dressed in a shaggy robe, with a leathern girdle, and wore the long, flowing hair of a Nazarene. Elisha, however, appeared with his head shaven, and in the ordinary dress of other men. Elijah made his home in the deserts, far away from others; he was almost entirely destitute of ordinary human sympathies; and when he appeared, it was almost always suddenly, and with words of warning or of judgment. Elisha, on the contrary, lived in towns and cities. He went in and out among men freely, eating and drinking with them, sympathizing with their joys and sorrows—ever ready to render help and comfort. Nearly everything recorded of Elijah and his work declared the power of God—a power put forth to punish sin or to enforce authority. The Divine wrath was, however, relieved by at least one act of mercy, when the child of the widow of Zarephath was raised from death. Nearly everything concerning Elisha, on the contrary, declared the grace of God. It was exhibited in acts of mercy. At least one act, however, speaks of wrath, when the mocking children of Bethel were suddenly slain. Thus God in His wrath remembers mercy; and in His mercy, judgment is not forgotten. In later days, John the Baptist and our Lord Jesus Christ stood in the same marked contrast to each other. It is the contrast between "The Law" and "The Gospel."

When we closed our study of this history in 1895 we saw that the kingdom of Solomon had become vastly extended, closely consolidated, and was very prosperous. It reached from the Mediterranean Sea to the Euphrates and from beyond Damascus to the Red Sea. From being a confederacy of tribes, without any central government, God's people, under David and Solomon, had become a great nation.

Now, however, we see this great nation divided. It is to be known for upward of four hundred years as two kingdoms, that of Judah and that of Israel—each with a separate King. The formal and visible separation of the people took place under Rehoboam—the son of Solomon. At the time he is introduced to us he is forty-one years old. (Second Chronicles, xii., 13.) He must, therefore, have been an infant, one year old, when his father ascended the throne of David. (First Kings, xi., 42.) Hence he grew up with the growth of Solomon's kingdom. He must have been familiar with the building of the Temple and its purposes. He must have known of his father's wisdom and how it had been given to him. He undoubtedly was taught to understand his father's proverbs, and to some extent, at least, he must have profited by his great learning. He also must have seen the great prosperity which followed his father's success in war and commerce, the luxury and extravagance which naturally resulted, and the influence of his father's many heathen wives upon the Court and upon the people. And he saw the Temple worship still maintained and the prophets of God still listened to and at least outwardly respected.

He, however, evidently did not take much notice of the restlessness and distrust which were everywhere manifesting themselves. For Solomon's great kingdom even before his death was beginning to be dismembered, because "the Lord was angry with Solomon, because his heart was turned from the Lord God of Israel. (I. Kings, xi., 9.) So we read that suddenly an outbreak occurred on the eastern border, in the country of Edom, under Hadad; and that this had hardly been put down before another occurred under Rezin in Damascus, on the northeastern border. None of these warnings, however, led Solomon to turn again to the Lord. He only began to strengthen his walls and forts, as if material things could protect his kingdom. To do this he was obliged to lay heavy taxes upon the people, for each new rebellion reduced his sources of income.

Rebellion of Jeroboam.

To superintend the work on the forts and walls and public improvements, Solomon selected men from different tribes of his own people. Among these a young man from the tribe of Ephraim, named Jeroboam, particularly attracted his attention because of his skill and energy. He was the son of a widow, named Zeruah, and his home was at Zereda. (I. Kings, xi., 26.) Whether it was in the valley of the Jordan, or in the mountains of Ephraim, is not clear. In the Septuagint it is considered as one of the impregnable fortresses of Ephraim. He was thus, probably, a trained soldier, and Solomon made him "ruler over all the charge of the house of Joseph." (I. Kings, xi., 28.)

While occupying this position he was met one day by the prophet Ahijah, who by the significant act of rending his own new garment, (R. V.,) told him of his future greatness. To his ambitious spirit this was the spark which set the tinder afire, and Solomon soon had cause to regret his exaltation. Adopting vigorous measures, however, he crushed the rebellion Jeroboam was stirring up, and Jeroboam himself was obliged to flee to Egypt, and to remain there until the death of Solomon.

Whether Rehoboam gave much heed to these events or not, they must have been well known to him. As the heir to the throne he must have had a more or less prominent part in them. Under such circumstances, he came to the kingdom. As a man of even ordinary intelligence and observation, he knew of the requirements of God's law. He knew the warnings of God's prophets. He knew that predicted troubles had already begun to afflict the people. He knew that they increased as the true service of God decreased, and in the same ratio. Moreover, he knew that God could and would establish him upon his father's throne according to His promise. He knew also that He could and would overthrow him utterly if he turned away from Him. And he knew just as well that he was perfectly free to act according to his own mind. He is the representative of many in our day.

How now did he act? The record, without any explanation, is simply, "Rehoboam went to Shechem." (v. 1.) When David was made King he asked counsel of God concerning all his movements. (II. Samuel, ii., 1.) But with Rehoboam, his grandson, there is no reference to God at all. For seventy-three years Jerusalem had been the capital of the nation. There David reigned, and there Solomon had been crowned. Why then should his son go to Shechem?

Rehoboam never asked why? He knew that Shechem was a place of great importance in the tribe of Ephraim. He knew that that tribe had long been very jealous of Judah. He also knew that Jeroboam belonged to that tribe. He might have known that to go to Shechem was to go on very dangerous ground for himself. But his heart was turned from God, so he went where the people went, without any questioning.

When Solomon died, Jeroboam was the guest of Shishak, King of Egypt. But we find that as soon as he heard of Solomon's death he returned to his old home. Why? The Scriptures give us no answer. Josephus says, however, "Now when Solomon was dead, and his son Rehoboam had succeeded him in the kingdom, the rulers of the multitude sent immediately into Egypt and called back Jeroboam; and when he was come to them, to the city of Shechem, Rehoboam came to it also, for he had resolved to declare himself King to the Israelites while they were gathered together."

The Meeting at Shechem.

This may have been the reason why Shechem was the gathering place. Rehoboam had assumed the throne in Jerusalem, but had never been formally accepted by the people at large. Now, probably, nearly a year had elapsed. When the people, therefore, met at Shechem to welcome Jeroboam, Rehoboam also repaired thither, at the same time, to secure their recognition of himself. Under the leadership of Jeroboam, however, they did not at once shout "Long live the King." It was a good opportunity to secure guarantees. They spoke as if they had been terribly oppressed by Solomon, and yet under him they had prospered more than ever before. Taxes had been high, to be sure, but high taxes are not necessarily tokens of hard times. Very often they indicate better times. In the days of William Penn they were vastly less than they are now, but then there were no paved streets—no water, or gas, or electricity in the streets or in the houses, no public schools for the children, and very little protection for the citizens.

Jeroboam appears to have been the spokesman of the people, and in their name he demanded, in plain terms, of Rehoboam, "Ease somewhat the yoke that thy father did put upon us." (II. Chron., x., 9.) This demand apparently was very unexpected, and Rehoboam asked three days to consider it. Then, again, he took no counsel of God, but only sought the opinions of men. Very naturally and properly, he first "consulted with the old men that stood before Solomon, his father." Evidently they were sagacious enough to see the storm that was brewing, and to appreciate the spirit that was in the people—so they counseled conciliation. Then he asked the advice of the young men who were his companions. They were thoughtless, inexperienced, and unobserving. Their smile was far more important in his eyes than their wisdom. It far outweighed the judgment and experience of his father's counselors. So it had a very high sound to say, "My little finger shall be thicker than my father's loins." (v. 10.)

Jeroboam was quick to turn the occasion to his own advantage, and the people were perfectly willing to receive him without any of the guarantees they had demanded of his rival. At once the wild cry of rebellion went up. They refused to ratify the claim of Rehoboam to be their King, and when he sent Adoram to confer further with them, and probably to collect the customary taxes, they stoned him to death. At once he raised an army of 180,000 men to quell the revolt. The prophet Shemaiah, however, withstood him and forbade the movement, and the record is, "They hearkened therefore to the word of the Lord and returned to depart according to the word of the Lord." (v. 24.)

Judah and Benjamin accepted his authority without the least questioning. Many of the God-fearing portion of the ten tribes also forsook Jeroboam and came to Rehoboam. The influx of so many who "set their hearts to seek the Lord God of Israel" into Jerusalem, also brought about, for a season, a better state of things, for "for three years they walked in the way of David and Solomon." (II. Chron., xi., 16-17.) During this time Rehoboam built and fortified frontier cities. Fifteen of these are mentioned by name in II. Chron., xi., 5-12. Thus he became apparently strong in all temporal things.

But that was all. Even then his heart was not right with his God. Outwardly, his conduct seemed to be right, but inwardly there was no change, and again and again he forsook God and His law. (II. Chron., xii., 1-12.) Like many since his day, when he was punished, he repented, when he repented he prospered, when he prospered he sinned again. He was never at rest because he was never steadfast with God, and so "there were wars between Rehoboam and Jeroboam continually." (II. Chron., xii., 15.) Thus Rehoboam lost both his peace and his kingdom through his own self-will. (II. Chron., xii., 14.) He did not "seek first the kingdom of God." Many are even now committing the same folly with the same freedom, and it will be with the same results.

Questions on the Lesson.

What will be the subject of our studies for the next six months, and how are we to look upon the events?

With whom is God dealing in this history, and what does it illustrate?

Upon what prominent prophets will our attention be fixed, and what is said of their names?

How is the name "Elijah" formed, and what is its meaning?

How is the name "Elisha" formed, and what is its meaning?

What contrast is noted between these two men, and of whom are they the representatives?

What was the condition of Solomon's kingdom when we closed the study of its history in 1895?

Under whom did it become divided, and what is said of him?

What characterized the end of Solomon's reign, and what is said of Jeroboam?

With what was Rehoboam familiar when he came to the throne?

Why should he have hesitated to go to Shechem to be crowned, and what is the explanation of his going?

What demand did the people make, how did he receive it, and what was the result?

Who accepted Rehoboam, and what was the condition of affairs in his kingdom?

What was his relation to God, and of whom is he the representative?

DR. CROSBY'S OLD CHURCH.

The Resignation of Dr. Davies Brings Up for Settlement the Question of Moving.

With the departure of the Rev. Dr. John R. Davies from its pastorate, members of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church have taken up in earnest the question of the future location of their place of worship and policy of work. It appears that there are three parties in the congregation. One favors going down town, the second up town, and the third remaining where they are. The last is the largest. It is the general opinion that a final decision must soon be made. George P. Ludlam, who is one of the elders of the church, said yesterday:

"The question of moving up town is not a new one with our church. For eight or ten years it has been agitated, and now it comes up again. This time it will probably be settled once for all. Some members live as far up as One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, others in Eighty-fourth Street, and in the Sixties and Seventies, who come down every Sunday to attend services. The moving up town of the business circles has necessitated the removing of residences from our neighborhood, although a large number still live in what are called these 'down-town' streets.

"Who will be the favored ones is a matter to be considered and decided upon when Dr. Davies has given his official notification to the church. I have received a letter from him this morning confirming the report of his accepting the Philadelphia call. He has endeared himself to his congregation and others outside the church. The work he entered upon when he came from a comparatively small field five years ago, would have staggered many another. He found that the work of this down-town church consisted not so much in the building up, as in the keeping and holding of what had been builded up. But he was successful in that, and added and kept over 500 new members in the five years. He has found the mental and physical strain too great for him to bear longer, and this is the one reason for his leaving us. Some have said that the matter of salary was a factor. That is not so. The salary he will receive at Philadelphia is less than that he received here.

"The future policy as regards a ministerial head may be entirely different from our present ideas. Most down-town churches have found that two young pastors, or one young and one older, are more effective and economic than one who does it all. It is, in fact, too much to burden one man with. When a minister is successful he immediately becomes sought after for speeches, addresses, and the like, which he must honor, thereby adding to his burden of work. If he is not successful his church fails and he is never heard of.

"I myself would favor the selling of the present church property and the purchasing of a cheaper site and the erection of a large church plant, down town. The field is large, and, in my opinion, worthy of the best the church can give. Institutional work could be carried on to better advantage in a less pretentious neighborhood. The present property has risen in value year by year; to-day it is worth over $400,000, and is without a debt."

CONSOLIDATION IN BROOKLYN.

Proposed Union of Lee Avenue and New England Congregational Churches.

A preliminary effort is making to bring about a consolidation of the Lee Avenue and the New England Congregational Churches, Brooklyn. The pastor of the former, the Rev. John B. Clark, preaches in that church for the last time to-morrow morning, having accepted a call to Detroit. The pastor of the latter, the Rev. W. T. McElveen, has, it is understood, expressed a willingness to resign if by so doing the highest good of both congregations can be served. The Lee Avenue Church is at the corner of Hooper Street, and the New England in South Ninth Street, not far distant. They are in parts of the Eastern District that have come of late years to be overchurched neighborhoods, owing to the multiplication of sects with their different places of worship, and the changed character of the people. The New England congregation seems to be willing to discuss the matter of consolidation, but the Lee Avenue one, so far as can be learned, is opposed to it. A friend of both congregations and a Congregationalist long resident in Williamsburg said yesterday:

"It would be an ideal arrangement if the congregations of the Lee Avenue, New England, and First Reformed Churches could be united, the places of worship of the first two sold, and a church home for all made of the First Reformed building, at Bedford Avenue and Clymer Street. The Reformed Church has been without a pastor since the death of the Rev. Dr. Duryea. There must be some doubling up of churches in Williamsburg, and here, it seems to me, is a good place to begin, two of the churches being pastorless and the third having a large-hearted man willing to act for the best. There is nothing in doctrinal differences to prevent the union."

The Lee Avenue Church was organized in 1872, and has about 300 members; the New England in 1851, and has about the same number of members, and the First Reformed in 1851, with a few more than 300 members. All of them together raise about $23,000 a year, a sum sufficient to make one strong church.

BAPTIST YOUNG PEOPLE'S UNION.

Its Forthcoming International Convention at Buffalo to be of Unusual Interest.

Mr. Goodwin of the Baptist Young People's Union says that the war has injured the prospects of the forthcoming international convention at Buffalo very little, and that large delegations will go from this city. Buffalo has made great preparations, having twenty committees at work, and provided a hall seating 6,000. The New York delegation will take a special train over the Erie Railroad, leaving at 9 o'clock on the morning of July 13. There will be one fare for the round trip, and for small additional sums excursions may be made to Niagara Falls, Chautauqua, or Toronto, or the tickets may be extended until September.

General Secretary Chivers, formerly of New York, has prepared the programme. It is the first time the young people of the Baptist churches of the South and North have met together in the North as one organization, and it is expected that there will, under stress of war excitement, be many patriotic demonstrations. A new feature in conventions will be actual teaching of Bible truths by noted Bible instructors, the lessons being given each morning and designed to show methods. For example, at 6:30 o'clock on Friday and Saturday mornings there will be in four of the largest churches addresses on Bible topics, followed by hours with the poets of the Bible, the Epistles of the Bible, the Gospels of the Bible, &c.

Some of the men who will speak are the Rev. Dr. A. S. Gumbart of Boston, Prof. A. W. Small of the University of Chicago, the Rev. Dr. L. O. Dawson of Alabama, the Rev. Dr. R. P. Johnston of St. Louis, the Rev. Dr. R. B. Hull of Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce of the Fifth Avenue Church, this city, who speaks on "Fellowship in Worship"; Prof. Rush Rhees of Newton Seminary, Prof. H. C. Vedder of Crozer Seminary, Mornay Williams of this city, who speaks on "Social Reforms"; the Rev. Dr. J. O. Rust of Nashville, Prof. Rauschenbusch of Rochester, and Prof. E. B. Pollard of Columbian University, Washington.

A large delegation from Canada Baptists is expected, so that it is possible, on account of the feeling in favor of union of English-speaking peoples, that the war may increase rather than diminish the attendance.

CONGREGATIONALIST PROBLEMS.

Important Questions to be Discussed by Their Triennial National Council.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph B. Clark of the Congregational Home Missionary and the Rev. Dr. C. J. Ryder of the American Missionary Societies, the Rev. Dr. A. J. Lyman of Brooklyn, and other Congregationalists of this city and of Connecticut start next week for Portland, Ore., to attend the Triennial National Council of the Church July 7 to 13. This body is a deliberative one, and discusses the larger matters of the Church, especially methods in benevolent work and educational progress. The Rev. Dr. Lyman of the South Church, Brooklyn, is to preach the Council sermon on Sunday morning, July 10, and the Rev. C. E. Jefferson of the Broadway Tabernacle will make the Council report on City Evangelization.

The Council will take up the matter of union with other denominations, the particular one under consideration being that with the Christian Connection, a small body of about 100,000 persons, wholly in the West, and often confused with the Christians, or far larger body, of Disciples of Christ. The Rev. Dr. W. H. Ward of this city is Chairman of the committee. Several conferences have been held between Congregationalists and Christians. The chief difficulty about union is the name, the small body refusing to give up its own.

Other important matters are arrangements for the second International Council of Congregationalists, which is to be held in Boston next year, and the report of the relation of the churches to the benevolent societies, to be made by President Lamson of the American Board. "Modern Methods in Missionary Work," by S. B. Capen of Boston; "Federation of Protestant Churches," by the Rev. F. T. Bayley; "Standards of Character for the Ministry," by Prof. A. L. Gillett; "Prison Reform," by H. H. Hart of the National Conference of Charities, and "International Relations of Congregationalism," by the Rev. A. H. Bradford of Montclair, N. J., are among the papers of importance. An excursion is to be made to Whitman College, at Walla Walla.

SEMINARIANS ORDAINED.

Services Performed in the Cathedral by Archbishop Corrigan.

Archbishop Corrigan officiated at the cathedral yesterday, when a number of seminarians, chiefly from St. Joseph's, at Dunwoodie, were ordained into the priesthood, and as acolytes, lectors, deacons, sub-deacons, and exorcists. The Archbishop was assisted by the Rev. Father J. M. Connolly, and the Rev. Father Thomas F. Myhan began the services. Those upon whom the different orders were conferred are:

Priesthood—Frank P. Burke, Edward J. Beary, M. J. Burke, Thomas F. Duffy, Frank J. Heaney, Pasquale Maltese, William J. Rafter, Michael A. Reilly, Andrew F. Roche, New York; W. W. Croupa, Omaha.

Deacons—John J. Barrington, J. F. Brady, W. A. Courtney, Frank P. J. Cummings, George F. Dean, Edward L. Dyer, William P. Egan, P. Seguerinal, Antony J. Grogan, William F. Hughes, J. J. McNamara, Thomas N. Madden, William J. Stewart, New York; William M. Looney and Edward J. Lewis, Albany.

Sub-Deacons—M. J. Johnson, Maximilian Hirschfield, and Patrick Smith.

Order of Lector—Timothy P. Holland, Ogdensburg; Richard W. Grace, Detroit; Joseph P. Solignac, New Orleans; John M. Flynn, Thomas J. Gilmartin, Richard O. Hughes, John A. Lane, Joseph G. Murray, John P. O'Reilly, John P. Proutkousky, William C. Rourke, John P. Dermody, Edward Parke, Edward J. B. Henry, John T. Kelly, John J. Dyer, Patrick T. McAleer, and John J. Crossey, New York.

Order of Exorcist and Acolyte—William J. O'Reilly, Thomas F. Ryan, Francis A. Barry, Patrick A. O'Mara, William M. Burke, Peter A. J. Kelly, Richard W. Drake, Thomas B. Cummings, John A. Farrell, Thomas F. Kane, James F. Ferris, and James T. Hughes, New York; Arthur J. Kelly, Albany; Timothy P. Holland, Ogdensburg.

Order of Tonsure—John Carey, John B. Nixon, Thomas F. McAvoy, John J. Byrnes, John F. Rummell, Edward F. Schwable, John J. F. McGinty, and Michael J. Tige, New York.

Keuka Lake Summer Meetings.

The Summer meetings at Keuka Lake begin next Friday, to continue throughout July and August. They are to be under the charge of the Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon of Brooklyn, who will be heard on the first four days on such subjects as, "What is the Bible?" "Will the Soul Rise?" &c. On July 4 there will be a celebration, the speaker being Sereno Payne. The Summer Bible School opens on July 12 and will continue to July 29.

The Summer Assembly of the New York State Christian Endeavor Society is to be held at the lake from Aug. 16 to 21. The speakers include the Rev. Dr. R. A. Torrey, Principal of the Moody Biblical Institute; Prof. D. F. Estes of Hamilton, Prof. J. P. Silvernail of Rochester, President F. E. Clark of the Christian Endeavor Society, the Rev. J. H. Elliot of Rochester, who has been called to the Thirty-fourth Street Reformed Church in this city; the Rev. Dr. H. M. Wharton of Baltimore, and the following from New York: The Rev. Dr. W. C. Bitting, the Rev. M. H. Pogson, the Rev. Dr. H. L. Morehouse, the Rev. Dr. J. F. Carson, the Rev. W. T. McElveen, and Col. Alexander S. Bacon.

Puritan Church Improvements.

Work is to be begun at once upon alterations in the Puritan Congregational Church, Lafayette and Marcy Avenues, Brooklyn, the Rev. J. C. Wilson, pastor. About $45,000 will be expended, and of this sum all but $5,000 has been subscribed. Besides the alterations, a new building is to be erected. The floor of the main structure is to be lowered and the whole put into one large auditorium capable of seating a congregation of at least 1,000. Two entrances will be provided, one on each avenue, and the outward appearance so changed as to make the building a modern one. Decorations will be elaborate, and electric lights will be introduced.

To the south of the church and connected with it, on land owned by the society, a modern parish house will be built, to contain Sunday school room for 600 pupils, women's parlor, and pastor's study.

Union Services in Williamsburg.

Arrangements have been made by a number of churches in Williamsburg to hold union services during the Summer months. These services will be begun the first Sunday in July. The churches interested in the movement are St. John's Methodist Episcopal, Lee Avenue Congregational, First Baptist, First Free Baptist, Ross Street Presbyterian, First Reformed, and the New England Congregational.

In the First Baptist Church, Lee Avenue and Keap Street, Chaplain Milburn of the United States Senate will deliver two lectures in the latter part of next month. The Rev. Donald E. McLaurin of Detroit will deliver a sermon in the Ross Street Presbyterian Church in August, and President Patton of Princeton University will preach in one of the churches the first week in September.

Missionaries to Sail To-day.

Among the passengers on the Cunarder Umbria, which sails for Liverpool to-day, will be Mrs. Wesley M. Stover and Miss Sarah Stimpson, who are bound for the West Central African field of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Mrs. Stover and her husband have been missionaries of the American Board in Africa for the last sixteen years. A year ago Mrs. Stover came to this country for a period of rest, and now returns to her work, which lies near the mouth of the Congo River. Miss Stimpson is about to embark on her first experience in a foreign field of labor. She has for three years been in the employ of the American Missionary Association in its domestic work among the colored people in the South.

Baptist Boys' Brigade Review.

The annual review of the Baptist Boys' Brigade of Brooklyn will be held to-day at the Prospect Park parade grounds. Brig. Gen. William Kirby has issued the following order to the members of the brigade: "This brigade will assemble for drill and review at the Prospect Park parade grounds on Saturday, June 25, 1898, at 3:30 P. M. Commandants of battalions will assemble their companies early enough to reach the parade grounds at the hour of assembly, so there may be no delay. White gloves will be worn, and officers will appear in white duck trousers."

Church News and Notes.

There will be continuous services in the Gospel Tent, Sea Beach Avenue, Coney Island, to-morrow from 7 A. M. to 10:30 P. M., conducted by the Bowery Rescue Band.

Bishop Farley will unveil two statues in St. Gabriel's Roman Catholic Church, East Thirty-seventh Street, next week. The statues were made by D. Colombari of Italy. One represents St. Joseph and the other the Immaculate Conception.

The Rev. A. C. Dixon will preach in the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock and in the evening at 7:45. His morning subject is "The Man with a Vision" and his evening subject "The Man Without a Vision."

The final service before vacation will be held in the Church of the Eternal Hope, Eighty-first Street, west of Columbus Avenue, to-morrow morning. The church will then be closed until the second Sunday in September. The Rev. W. S. Crowe's subject to-morrow is "The Religion of Theory and the Religion of Fact."

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters will occupy his pulpit in Bloomingdale Church, Boulevard and Sixty-eighth Street, to-morrow morning and evening. His evening theme will be "The Golden Rule Applied to Labor and Capital." The music for the day will include: Quartet, "Seek Ye the Lord," Bradley; solo, "With Verdure Clad," Haydn; duet, "Love Divine," Stainer; trio, "Lord, We Pray Thee," Rossini; quartet, "Forever with the Lord," Wilkinson.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A. C. DIXON PREACHES IN HANSON PLACE Baptist Church, Brooklyn, morning and evening. Morning subject, "The Man with a Vision." Evening, "The Man Without a Vision."

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St.—Rev. Howard L. Jones, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. OPEN ALL SUMMER. STRANGERS CORDIALLY INVITED.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BOULEVARD, W. 68th.—Madison C. Peters preaches. 11, "Distrusting Our Own Sincerity." 8, "The Golden Rule Applied to Labor and Capital." Welcome.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Av. and 37th St.
Henry van Dyke, pastor.
Services, Sunday, June 26th, at 11 A. M.
Rev. James M. Farr, Jr., will preach.
The Congregation of the Church of the Covenant,
42d St. and 2d Av.
Rev. George S. Webster, pastor,
Will unite with this church during the Summer.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, BROADway and Thirty-fourth St., Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AVE. AND 21ST ST., Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 and 10 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon, 11 A. M.; evening prayer, 5 P. M.; choral service and sermon, 8 P. M. The rector will preach in the morning.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sabbath school and Bible classes, 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor Monday, 8 P. M. Devotional meeting Wednesday, 8 P. M. Welcome.

CHURCH OF ASCENSION,
FIFTH AVENUE AND 10TH STREET.
Services, Sunday, June 26th.
9 A. M., Holy Communion.
11 A. M., Morning Service.
3:30 P. M., Musical Service, under the auspices of the Music Teachers' National Association.
8 P. M., Evening Service.
The rector, Rev. Percy S. Grant, will officiate.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Masses for communion, 7:30, 9; matins, 10; high mass, 10:45; vespers, 4.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, LEXINGTON Av., Corner 35th St., Rev. Joseph Hutcheson, Rector.—Morning prayer and sermon at 11; evening service, 8. Seats free at the evening service. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE,
81st St. west of Columbus Av. Service, 11 A. M.
Rev. W. S. Crowe, D. D., minister.
Subject: "The Religion of Theory and the Religion of Fact."

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, 323 WEST 56TH ST., Rev. W. C. Payne, Pastor.—10:45, "Christian Women in Missionary Work"; 8 P. M., "The Righteous."

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 30, 22 RUE Ouest.—Services religieux le dimanche a 10h. ½ du matin et a 8h. du soir. Rev. Wittmeyer, recteur.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, NO. 6 West 46th St., Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., Pastor.—At 11 A. M., preaching by the pastor; at 7:45 P. M., vesper service, with music by the choir, and address by the pastor; prayer meeting Friday evening.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor.—Services Sunday, the 26th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. Robert Mackenzie, D. D., of San Francisco is expected to officiate.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth St., Wm. F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 22d St., Rev. John R. Davies, D. D., Pastor.—Public worship, with sermon by the pastor, at 11 and 8. Wednesday evening, prayer meeting at 8.

GAUL'S SACRED CANTATA "RUTH" WILL be sung by the choir in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Rev. Dr. Hughes, rector, Seventy-fourth Street, near Park Avenue, on Sunday evening, June 26th, at 8 o'clock. All seats free.

GRACE CHURCH, BROADWAY, COR. 10TH ST.
8 A. M.—Holy communion.
10 A. M.—Morning prayer and sermon.
8 P. M.—Evening prayer and sermon.
All seats free.

HUGH PENTECOST, CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL, 57th St. & 7th Av.—Sunday, 11 A. M. Subject: "The Truth Shall Make You Free."

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, COR. 31ST St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Service to-morrow at 11 A. M. The pastor will preach.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Corner 60th St., Rev. Andrew Longacre, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. by the Rev. M. C. Hartzell.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, on 53d St.—Dr. Thompson will preach at 11 A. M. There will be no evening service.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 24th Street, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Edward Hunting Rudd, Assistant Minister.—Sabbath services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. Mr. Rudd will preach.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.; subject: "Our Present Possession"; and at 8 P. M., subject: "If Any Man Thirst."

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, West End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb will preach at 11 A. M. No evening service.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS COLLEGIATE REformed Church.—Rev. F. S. Schenck, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.—Rev. John G. Fagg will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 48th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN
Church, Boulevard, corner West 73d St.,
Rev. Samuel McComb, M. A., (Oxon.,) Pastor.
Preaching, 11 A. M.; no evening service.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th Street, West of Columbus Avenue.—Rev. J. O. Wilson, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The public is cordially invited.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, 44TH ST. and Madison Av., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service at 11 A. M. The Rev. J. McIlvaine will preach.

ST. JAMES'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Madison Av., and 126th St. 10:30, sermon by the Rev. E. S. Tipple; 7:45, monthly service of sacred song, with address.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL
Church, 86th St. and West End Av.
REV. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, Ph. D., pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Evening service preceded by 15 minutes of music by Mr. W. R. Johnston, organist.
Prayer service Wednesday, 8 P. M. Strangers welcome.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 10th St. Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and in the evening at 8 o'clock. The pastor, the Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Seventy-seventh Street Dwelling Sold for $90,000—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Smith & Stewart have sold for McCafferty & Buckley to George T. Maxwell, for about $90,000, the new four-story American basement dwelling 14 East Seventy-seventh Street, 25 by 102.2.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Louis Stern the lot on Fifth Avenue, 52 feet north of Eightieth Street, 25 by 110. The lot adjoins Mr. Stern's residence on the south. The buyer will erect there a residence for his own occupancy.

William Hall's Sons have purchased from the estate of William Wight the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 235 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 100 by 99.11.

Charles Griffith Moses has sold for Martin & Brother to the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company the gore plot, equivalent to about six lots, at the junction of King's Bridge Road and Ellwood Street, fronting 151 feet on the former and 162.6 feet on the latter.

Max Hart has sold to Adolph Weiss for $32,000 the five-story single flat 15 West One Hundred and Second Street, 18.6 by 90 by 100.

Nagel & Webel have sold for Vollman Brothers the three-story brick dwelling 510 West One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 18 by 95, and for Thomas J. Grant, for about $27,000, the five-story double flat 304 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 27 by 86 by 100.

John Vesey has sold the three-story brick dwelling 241 East Eighty-second Street, 15 by 102.2.

Henry Morgenthau has sold to Edward O. Gottlieb 119 Avenue A, 24.3 by 100.

James L. Kernochan has taken the George E. Harney place at Southampton, L. I., for the season. The lease was arranged through Brokers Smith & Stewart.

Miles & Helfer have leased for Lowenfeld & Prager to James Kennedy for a term of ten years the five-story brick stable 328 Cherry Street.

Julius Friend has sold for Philip Schmitt his residence, on Rockfield Street, Bedford Park.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for Herman Mayer the five-story brick double flat, with stores, 475 Brook Avenue, 25 by 75 by 90, to Cecelia Lapine, for $22,500; also, for Cecelia Lapine, 685 East One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, a two-story frame dwelling, to Herman Mayer, for $4,500; also, for Cecelia Lapine, the two-story dwelling 38 Pearl Street, to Herman Mayer.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Charles G. Moller, for $9,500, the three-story stone-front dwelling 2,112 Madison Avenue, 20 by 80; also, to John J. Duffy, for $750, the two-story frame dwelling Webster Avenue, west side, 661 feet south of Gun Hill Road, on plot 50 by 90.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to Hayman & Baer, for $31,750, the five-story brick tenement, with store, and the two-story brick tenement at the rear, 1,663 Third Avenue, northeast corner of Ninety-third Street, 25 by 90; also, in foreclosure, to William Euler, for $12,000, the five-story brick flat 315 East Sixty-ninth Street, 17 by 100.5; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, James Stokes, for $23,000, the five-story brick flat 26 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25 by 100.11.

The property 3 Park Row, running through to Ann Street, scheduled for sale in foreclosure, was withdrawn.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Ninety-fifth Street, northwest corner of Madison Avenue, for two six-story brick tenements, 40 by 95 and 45 by 90, E. W. Kilpatrick, owner; Frederick Jacobsen, architect; cost, $90,000.

Havens Avenue, west side, near One Hundred and Seventieth Street, for a three-story brick dwelling, 22 by 50, Edward J. Vangenhove, owner; Henri Fouchoux, architect; cost, $10,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 300 feet west of Lenox Avenue, for two five-story brick tenements, with stores 25 by 84, Thomas Cowman of 52 Lind Avenue, owner; J. W. Cole, architect; cost, $34,000.

Union Avenue, west side, 175 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for a two-story frame stable, 40 by 22, Edward B. Fellows of 948 Union Avenue, owner; William H. Hopkins, architect; cost, $800.

Tremont Avenue, north side, 34.6 feet east of Bathgate Avenue, for a one-story frame store, 13 by 32, Carolina Weiner, owner; H. B. Van Benschoten, architect; cost, $200.

St. Lawrence Avenue, east side, 210 feet south of West Farms Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 46, Charles Knauf, owner and architect; cost, $3,500.

Boston Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, for a one-story brick car shed, 315 by 102, Union Railroad Company, owner; A. Barbaresi of 510 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, architect; cost, $15,000.

Alterations.

No. 11 West Forty-ninth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Henry B. Barnes of 156 Fifth Avenue, owner; W. H. Simons, architect; cost, $15,000.

No. 154 East Twenty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick tenement; G. F. Geminder of 4087 Third Avenue, owner; William Graul, architect; cost, $2,800.

Nos. 16 to 20 Cortlandt Street, to an eight-story brick office building; New York Telephone Company, owner; C. L. W. Eidlitz of 1123 Broadway, architect; cost, $25,000.

No. 58 East Eighty-first Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Robert McCafferty, owner and architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 635 Fifth Avenue, to a five-story and attic brick studio and office building; Frank L. Wing, owner; F. A. Rooke of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $500.

North side of Fifty-ninth Street, 75 feet west of Third Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; Schaefer & Co., owners; J. Kastner & Son of 1133 Broadway, architects; cost, $350.

Robbins Avenue, east side, 250 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Sebastian Hauck of 464 Robins Avenue, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $500.

Two New Broadway Buildings.

Plans were filed yesterday for two new buildings on Broadway. One will be an eight-story structure at No. 892, with an "⌴" fronting at 27 East Nineteenth Street. This plot is part of the site of the old Goelet mansion, at the northeast corner of Broadway and Nineteenth Street, and the owner of the new building is Mrs. Almy G. Gallatin, one of the heirs of Peter Goelet, and a daughter of Elbridge T. Gerry. The architects, J. B. Snook & Sons, estimate its cost at $250,000. The other building will be erected by Harry L. Moxley and William H. Birkmire on the plot recently purchased by them, 28.2 by 175.9, at the southeast corner of Broadway and Walker Street. The plans have been prepared by Mr. Birkmire. The building will be ten stories in height, and its cost is placed at $250,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, June 24.

BENDER AV, e s, 150 ft s of 174th St, 30x100; Richard M. Henry, referee, to William Gasten... 2,150
BRIDGE AV, w s, 275 ft n of Railroad Av, 25x100; Cameron L. MacDonald to Jennie Cockburn... 1
CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 94th St, 176.3x100; Selig Housah to Morris Steinhardt... 100
CORTLANDT AV, n e corner of Union St, 28x127.6x25x140; Timothy Donovan and wife to Fritz Selze... 1
DIVISION ST, 221, 23.11x53x23.10x53.7; Samuel Padwee to Dora Padwee... 1
EAGLE AV, e s, 297 ft n of 158th St, 28.2x100; Margaret Mulhall to Anna M. Faeth... 4,300
HAMPDEN ST, s s, 100 ft e of Grand Av, 50x100; Donald McLean, referee, to Francena B. Partridge... 1,500
INWOOD AV, e s, 304.11 ft n of Gerard Av, 25x112.5; also Inwood Av, e s, 279.11 ft n of Gerard Av, 25x112.5; Timothy Donovan and wife to Michael Coyne... 1
JACKSON AV, e s, 173 ft n of 165th St, 25x76.6; Helene Tremberger to Christian Weber... 1
LEGGETT PLACE, w s, 150 ft n of McGraw Av, 25x125; James Clarke to Margaret Arzberger... $2,200
LOT 489, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Elizabeth Byrne... 485
LOT 3, Block 469, map of Sub. Charlotte F. Trowbridge; James Hanlon to Sarah Hanlon... 1
MADISON AV, n w corner of 31st St, 49.7x95; John Ford, referee, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company... 267,500
MOSHOLU AV, s s, part of Plot 26, map of property of Abraham Schermerhorn, 50x116; proposed avenue, n e corner of Lot 26, same map, 50x118; Thomas Allison, referee, to Robert L. Harrison, as trustee... 34,000
ORCHARD ST, e s, 75 ft s of Stanton St, 25x87.6; Helen V. C. Morris, by guardian, to Harris Mandelbaum and another... 17,000
PEARL ST, 541 to 547, 100x100; L. W. Faber and wife to Jenny Faber... 1
PEARL ST, 541 to 547, 100x100; Jenny Faber to Lother W. Faber... 1
ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 60 ft n of 147th St, 60x100; Louisa A. Finck to Frederick A. Snow... 100

WEST END AV, s w corner of 81st St, 25.2x56; Francis M. Applegate and wife to the Riverside Building Company... 1
2D AV, Lot 1,132, map Village of Wakefield, 105 x 115; Augusta Amidson to August Johnson... 1,875
2D AV, 2,272, e s, 25x84.10; Julianna Knorzer and another to Wilhelmina Bergmann... 18,750
3D AV, n w corner of 30th St, 59.5x60; David Bettman and wife to Henry Goodkind, ½ part... 1
3D AV, n w corner of 30th St, 59.5x60; Emanuel W. Bloomingdale, as assignee, to Henry Goodkind, ½ part... 5,000
7TH AV, e s, 23 ft s of 19th St, 22.6x100; William Sperb, Jr., and wife to John T. Farley... 1
3D ST, 293 East, 20.8x½-block; Adolf Klaber and family to Rosie Seiler, ½ part... 7,000
10TH ST, n e side, 273 ft n w of 3d Av, 23x77.5x24.3x69.10, leasehold; Porte V. Ramson, referee, to J. Blackburn Miller... 5,500
10TH ST, n s, 294 ft w of Avenue A, 25x94.8; Elise Leiber to Samuel V. Heimberger... 1
10TH ST, 294 ft w of Avenue A, 25x94.8; Samuel V. Heimberger to Charles Leiber and wife... 1
20TH ST, n s, 386.5 ft w of 6th Av, 22.6x92; Ezekiel Fixman, referee, to Cora L. Dinwiddie... 18,300
21ST ST, s s, 375 ft w of 8th Av, 49.6x92; Emily C. Hunt and another to Nellie L. Aitken... 1
23D ST, 428 West, 16.8x98.8; Katherine M. Tannahill to Mabel Banks and another... 1
23D ST, s s, 300 ft e of 4th Av, 25x98.9; George A. Euring, executor, to Isabella Loring... 1
28TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of 6th Av, 25x98.9; Fannie Hanlon to Miriane S. Bernhard... 1
60TH ST, 125 West, 25x100.5; Linus A. Gould to George B. Juckett... 1
62D ST, s s, 275 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5; Morris Mandelstein and wife to Hilliard Low... 26,000
63D ST, n s, 375 ft w of 8th Av, 50x100.5; Nellie L. Aitken to Emily C. Hunt and another... 31,000
72D ST, n s, 450 ft w of Central Park West, 25x102.2; Jacob D. Butler and wife to George E. Tewksbury... 42,000
72D ST, 29 West, 25x102.2; Lewis G. Tewkesbury and another to John H. Shrite... 500,000
72D ST, n s, 450 ft w of Central Park West, 25x102.2; George E. Tewksbury to Lewis G. Tewksbury... 1
82D ST, 204 West, 19x102.2; Harold P. Cox to William A. Smith... 1
86TH ST, 428 East, 25x102.2; John Krauss to Caroline Wiener... 1
86TH ST, 428 East, 25x102.2; Maria A. Stearns to John Krauss... 1
87TH ST, 346 West, 20x100.8; John T. Farley and wife to William Sperb, Jr... 1
87TH ST, s s, 402.9 ft e of Avenue A, 18.3x62.2; Karl Rapp and wife to Annette Post... 1
96TH ST, 206 and 208 East, 54.3x100.8; Jane M. Hamilton and others, executors, &c., and Jane M. Hamilton, as widow and individually, to Morris Franklin... 32,525
99TH ST, s w corner of Boulevard, 100x100.11; Alexander McClean and wife to Edwin S. Townsend... 1
101ST ST, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 26x100.11; R. H. Mitchell, referee, to Thomas F. Roys... 20,900
113TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Boulevard, 125x100.11; James L. Hees and wife to George F. Moore... 1
144TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 21.2x99.11; Robert J. Young to George R. Sheldon... 5
179TH ST, n s, 163.5 ft w of Webster Av, 16.8x125; John M. Metzler and wife to George Sarner... 1

Recorded Leases.

HELLINGER, Leopold, to James Bellingham; 1,699 3d Av, 5 years... 1,200
O'FARRELL, Daniel, to Nathan Kempner and others; 422 West 45th St, 5 years... 2,200
O'FARRELL, Daniel, to Nathan Kempner; 355 West 54th St, 5 years... 2,400
POTTER, Frederick, and another, trustees, to Joseph Fleischman; 69 to 73 Broadway, 10 years... $6,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAMS, Arabella and Samuel G., to Charles Lanier; s s of 40th St, 65 ft w of 9th Av, 5 years... 8,000
BAUMGARTNER, Louise E., to John C. O'Connor; 324 East 119th St, 3 years... 3,000
BERNHARD, Miriam S., to Mary E. Robert; s s of 28th St, 375 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year... 13,000
BINGHAM, William H., and James, to the Germania Life Insurance Company; s e corner of Riverside Drive, or Av, and 95th St, 1¼ years... 135,000
BROUGHTON, Catherine E., to Joseph H. Gray; 28 West 20th St, 1 year... 1,500
BRUGNELLI, Virginia, to the Citizens' Savings Bank; n s of 117th St, 115 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year... 45,000
BRUGNELLI, Virginia, to Maria H. Rider; n s of 117th St, 95 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11, ½ year... 15,000
BYRNE, Elizabeth, to Ephraim B. Levy; lot 489, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward, 2 years... 200
CHANLER, John A, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; e s of Broadway, 83.7 ft n of Reade St, 1 year... 95,000
CHANLER, John A., by attorney, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 360 and 362 3d Av; also 426 3d Av, secures indebtedness... Nom.
COE, Mary J., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n w corner of 5th Av and 115th St, 1 year... 1,000
COSTELLO, Mary A., to John F. Steeves; e s of Park Av, 100 ft n of 183d St, 4 months... 1,800
DINWIDDIE, Cora L., to Amanda M. De Graaf; 133 West 20th St 2 years... 10,000
FABER, Lothar W., to Ottilie von Faber; 541 to 547 Pearl St, 3 years... 200,000
[illegible] George W., to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 2[illegible] Avenue C, 1 year... 5,000
FARIA, Maria L. De, to William Rankin; n e corner of Mott Av and 144th St; also, n w corner of Central Park West and 106th St, and s e corner of Morningside Av and 117th St, ½ year... 900
FARIA, Maria L. De, to William Rankin; n e corner of Mott Av and 144th St; also, n w corner of Central Park West and 106th St, and s e corner of Mornindside Av and 117th St, ½ year... 7,100
FURCHT, Charles, to J. Christopher O'Connor; s w corner of Alexander Av and 134th St, 5 years... 22,000
GILL, Frank N., to New York Realty Company; 9 to 13 Maiden Lane, secures advances... 50,000
HYMAN, Joseph, to Lambert Suydam; s s of Monroe St, 84.11 ft w of Pike St, 1 year... 10,000
KUHHORN, John, to Irving Savings Institution; 839 Spring Place, n s, 94.5 ft w of Boston Road, 16.8x120.6, 1 year... 2,500
LAMPHEAR, Ida B., to Elizabeth W. Gwynne; n s of 4th St, 305 ft w of 4th Av, Wakefield, install[illegible]ents... 500
LAMPHEAR, Ida B., [illegible] Elizabeth W. Gwynne; s s of 4th St, [illegible]5 ft w of 4th Av, Wakefield, installments... 700
LARKIN, Matthew L. B., and Joseph F. A. O'Donnell, to Gustav Mendelson; 16 and 18 East 115th St, 1 month... 2,130
LEVY, Morris, to Philip Kleeberg; 47 to 51 Pike St, 2 years... 5,000
LIVINGSTON, James, to David E. Oppenheimer and another; s w corner of Central Park West and 87th St, demand... 20,000
LOWENSTEIN, Benjamin, and Moses Lowenstein to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as guardian, &c.; 5 East 93d St, 5 years... 25,000
LUMSDEN, William, to Mary A. D. Lange; e s of Union Av, 175 ft n of 149th St, 3 years... 6,000
MAIBACH, Theresia, to William Jay and another, trustees, &c.; e s of 11th Av, 67.1 ft n of 42d St, 3 years... 1,000
MANDELBAUM, Harris, and Fisher Lewine to Alonzo C. Monson, as guardian, &c.; e s of Orchard St, 75 ft s of Stanton St, 1 year... 12,000
MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to Lilliam S. Gillespie, 238 West 62d St, 3 years... 15,000
MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; 238 West 62d St, 1 year... 5,000
MARSHALL, Jacob P., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 305 West 87th St, 1 year... 8,000
McCRACKEN, William, and William S. Dagnall to Jacob D. Butler; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 35 ft s of 152d St, demand... 11,000
McCRACKEN, William, and William S. Dagnall to Moses A. Hoppock, trustee; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 35 ft s of 152d St, extends to St. Nicholas Place; secures... 10,831
McCRACKEN, William, and William S. Dagnall to James W. Laurence; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 35 ft s of 152d St, extends to St. Nicholas Place, demand... 2,878
McCARTHY, Selena, to Frederick McCarthy; Lot 210, map of 370 lots of the McGraw estate, near Van Nest Station, 3 years... 500
McQUIRK, John, to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 125 and 127 West 130th St, 1 year, (2 mortgages). 32,000
McWALTERS, Mary, and James to Max and Bernhard Freund; 2,402 Amsterdam Av, 1 year... 4,000
McWALTERS, Mary, and James to Jette Heller, executrix, and I. Albert Englehart, executor; w s of Amsterdam Av, 25 ft n of 179th St, 3 years... 18,000
MICHELSON, Sarah and Lena, to John C. Boettner; 346 to 350 East 3d St, and 3d St, s s, 70 ft s of Avenue D, 5 years... 6,000
PRIOR, Mary, to George H. Corey; e s of Darke Lane, 355.11 ft n e of Boston Av, 1 year... 700
ROYS, Thomas F., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 101st St, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, ½ year... 600
ROYS, Thomas F., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 101st St, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years... 16,000
SARNER, George, to John H. Metzler; n s of 179th St, 163.5 ft w of Webster Av, installments... 1,150
SELJE, Fritz, to Timothy Donovan; n e corner of Courtlandt Av and 162d St, 1 year... 7,850
SHADY, James H., to William K. Aston; e s of 6th Av, 43 ft n of 53d St, 1 year... 660
SHRITE, John H., to Corn Exchange Bank; n s of 72d St, 450 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year... 75,000
TROMAN, Annie, to R. Anna Purdy; e ½ of Lot 635, map of Wakefield, 2 months... 1,900
VAN AUKEN, Elise G., to Union Dime Savings Institution; n s of 48th St, 115 ft w of 6th Av, 1½ years... 7,000
VARIAN, Jacob, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 22 Leroy St, 3 years... 3,000
WHITSON, Elizabeth T., to Elias P. Hicks; 68 Maiden Lane, with gore lot on s corner of above, 3 years... 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CARNES, Mason, as executor, &c., to Henry A. C. Taylor... $125,383
CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY to George H. Grannis... 10
DAVID MAYER BREWING COMPANY to Harry Mayer, two assignments... 2,500
EHRICH, Jacob S., as trustee, &c., to Patrick Keenan, as Chamberlain, &c., two assignments... Nom.
GUSTHAL, Leopold, and another, trustees, to Clara R. Gerken, two assignments... Nom.
HASSETT, Edmund J., administrator, &c., to Ann F. Hassett... Nom.
KISSAM, Benjamin T., to John D. Hass... 20,000
LENANE, Thomas, to Dora Kreuder... Nom.
LEVI, Joseph C., as trustee, to Carrie A. Knight and another, trustees... 16,000
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Emma E. Horn... $12,147
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to John M. Bowers, executor, &c., two assignments. 16,000
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Lina Ettlinger... 13,524
McGOVERN, Terrence, to John W. Wilson... 1
McCARTHY, Frederick, to John Livingston... 700
STERNE, Simon, to Annie J. Rudell... 5,000
STRATTON, George H. executor, &c., to Maria M. Stratton... Nom.
TAILER, Robert W., executor, &c., to Robert W. Tailer, as trustee, &c... 36,000
TAILER, Robert W., executor, &c., to Robert W. Tailer, as trustee, &c... 26,000
THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT Company to James M. Wentz... 1
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Poughkeepsie Savings Bank... 40,000
WRONKOW, Herman, to Frederic J. Middlebrook, four assignments... 20,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 106th St, —x—; Semon, Bache & Co. against A. Quackenbush, owner; Jamestown Mantel Company, contractor... 139
CEDAR ST, 155; Simon Wolf against William and Henry Kleine, owners; Emil Goss contractor... 38
ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 145th St, 183.9x100x166.10x101.5; the Buffalo Refrigerating Machine Company against Minnie Daiker, owner; George Daiker, contractor... 3,500
SUFFOLK ST, 134; Louis Black against Rachel Feinberg, owner; Israel Feinberg, contractor... 40
WILKINS PLACE, s e corner of Jennings St, 24x91; Henry Gelubcke against Peter Hart, owner and contractor... 18
50TH ST, 235 East; Fannie Schiller against Sarah J. Miller, owner and contractor... 61
115TH ST, s s, 220 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x105; Luigo Plea against John Yule, owner; Antonic J. Pucci, contractor... 64
115TH ST, s s, 220 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x105; Mario Palombo against John Yule, owner; Antonio J. Pucci, contractor... 44
115TH ST, s s, 220 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x105; Luiano Zezemo against John Yule, owner; Antonio J. Pucci, contractor... 54
115TH ST, s s, 220 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x105; Horeto Zezemo against John Yule, owner; Antonio J. Pucci, contractor... 46
115TH ST, s s, 220 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x105; Pasquale Locci against John Yule, owner; Antonio J. Pucci, contractor... 47
134TH ST, n s, 475 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 150x100; John Mills against Mark E. Stevens, owner; A. C. McCone, contractor 7
134TH ST, n s, 475 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 150x100; William Randall against Mark E. Stevens, owner; A. C. McCone, contractor... 82
134TH ST, n s, 475 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 150x100; James Murray against Mark E. Stevens, owner; A. C. McCone, contractor... 26
134TH ST, n s, 475 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 150x100; Huley Goodwin against Mark E. Stevens, owner; A. C. McCone, contractor... 75

Building Loan Contracts, Chapter 418, Laws of 1897.

95TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, 75x100.8; Henry Oppenheimer, with Peter Wagner, (six payments)... $36,000
146TH ST, s s, 243.10 ft e of Railroad Av East, 75x95; Enoch C. Bell, with Andrew Kitchen, (fourteen payments)... 20,000

Lis Pendens.

JAMES ST, n corner of Chambers St, 19.10x14.10x25; Adele Kneeland, executrix, &c., against Margaret Vance and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.) Attorney, H. L. Bogert.
ROAD leading from Westchester Village to Pelham Bridge, n w s, adjoining land of William Palmer, 200x200x irregular; Catharine L. Roddy against Annie Bulger and others, (partition.) Attorney, A. Reymert.
VYSE AV, e s, 150 ft n of Freeman St, 25x100; Pauline Knight against Lizzie A. McCone and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.) Attorney, E. Hall.
14TH ST, s s, 62 ft w of 6th Av, 19.6x106.6x irregular; Ella St. John against Anna St. John and another, (dower.) Attorneys, Willard & Miller.
38TH ST, 272 West; Annie H. Mead and another against Roger A. Mead and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.) Attorneys, Peck & Field
65TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.5; Jennie V. Bunnell against Martha Hover, (foreclosure of mortgage.) Attorney, L. B. Bunnell.
111TH ST, 156 East; Margaret Cahill, formerly Callahan, against the People, &c., and heirs of John Callahan, (dower.) Attorneys, M. B. & A. M. Maclay.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Saturday, June 25.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. Equity cases.

27—Huber vs. Guggenheim.	30—Reichenback vs. Guggenheim.
29—Adler vs. Guggenheim.	28—Beyler vs. Guggenheim.
26—Hummel vs. Guggenheim.	31—Goldey vs. Guggenheim.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

People ex rel. William S. Somerville, appellant, vs. Theodore Roosevelt, &c.—Order of Appellate Division and the determination of the Commissioners reversed, with costs in all courts.

People ex rel. Patrick McElroy, relator, vs. Theodore Roosevelt, et al.—Order affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. Samuel J. Luckings, appellant, vs. Board of Railroad Commissioners of the State of New York et al.—Order affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. Western Union Telegraph Company, appellant, vs. James A. Roberts, Controller, &c.—Order affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. William H. Quinn, appellant, vs. Thomas L. Feitner et al.—Order affirmed, with costs.

People, appellants, vs. Walter K. Freeman.—Order of Appellate Division affirmed.

Anchor Brewing Company, appellant, vs. Dobbs Ferry.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. Edwin G. S. Miller, appellant, vs. Henry H. Lyman, State Excise Commissioner.—Order affirmed, with costs.

People vs. Angelo Carbone, appellant.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered.

David Sandman vs. Horace Seaman and another, appellants.—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs.

John R. Drake, appellant, vs. New York Iron Company and others.—Motion for reargument, or that remittitur be amended, denied, with $10 costs.

George Keister vs. William Randin, appellant.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted without costs.

In re probate of last will of Mauritz F. H. De Haas, deceased; Alive Preble Tucker De Haas, appellant.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, with $10 costs.

Alexander Gilbert and others vs. Charles J. Warren and another.—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs.

George W. Gallinger vs. Oscar Hammerstein, appellant.—Motion to compel filing new undertaking, &c., granted, requiring the appellant to file new undertaking within twenty days after serving of this order, and in default thereof the appeal is dismissed, with costs.

Mary E. Schoen, appellant, vs. Albert Wagner.—Motion for leave to withdraw appeal granted on payment of costs of appeal that have accrued up to the present time and $10 costs of motion.

J. Esther Rekerson et al., appellants, vs. Village of Haverstraw.—Motion for order granting appellants further time, &c., granted without costs.

The Court of Appeals has taken a recess until Oct. 3, when it will reassemble at Albany.

Appellate Division Decisions.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in this city yesterday handed down the following decisions:

John O. Baker, respondent, vs. The Mayor, &c., appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Patrick Kennedy, respondent, vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Van Brunt, P. J.

John H. Spellman, as receiver, respondent, vs. Jared J. Looschen, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Ingraham, J. (Rumsey, J., dissenting.)

James E. Lyon, respondent, vs. Mary Brown, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Mary J. Connolly, as executrix, respondent, vs. S. Ellis Briggs, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant, to abide event. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Mary E. Smith, appellant, vs. Charles C. Bradhurst et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Clover Condensed Milk Company, respondent, vs. Cushman Brothers Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

In the Matter of Anna Miller, deceased.—Decree reversed and proceedings remitted to the Surrogate's Court, with costs to appellant, to be paid out of the estate. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Fifth National Bank of Cincinnati, respondent, vs. Kate T. Woolsey, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

American Forcite Powder Manufacturing Company, appellant, vs. James Hanna et al., respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

James F. Manning, respondent, vs. John C. Benedict et al., appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and order entered as directed in opinion, with $10 costs of motion. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

Mary E. Smith, respondent, vs. Rienzi A. Secor et al., Irving Bachrach, purchaser, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Laura E. Turtle, appellant, vs. Owen I. Turtle, respondent.—Order modified so as to direct that the denial of the motion shall be without prejudice to its renewal upon new papers, and, as so modified, affirmed without costs. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

People ex rel. Walker Winston, respondent, vs. Lillie Winston, appellant.—Costs and disbursements. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Julius Lichenstein and another, respondents, vs. Robert M. Jarvis and another, appellants.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Van Brunt, P. J.

Michael J. Keilty, respondent, vs. Bernard Traynor, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Michael J. Keilty, respondent, vs. Bernard Traynor, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements No opinion.

People ex rel. Henry Walsh, appellant, vs. Frank Moss et al., respondents.—Proceeding affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Harriet P. McKim, respondent, vs. New York Elevated Railway Company et al., appellants.—Judgment modified by reducing fee damage to $6,000, and, as modified affirmed, without costs. No opinion.

Cornelius F. Kings[illegible]d, as sole surviving trustee, appellant, vs. Albert J. G. Rieman, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, on opinion of Daly, J., in court below.

Youghiogheny and Lehigh Coal Company, respondent, vs. Adelaide S. Washburne, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Nancy Rowland, appellant, vs. L. Laflin Kellogg, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

John C. Lange, appellant, vs. Henry Hirsch et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, without costs. No opinion.

David S. Meyer, appellant, vs. Sidney National Bank, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Luther Stieringer, as trustee, appellant, vs. Richard N. Dyer et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

George Keister vs. William Rankin.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Thomas H. Boyce and another vs. Robert B. D. Boyce et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

John J. Crawford, appellant, vs. Lillie Winston, impleaded.—Motion denied upon payment of $10 costs; and, upon payment of $10 costs, leave granted to apply in court below to open default.

Merchants' National Bank vs. Columbia Spinning Company.—Motion granted without interest.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Will for Probate at 10 A. M.—Nancy Kee. At 10:30 A. M.—Maud Marshall, Moritz Singer.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Hannemann vs. Trow Directory, Printing and Binding Company—Charles F. Brown. Hays vs. Hays—Augustus H. Vanderpoel.

SUPREME COURT—Nash, J.—Dunham vs. Ginsberg—N. A. Elsberg. Warner vs. Wallach—George C. Austin.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Leake vs. Union Trust Company—John P. Clarke. Merritt vs. Merritt—John P. Clarke.

JERSEY CITY WATER SUPPLY.

All Pending Bids Have Been Rejected by the Commissioners and New Ones Are to be Called For.

The Jersey City Street and Water Commissioners on Thursday by unanimous vote rejected all pending bids to supply the city with water. The statement of its action Wednesday was a mistake. The specifications on which the bids were made were referred to the Committee of the Whole for revision or amendment, the committee to report within two weeks from date. The Commissioners have agreed that the old specifications shall be used, with two or three changes which will relate to quantity.

The former plan called for supplies varying from 35,000,000 to 70,000,000 gallons daily. The new call will probably be for proposals for a fixed amount, the bidders to choose between fifty and seventy million gallons daily, though each bidder may bid on both quantities if he chooses. The bids asked for will be on the basis of a one-pipe supply on the fifty-million-gallons bid, with the privilege to the city to call for a second pipe with a capacity of twenty million gallons daily if it chooses. It is the intention not to call for the bids until September, though that may be changed when the committee reports.

Of the rejected bids, the Rockaway and Hudson Company's bid was for a 50,000,000-gallon supply at $6,000,000 as the upset purchase price, but this offer was handicapped by a protest from the Morris Canal Company, to the effect that the Rockaway and Hudson offered a watershed controlled by the canal company, and threatening suit in case this bid should be accepted. Mayor Hoos held, however, that, as this bid was the lowest, the board must accept it or none. Several members of the board were in favor of accepting the bid of P. H. Flynn for a 35,000,000-gallon supply at $6,415,000, and would have accepted this bid on Wednesday had not Mayor Hoos notified them privately that he would certainly refuse to approve this award, because the price was too high and the supply inadequate. Mr. Flynn had, however, submitted a 70,000,000-gallon bid for $8,380,000, which the Mayor thought too high. He made the same objection to the bid of O'Brien, Sheehan, McBean & Rodgers, at $9,250,000. A fourth bid, by Inman & Co., was not considered in the reports. It was a little lower than the O'Brien bid.

GRAND JURORS FIGHT.

Members of the Passaic County Body Indulge in Fisticuffs at a Banquet.

PATERSON, N. J., June 24.—There was discord at the banquet of the Passaic County Grand Jury at Hohenstein's Hotel at Clifton last night, which nearly resulted in a general fight. The Grand Jury had adjourned for the term after indicting thirteen members of the Board of Freeholders of 1897 in connection with the award of the contract for the new West Street bridge over the Passaic. This had caused bad feeling on the part of a few of the jury who were against the finding and had endeavored to have the indictments withheld.

While the dinner was in progress, Juror Frank Morley, a relative of one of the indicted Freeholders, attacked some of his fellow-jurors, calling them rumsellers and crooks, and telling them that they should be indicted if they had their deserts. Some of the men whom Morley indicated rose to attack him, but others forced them to remain in their seats. Then Morley attacked Juror Heckman, and throwing off his coat started to strike Heckman. Juror James Feeney prevented the men from getting together. Foreman Healy ordered the banquet stopped, and the lights were put out, and the affair broke up when the dinner was only about half over.

The Grand Jury when in session in the afternoon also returned a presentment against the State Board of Assessors and the Assessors of the City of Passaic and the Townships of Manchester and Acquackanonck. The State Board of Assessors had complained that some of the Assessors placed the valuations at too low a figure. The matter was called to the attention of the Grand Jury by Judge Dixon. The Grand Jury found that the Assessors of this county, with the exception of the three indicated, had performed their duty as required by law. It also thought the claim of the Assessors that the State board improperly reduced assessments was well founded.

PROTESTS OF IMPORTERS.

The Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers was engaged yesterday morning in hearing protests on importations of agricultural products, fruits, provisions, and plants.

In the afternoon an interesting case was presented by W. Wickham Smith, counsel for William H. Stiner & Co., Custom House brokers, involving questions of sugar bounty. The protestants imported sugar from the Netherlands, which was not only subjected to the ordinary duty, but to a countervailing duty of about 40 cents per 100 kilograms, upon the ground, as claimed by the Treasury Department, that an export bounty of that amount is paid by the Dutch Government. The importers claim that the bounty paid by the Dutch Government is a bounty for production, and that no higher bounty is paid on exported sugar than on sugar consumed in Holland, and that therefore the countervailing duty cannot lawfully be assessed.

In decisions handed down yesterday, the claims of protestants were sustained as follows:

Claim of Saunders, Ward & Co. of Port Townsend, that printing paper was assessable under Paragraph 396 of the act of July, 1897, instead of parchment paper dutiable under Paragraph 398.

Claim of T. C. Gerard, that rosaries made of wood and metal are dutiable at 35 per cent., and those of mother of pearl and metal at 40 per cent., instead of 45 per cent., as assessed under Paragraph 215, act of 1890.

Claim of the Paas Dye Company that colored or printed tissue paper, weighing over six and not over ten pounds to the ream, was dutiable at 5 cents per pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 397, act of July, 1897.

Claim of Spiegelberg & Co. that merchandise invoiced as "crepon paper" is crepe paper and dutiable at 20 per cent. under Paragraph 310, act of 1894.

The board will not meet again until Tuesday.

Mail Street Postal Sheds.

Postmaster Van Cott, who was in Washington on Thursday, said yesterday that he learned that the special appropriation for the Mail Street sheds had passed Congress in the General Post Office bill. The building of the sheds will begin as soon after July 1 as the contract can be let. The sheds will extend out fifteen feet on Mail Street, and will protect the mail wagons while loading and unloading.

REAL ESTATE.

S. V. R. CRUGER & McVICKAR,
REAL ESTATE,
187 Fulton Street.
S. V. R. CRUGER. H. W. McVICKAR.
Up-town office, 1,368 Broadway.
Branch office, 246 East Houston.

We beg to announce that, owing to the large and constantly increasing business and the continued ill-health of our Mr. CRUGER, and realizing more and more how necessary it is for our clients' welfare to have a perfectly organized machine to manage their property and to attend to such business as they may intrust to our care, and that some partner should always be at the office, we have admitted to the firm Mr. E. D. McGREAL, who has been with us for the past thirty years, and Mr. W. E. G. GAILLARD, the former manager of our up-town office.

We desire to impress on our clients and on the public in general that this means no change whatsoever in the management of their affairs, but rather a perfecting and strengthening of the system which was organized and has been working for the past five years.

The business is departmentized under Agency, Brokerage, Appraisal, and Loans, with a head to each department and a large force of clerks.

This firm will, from July 1, 1898, be known as CRUGER, McVICKAR & CO.
S. V. CRUGER & McVICKAR.

It is with the deepest regret that we have to announce the death of Mr. S. V. R. CRUGER.
CRUGER, McVICKAR & CO.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St,

BAR HARBOR, Maine.—"Highbrook" for rent; seven masters', five servants' bedrooms; stable; tennis court. Apply EDWARD B. MEARS, Bar Harbor, Maine.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A HOUSE FOR RENT IN MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., 25 Minutes from 42d St.—Located in the most desirable part of the city. The house large, new, complete in all its parts. The main part completely fire-proof. There are about ten lots of ground, various kinds of fruit trees, artesian well—in all respects a very charming residence. Apply to E. L. HERRICK, No. 101 1st Av., Mount Vernon.

EXCURSIONS.

Coney Island
CULVER ROUTE.
From 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry.
Foot Whitehall St. (Battery) N. Y.
Boats Connecting with Express Trains. No Stops.
Leave Daily 7:00, (except Sunday,) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00, (11:30 Sundays only,) A. M., 12:00 noon, (12:30 Sundays only,) 12:40, (except Sundays,) 1:00 and every twenty minutes thereafter until 10:40 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:34 P. M.
FARE 10 CENTS.

"AMERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS."
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.
TIME TABLE Subject to Change)—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St. piers 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.3[illegible], 2.30, 3.30, P. M. So. 7th St., Brooklyn 9.05, 10.20, 11.20 A. M., 12 20, 1.50, 2.50, 3.50, P. M. East 32d St., 9.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11 00 A. M. for 32d St. and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M. 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St only, 3, 5, 6, 7, P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
CONEY ISLAND J. C. RACE TRACK.
Trains leave New York, foot of 34th St., E. R.: Week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, (12:40 P. M. on race days, C. I. J. C.,) 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10, and 10:50 P. M.
Leave New York, foot Whitehall St., via 39th St., Brooklyn, Ferry: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:00 noon, (12:20, 12:40, on race days, C. I. J. C.,) 1:00, (1:20 on race days, C. I. J. C.,) 1:40, (2:00 on race days, C. I. J. C.,) 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier.8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

Saturday Afternoon Excursion
TO WEST POINT
STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M., W. 22d St. 2 P. M. RETURNING on any WEST SHORE RAILROAD TRAIN. This gives ample time to see DRESS PARADE, Government buildings, &c. FARE, round trip, $1.

INSTRUCTION.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION
Will be held in New York Lecture Room of the Y. M. C. A., 23d St., cor. 4th Ave., June 28 to July 2, inclusive. Candidates offering Advanced German, Advanced Chemistry, Advanced Physics, Advanced Algebra, Analytic Geometry, Logarithms, and Trigonometry or Solid Geometry will assemble at 8 A. M. June 28. Other candidates at 8 A. M. June 30.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE.
EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION
And the Harvard Examination for Women will be held in New York, at the place and time and under the regulations stated above for the Examination for admission to Harvard University.

THE CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL.
A Select School for Girls. Comforts of home. Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN is the Director, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF the Ethical Culture Schools, 669 Madison Av., opens Oct. 3; terms, $200; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

THE Misses Ely's School for Girls.
REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH.
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—Superior teacher of piano, (lady,) first-class school; superior teacher of piano and organ, (gentleman,) first-class boys' boarding school; superior teacher of drawing, water-color painting, (gentleman,) first-class boys' boarding school. Apply to Mrs. M. J. YOUNG-FULTON, American and Foreign Teachers' Agency, 23 Union Square, New York.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,
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American and European Plans.
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SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID,
8:33 A. M. Through Wagner Parlor Cars via Utica.
7:40 P. M. Through Wagner Sleeping Cars via Utica.
FULTON CHAIN, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P.M., ar. Old Forge, 4:30 P.M., 7:30 A.M.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; 11:13 A.M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

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RUISSEAUMONT T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
STEVENS HOUSE Lve. N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM., 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM
PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.
PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.
LAKE MASSAWEPIE.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.—CHARLES E. LELAND. Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

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MANHANSET
HOUSES & COTTAGES, SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., N. Y. (HOTEL HANDSOMELY REBUILT, 1897.) The Manhanset, secure from naval attack, (being situated in landlocked harbor,) will open June 25th. The New York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., at 23 Union Square, Room 7, where applications will be received. Telephone, 18th St., 1,277. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager.

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EDGEMERE, L. I.,
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UNITED STATES HOTEL
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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1898.

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AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

IMPRACTICABLE.

If pitchers of silver were offered as prizes in a Philippines competition, the best plan for disposing of those perplexing islands would be to take the biggest pitcher. The plan proposed by our neighbor The Herald would be acclaimed with joy by any impartial committee of award. The consideration of it would lighten their hearts and their labors, refresh their souls with honest merriment, and call for no bestowal of plate. The Herald's plan is a joint protectorate maintained by the United States and Spain.

"As things are at present," says our contemporary, "hostilities might possibly be discontinued on a basis of the surrender by Spain of Cuba and Puerto Rico and the establishment of a joint control of the Philippines to be governed under the dual protectorate of the Spanish and American Governments in somewhat the same way as England alone is now governing Egypt. Both countries could have an equal number of troops, warships, &c., on the same line as England proposed to France for Egypt, but which France refused."

The news that England alone is now governing Egypt will be sure to arrest the attention of shallow persons whose minds are more concerned with passing trivialities than with the enduring principles of political philosophy. But let that pass. The dual protectorate of Spain and the United States at Manila is a thousand times more interesting and important.

The Herald confesses that it does not know "whether this proposition would meet the approval of our Government." That is awkward. If President McKINLEY should decline the partnership, SAGASTA could not very well force him into it, and the world would then be deprived of a spectacle combining much novelty with all degrees of impossibility. How the plan would work may be illustrated by a parallel case. If a minister of the Gospel in the course of his pious labors should rescue a very great sinner from wickedness and subjection to the devil, he would most likely wish to shelter the unfortunate man from evil by keeping him under Church influence. If, then, it should be proposed that he and the devil should take the repentant sinner under their joint ministrations, a situation would arise closely resembling the situation The Herald proposes to create at Manila. For either the holy man and the evil spirit would have to find some common ground, some set of principles and precepts, entirely acceptable to both, in accordance with which the human soul in their dual custody should be prepared for the future life, or else one of the partners to the arrangement would have to assume control to the suppression of the other. A slight acquaintance with Gospel teaching suffices to convince the inquirer that there is no common ground where good and evil can meet and agree.

There is no common ground where the United States can meet Spain for the control of the Philippines. The political ideas of the two nations are wholly incongruous, their civilizations are incompatible. There is not a principle or a practice of Spain's policy of colonial management to which we could give our assent, and the virtues no less than the vices of our methods of administration would be abhorrent to a Spaniard. Our joint protector would have to bribe his Spanish associate, or terrify him into subjection and silence.

Inasmuch as this arrangement would be from the outset one in which we should have full control and Spain would have nothing to say, it is impossible that Spain would feel that her honor was in any way protected by entering into it. As for other nations, they would all see that the joint control was a hollow fraud, a silly pretense covering American annexation, and we could not blame them if they resented the imposture.

If we are going to take the Philippines we ought to be honest and straightforward about it. It will not ease our conscience, quiet our apprehensions, or allay foreign jealousy to attempt a miserable concealment of our design. Our way of escape from the necessity of holding these remote islands must be an honorable and satisfactory way. It has not yet been found or suggested. We shall be delivered from manifest embarrassment and escape the possible perils which men of conservative minds see in the policy of expansion if a practicable solution of the Philippines problem can be discovered. Up to the present time no plan has been suggested that is not open to objections more grave and disquieting than those urged against annexation.

SPECULATIVE BOND SUBSCRIPTIONS.

We can imagine more reasons than one why Secretary GAGE is watching very carefully the subscriptions for small bonds. He is quite correct in thinking that it was the purpose of Congress to give an opportunity to as many small investors as possible. There was not only an "underlying thought," but an avowed belief that "thus our frugal citizens would come into a closer interest with the Government of which they form a part." And this belief is entirely sensible. It is the duty of the Secretary to carry it out just as faithfully as he can.

But it is also quite probable that Secretary GAGE thinks that the number of "frugal citizens," with means to buy bonds, who have not already invested those means at better interest may be quite limited. In any case he may very properly insist that the small bonds shall go only to individuals subscribing in good faith, with their own money and for their own profit. Then, be their number small or great, we shall know how many there are of them. When, therefore, he gets from one bank a check to pay, for instance, for 100 subscriptions of $500 each, he asks the bank for "a clear and unequivocal statement that in appearing for the persons whose names are signed to the subscription paper" it is "bona fide acting on their behalf and not for the ulterior advantage of" the bank or any other interest. Even with this precaution the real purpose of Congress cannot be completely carried out. The bonds are sure to bring, when allotted, a small premium, probably at least 2 per cent., and possibly a little more. Those who can secure a five-hundred-dollar bond at par and sell it at this premium will have obtained return for their money at the rate of, say, 24 per cent. per annum, and possibly even a higher rate, and the bonds thus subscribed for and sold will thus pass into the hands of the regular dealers in securities. "The fair purpose of the law, which favors an honest subscription by the citizens of humbler means, may thus be circumvented" in a certain degree by those citizens themselves who decline "to become investors in and holders of the bonds applied for." But if persons at once "frugal" and shrewd conspire with themselves to defeat a benevolent and patriotic purpose on the part of Congress we do not know what can be done about it. It only shows that the desire to turn a quick penny burns in the hearts of those who have only little means as steadily and hot as in those of millionaires.

AN INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN BANK.

The bill for the establishment of an International American Bank, which passed the Senate on June 17 and is now pending in the House, is likely to become a law. The opposition it met in the Senate was not all reasonable, and so much of it as was so was overcome by changes in the bill, which now seems to us to be in every essential regard a carefully framed and sound measure.

It is in no sense a monopoly that is provided for. All the rights and privileges conferred by the bill as well as the obligations and duties imposed are conferred and imposed on any citizens of like number who may conform to the requirements of the bill. Nor are these rights and privileges of very broad scope, while the duties and obligations are definite and exacting. The corporation is, in substance, authorized to do only a strictly legitimate banking business—to receive deposits, lend money, deal in exchange, and act as financial agent of any nation, Government, or corporation. It cannot charge any higher rate of interest than is legal in the State or country where the bank and its branches are respectively located. It can take and hold real estate only for its own accommodation in the transaction of its business or as security for debts previously contracted. The various steps in the organization of the bank must receive the approval of the Controller of the Currency; five reports must be made to him each year; he may order such examination of the affairs of the bank as he thinks best. The shareholders are liable to assessment for the par value of their shares in addition to the amount invested in each share, and these assessments may be ordered by the Controller to make good any impairment of capital, and if this be not effected the Controller may appoint a receiver to wind up its affairs. The bank can borrow money for use in its business only up to 50 per cent. of its paid-up capital stock, and must in the main bank and in each of its branches keep a reserve of at least 25 per cent. of deposits. And the property, franchise, and business of the corporation are subject to taxation under State laws the same as those of domestic corporations. The officers are made liable to fine and imprisonment for violation of the provisions of the act, as is any Director who knowingly acquiesces in or permits the offense.

The bank is required to have its main office in Washington or New York, with one branch in Mexico, one in the West Indies, and two in South America, and it may have eight other branches in the United States, and as many as its Directors determine in Mexico, the West Indies, and Central and South America. The capital is to be $5,000,000, and may be increased to $50,000,000, and the charter runs for fifty years. There can be no objection, so far as we can see, to the establishment of a bank with such carefully guarded powers and such restrictions. It may prove a very useful institution. It is usual to compare the business this bank can do to the passage by a straight line from South America to the United States, instead of by two sides of a triangle to London and then to the United States. If the bank can do the business more cheaply, quickly, and just as safely as it is now done through London, the comparison will hold. We believe that it can. All this bill does is to give authority to capitalists who choose to invest their money in the venture.

THE VESUVIUS.

KINGLAKE, in his history of the Crimean war, says that victories in war are never brought about by the reduction in the force of one side below that of the other by actual slaughter. They are won when the impression is produced on one side that the other is irresistible.

That is to say, battles are decided, in the last resort, by moral and not by physical causes. For "moral effect" it is unlikely that anything has thus far been produced so powerful as the dynamite gun. The Spaniards are reported to be experimenting with something of the same kind, a high explosive propelled by compressed air. But if the inventor is a Spaniard, it is safe to say that the invention will not amount to much. At present we have the Vesuvius, and we are about to have the Buffalo, and the enemy has nothing of the same kind.

The power of the Vesuvius is distinctly moral. She has the power of creating, at the distance of a mile and a half or less, an explosion which will destroy everything included within a circumference of some three hundred feet from the point of explosion. The knowledge that such an explosion may take place at any point within the range of the gun is one of the most terrifying things that a body of troops can confront. It is like authentic information that the ground on which they stand is mined, and that at any point of it an explosion may occur at any minute which will annihilate a whole battalion. This is the kind of terror that the Vesuvius has been instilling into the minds of the garrison of Santiago. They would be more than human if, in the presence of such a belief, they could go about their fighting with coolness and deliberation.

SOME SPANISH GENTLEMEN.

Not to despise the enemy in relation to his fighting strength is a counsel of military prudence. Not to despise him morally, except upon clear proof, is a counsel of generosity and humanity. It behooves us to recognize that CERVANTES did not "smile" all of "Spain's chivalry away," and that there is really much left in the Peninsula of the genuine article. "That melancholy exhibition to which we give the collective name of Spain" is capable, in spite of its enormous absurdity in gross, of producing gentlemen in detail. Of this we have very modern instances. The most modern is the scene in the Cortes on Thursday when the Minister of Marine complained that the interviews of the reporters with him had been "distorted," whereupon all the reporters solemnly rose and stalked out of the Chamber. That the interviewing reporter should be a "pundonoroso" is a novel suggestion. If the interviewing reporters of our own esteemed yellow contemporaries took a walk whenever an aggrieved citizen called them liars, in his haste or otherwise, it is plain that they would spend most of their time "on the road."

But more important Spaniards show that they are gentlemen in more important things. The account which Admiral MONTOJO gave to a correspondent of The London Times of the battle of Manila Bay, and which was reprinted in these columns yesterday, is really a model of deportment, so to speak, for a defeated commander. He said nothing that was calculated to wound the susceptibilities of the victors. He said nothing ostentatious or peevish. The blame which he put upon his own Government is absolutely deserved. He could not be expected to acknowledge, what American sailors who took part in the action believe, that if the two parties had changed ships the result would have been the same. His report is that of a generous and high-minded man, who may not know much about modern naval warfare, but who does know how to behave.

There are not wanting other instances of the same kind. It was a real grievance to those who looked upon Admiral CERVERA'S message to Admiral SAMPSON, assuring him of the safety of HOBSON and his men, as the spontaneous admiration of one brave man for another, to have it suggested that he had used his gallant prisoners as the defense of one of his own forts. If that was the real motive for the incarceration of HOBSON and his companions in the Morro, then the Spaniards have repented of it. The announcement that they are now confined in the town, four miles from the fort, leaves us without any grievance on account of their treatment.

Neither have we any grievance on account of the failure to exchange them. Gen. BLANCO gives a sound military reason for his refusal. To release so intelligent and observant a man as Lieut. HOBSON on the eve of an investment of the place in which he has been a prisoner is to put at the service of our Government a great deal of information that would be advantageous to us and correspondingly injurious to Spain. We would not do such a thing ourselves, and there is no reason why we should expect it of Spain.

For the credit of humanity we must all be glad that the horrible story of the mutilation of the bodies of the American marines has been proved to be false. The evidence of its truth was so specious as to impose upon Admiral SAMPSON, though what was taken for deliberate mutilation was only the result of the frightful injuries wrought by the rotation of the Mauser bullet at long range, whereas at short range it is the most humane projectile in use. The expert surgeons who examined the bodies have now certified, to our relief, that there was no mutilation. We have abundant reason to think ill of the policy of Spain. Our just dislike and resentment of it ought not to make us unjust to individual Spaniards, even in time of war. And many Spaniards have shown us, in conspicuous cases, that the Spanish character may show merits as well as grievous faults. It is true that the faults are essentially Spanish and the merits merely human.

THE PURSUITS OF PEACE.

War is the uppermost subject in the minds of the American people at the present time, but it is evident that they find time to think much of other things. The news THE TIMES prints from day to day is not all war news. The announcements in its advertising columns relate almost exclusively to the pursuits of peace. An examination of the news articles and advertisements of THE TIMES or of any representative American newspaper would afford convincing proof that business is going on very much as usual in this country, and of late there has been manifested a disposition toward investment in new undertakings, which is an infallible sign of sound and prosperous conditions.

No better evidence could be had that war is not monopolizing the attention of the people than is to be seen in the pages of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW issued to-day. It will remind its readers of the striking holiday number issued on Dec. 11. It appears as a twenty-four-page instead of a sixteen-page paper; it has several special contributors; it is devoted in particular to books of one season—books for Summer reading—and it has an impressive array of advertising. It has been commonly said that the war has injured the book trade; but this number of THE SATURDAY REVIEW points in another direction. Last year at this season a special Summer reading number was brought out, but the advertising was only about one-third as great in amount as it is in the present number. Between thirty and forty separate advertisements are printed to-day, varying in size from a few lines to half a page. The houses represented are the old and familiar ones of this city, Boston, and Philadelphia, while there appear also several of the newer ones, whose names the public promises to know much better in the future than in the past.

It is believed that the Summer reading lists printed in this number mark an innovation in the literary department of daily journalism. Not only are lists given, but they are classified, and with each title is given a notice, descriptive or critical in character, so that the reader is provided with a guide and directory to the best 150 books of the past two years, suitable for reading in the vacation season. The value of these lists has found excellent indorsement in the orders for copies in quantity which have been received from retail booksellers all over the country, in small towns as well as large ones. Several thousand copies have in this way been disposed of.

The appropriation for the Paris Exposition is far larger than we have ever made for a similar purpose before. It must be very near the "record" for such an expenditure. But for the special exigencies of the case it would look rather absurd. Because we do not need to show samples of our agricultural products in order to sell them, and neither do they make alluring exhibits. As for the products of more refined industries Mr. DINGLEY and his party have been doing their utmost to prevent the export of them, and why show what we cannot sell. But, though commercially the huge appropriation may not be justified and though the size of it may proceed from the general profusion instigated by the war rather than from rational considerations, there is no denying that, in the present condition of things it is "good politics."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The result of the boat race at New London was no surprise to those outsiders who are not so blinded by theories about strokes that they cannot see through a pane of glass held in front of their eyes. For several years past ordinary men have calmly watched Cornell's crews beating various others with apparent ease, and they have reasoned in their inexpert way that one of two things must be beyond question, viz., that the Courtney stroke was a good deal better than any one else's stroke or else that COURTNEY knew how to bring his men to the line in better condition than the other trainers did. The experts refused to be either comforted or convinced. They proceeded to argue most learnedly that there was not any science in the Courtney stroke. Then they admitted that perhaps COURTNEY had learned something at Henley. COURTNEY promptly said he had not, but that he was teaching his Cornell boys the same stroke he had always taught them. Then the experts were sure that COURTNEY had learned something new. Now this season the notorious old boat-sawyer comes forward again with a crew which simply rows Yale and Harvard to a standstill. The course was four miles long, and a brisk southerly wind kicked up a sea which made rowing a matter of both skill and endurance. The result was that Cornell won by four lengths, and, having done so, turned around and rowed two miles up the river to their quarters. In the very face of such a performance as this, Mr. LEHMANN, the imported coach of the Harvard crew, says, "They must be exceptionally strong men to stand the strain of swinging so far back." Rowing experts will not or cannot reason as ordinary mortals do. Any plain man would say that the stroke of the Cornell crew must be one that enables a man to do his best work for four miles without exhausting himself. "Oh, no," says the expert; "they must be exceptional men." It is a theory something like Gen. PAINE'S in regard to the victorious cutter yacht Minerva. He said her victories were contrary to the laws of nature. However, designers eventually learned something from her, and perhaps rowing coaches will eventually conclude that COURTNEY'S English-reformed Cornell stroke is worthy of serious consideration. If they do not, Yale and Harvard would better hurry up and form that dual league, or neither of them will soon again cross a line first.

—The discussion of the attitude of some of the Harvard professors toward the war continues. GEORGE F. HURT of Atlanta, Ga., a student at the university, has written a letter to one of his home papers giving his ideas of the position of Harvard. They are so enlightening that they are herewith reproduced:

"Harvard is the home of free and independent thought and research. Here they teach the students methods rather than facts. According to the idea prevailing at Harvard, it is better to teach 4,000 men a year something of the right way to advance upon a problem and the right way to solve it than to store 4,000 minds with useless information, soon to be forgotten. So in event of war, what view does Harvard take? If the country is not pressed for men, it is better to finish the training of those men now here. They and the country will be better for it. Deliberation and calmness, a long head and good foresight are the possessions of every true Harvard graduate. While the composed old lady bears herself with such seemly dignity in times of such haste and mistakes, yet she has given her heartiest and profoundest blessing to those two hundred-odd men who have replied to the country's call, and even now, she has arranged for a splendid gift to her namesake, the cruiser Harvard."

The Atlanta Journal, in which these comments appear, makes some pertinent and sensible criticisms upon them. Their gist is that in modern warfare men of intellectual force, physical vigor, and high spirit count for more than mere numbers, and that such men ought to come from the universities. This is sound sense, but, on the other hand, is it not better to seek for soldiers among the mature men who are already graduated from the universities than among the half-baked undergraduates?

—The troubles of the Italian Government have their comic-opera side. The State runs several lotteries, and the Italian people are passionately fond of the excitement thus afforded them by a paternal Government. It so happened that the last bread riot took place on May 7. Therefore the number seven was sought by the lottery players. Furthermore, in the language of numerals, eleven signifies "revolt," eighteen "bloodshed," ninety "grave event." There was a run upon these four numbers, and as all of them turned up at the last drawing the Government must have been a heavy loser.

PERSONAL.

—London musical critics write sometimes in a very severe style, much more so, indeed, than any of their confrères on this side of the water are permitted to write. The result is that suits for libel are not uncommon, and the English law makes things rather unpleasant for the writers of extremely harsh criticism. Lately the English critics have been pouring out the vials of their wrath on the famous tenor JEAN DE RESZKE. WAGNER'S cycle of music dramas, known collectively as "Der Ring des Nibelungen," have been performed in London at Covent Garden, under the management of MAURICE GRAU, in a fashion similar to that of Baireuth. The performances began in the afternoon, there was an intermission for dinner, the theatre was darkened, &c. It was announced with a loud flourish of trumpets that everything was to be done exactly as it was at Baireuth. Now it appears that so far as scenery, mechanical effects, and general mounting went, the performances were a ridiculous fiasco. The papers of London have made that plain. But the Wagnerites of London have visited their entire wrath upon JEAN DE RESZKE, who declined to sing the rôle of Siegfried except with the usual omissions or "cuts," as they are called. It seems somewhat inconsistent to the uninterested observer that people should willingly accept a mediocre orchestra, poor scenery, and wretched stage effects in dramas to which these things are absolutely essential and should not willingly accept what has been pronounced a masterly performance of the chief male part on the ground that some unessential passages have been cut out. But a real out-and-out Wagnerite is not a reasonable creature. He is bound to have every note in his drama, and, like MACBETH, to cry, "Damned be he who first cries, 'Hold, enough!'"

—There is something both pathetic and beautiful in Queen VICTORIA'S belief in the nearness to us of the spirits of departed friends. Of course this is not the place for a discussion of such a belief, for such discussions can never be anything but discussions. But there is no question of the beauty of a faith which does so much to cheer and ennoble one's daily life. A writer in The Quiver says of the Queen:

She believes that it is given to our departed loved ones to watch over those who still struggle with the temptations and sorrows of the earthly life. It has been the great consolation of her bereaved years that she felt that the Prince was watching over the events of her life. During her retirement at Osborne, immediately after the Prince Consort's death, the Queen found "her only comfort in the belief that her husband's spirit was close beside her—for he had promised that it should be so." This was told to Dean STANLEY by the Queen's half-sister, the Princess HOHENLOHE. The belief that the spirits of the dead are hovering about those whom they loved on earth may be the reason for her Majesty's dislike to second marriages, especially the remarriage of widows.

It seems that Lord TENNYSON shared this belief with her, and in one of his published letters to the Queen appears this passage: "If the dead, as I have often felt, though silent, be more living than the living—and linger about the planet in which their earth-life was passed—then they, while we are lamenting that they are not at our side, may still be with us; and the husband, the daughter, and the son, lost by your Majesty, may rejoice when the people shout the name of their Queen." Writing to Lord TENNYSON on one of the anniversaries of her wedding day, the Queen described it as a day which she can never allow to be considered sad: "The reflected light of the sun which has set still remains! It is full of pathos, but also full of joyful gratitude, and he who has left me nearly thirty years ago surely blesses me still!"

—While Lieut. HOBSON of Santiago and Merrimac fame is reposing in the gloomy insecurity of a Spanish dungeon, papers all over the country are reprinting an old article of his on the political outlook in Europe. The article was written in 1894 and is full of alarming views. The young writer was quite satisfied that Continental Europe was preparing to crush England, and that there was going to be a terrible war of all the nations. Now since 1894 the position of the pieces on the European chess board has materially changed, and possibly if Mr. HOBSON were free he would say that he did not care to repeat now his views of four years ago. At any rate it does not seem to be quite fair to make him do so when he is in prison and cannot help himself.

AMERICAN INTERESTS IN CHINA.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
JOHN FOORD.

I recently took occasion to say in these columns that the question of the possession of the Philippines by the United States was subordinate to the larger question of the development of our commercial interests in the Far East. I presume it will not be disputed that the country which can produce in unlimited quantities the cheapest iron and steel has the commercial primacy of the world within its grasp. To the greatest actual or potential producer of all the chief staples of manufacturing industry, no less than of most of the chief staples of agriculture, the question of accessibility to the largest single body of consumers in the world must be one of supreme moment. Within the limits of the Chinese Empire there is contained one-fourth of the whole human race, inhabiting a country destitute of nearly all which we regard as the commonest necessities of civilization. There are no highways, built and maintained for public use, from one end of China to the other; the most important instrument of land carriage is the wheelbarrow, and there are but two or three short lines of railroad in the whole eighteen provinces of the empire.

Here are 350,000,000 to 400,000,000 of people, inheriting the oldest civilization in the world, but living under conditions more primitive than those of Europe four centuries ago. The process of bringing up this huge aggregate of humanity, for the most part frugal, industrious, and law abiding, to a higher standard of productive civilization, will create wants as fast as it satisfies them, and the ability to supply new wants should easily keep pace with their creation. The present foreign trade of China is a mere fraction of what it is likely to become in the immediate future. For China is in the throes of a new birth. Old and obstinate traditions which interposed, up to a very recent time, what appeared to be insuperable obstacles to progress, are yielding to outside pressure with unlooked-for ease, and the preliminary signs of a huge outburst of constructive and productive enterprise are becoming visible, from Manchuria to Yunnan, from the mountains of Thibet to the Eastern Sea. In the conduct of this enterprise the United States has the best possible right to claim a share. In 1844, citizens of the United States were granted the same commercial privileges in China as those of any other nation whatever, and in the treaty of that year it was stipulated that "if additional advantages and privileges of whatever description be conceded hereafter by China to any other nation, the United States and the citizens thereof shall be entitled thereupon to a complete, equal, and impartial participation in the same." Under the treaty of Tientsin, concluded in 1858, it is declared that should China at any time "grant to any nation or the merchants or citizens of any nation any right, privilege, or favor connected with either navigation, commerce, political, or other intercourse, which is not conferred by this treaty, such right, privilege, and favor shall at once freely inure to the benefit of the United States, its public officers, merchants, and citizens." Treaties concluded since merely amplify and affirm the statement of the rights thus enunciated.

But how stands the case as to the free participation of citizens of the United States in the projects now afoot for the material development of China? We are the greatest of railroad makers and locomotive and car builders, and the type of railroad which is needed in China is very much in our line. Perhaps the most important railroad enterprise now under way in China is that which aims at connecting Pekin and Hankow, the great central entrepôt of the Yangtsze Valley. An American syndicate bid for the construction of this line, and through its agents had numerous pourparlers with his Excellency Sheng, the Director General of the Imperial Chinese Railway Administration. They retired from the competition for reasons thus succinctly indicated by one of the negotiators, Mr. Clarence Cary, in the January Forum: "Large foreign cash advances, at trivial interest, with next to no allowance of foreign profit, or of ordinary safeguard against native control of funds or native management of properties—these, when stripped of complimentary rhetoric, were always conditions precedent to his Excellency's negotiations." A so-called Belgian syndicate was found ready to accept terms which other foreign capitalists declined to entertain, but this also, with a certain opportuneness, it would seem, concluded to retire. What followed is very instructive, and may be summarized from the statement of an obviously well-informed writer in The London Times of May 31.

It may be premised that one of the short railroad lines already existing is that connecting Pekin, or at least a junction near it, with Tientsin. When this line had been completed, Gov. Hu, under whose auspices it had been made, was authorized to begin the Pekin-Pao-ting section of the Hankow line out of the profits of the system under his control. As this implied a deflection of revenue from the pockets of the native officials, profits promptly disappeared, and it was made evident that the line paid only working expenses. At this juncture abundant funds were obtained, on the security of the railway itself, from the Russo-Chinese Bank. The next section, from Pao-ting-fu to Cheng-ting, was to have been financed by the Belgian syndicate, but with the aid of the Russo-Chinese Bank the natives took that off their hands. Thus, the whole northern section of the Hankow line—from Pekin to Cheng-ting—will be mortgaged to the great Russian State institution, and may, conceivably, pass by foreclosure into its possession. The fact that the road is likely to be remunerative and able to clear itself does not seem to have any bearing on the situation, since the shorter line already in operation is remunerative, but its profits are not available for economic purposes. As the writer from whom we have quoted adds: "If the southern sections are to be constructed on the same facile terms, the whole great trunk line from Pekin to the Yangtsze Valley will pass practically under Russian control. The prospect is interesting, when we recollect the avowed desire of France to join hands from the south with Russia in the north."

All this may not appear to be of vital interest to us, since Russia is our good friend, now as always, and one with whom it belongs to our traditional policy to keep on good terms. We have sold rails and locomotives to Russia already, and, not being much of a producer itself, there would seem to be a good prospect that the more railroads Russia builds in China the more rails and locomotives we should be able to sell. But Russia has a side partner in the person of France, also our good friend and old-time ally, at the instance of some of whose capitalists the Russo-Chinese Bank was organized. The chief original subscribers to that institution were the Bank of Paris and the Netherlands, the Comptoir National d'Escompte, the Crédit Lyonnais, and Messrs. Hottinguer & Co. of Paris. Now, Frenchmen have somewhat close ideas about their financial and commercial operations in China and elsewhere, and have no mind to allow people of other nations to secure a share of their good things. The bargain made in regard to the construction of another railroad, which is to furnish an outlet for the product of the coal and iron mines of Shansi, illustrates this point. This line is also to be financed by the Franco-Russian combination, and questions of route, gauge, &c., are to be decided by the bank, in consultation with the so-called Chinese Company, in which the management of the road is nominally vested. In the draft agreement between the Director of the Russo-Chinese Bank and the Superintendent of the Chinese Company occurs a very significant proviso, that as little material as possible is to come from abroad, but whatever is thus obtained must come from Russian or French territory.

This, be it noted, is going on in the very heart of China, far away from the acknowledged sphere of Russian influence in Manchuria, and right in the midst of that great and populous territory which England has nominally reserved as a free market for all the world. In Manchuria, which has virtually ceased to be Chinese, the connecting link between the Trans-Siberian road and Port Arthur, the new Russian naval station, is in process of construction. But the route has been so chosen as to affect injuriously the interests of all the trading powers doing business in Manchuria. The present treaty port of that region is Niu-chwang, whose trade in 1896 reached a gross value of $17,500,000. The trade is said to be a growing one, and comprises a large import of English and American cotton goods. But the new Russo-Chinese railroad turns aside from Niu-chwang with the apparent purpose of superseding it by Talienwan, the other port of the Liaotung Peninsula which Russia has acquired by "lease." The sixth article of the Russo-Chinese convention with regard to Liaotung and correlated matters sufficiently indicates the Russian conception of a "free" port. It is as follows: "The contracting parties agree to regard Port Arthur as a naval station. It shall be used by Russian and Chinese ships only, and neither the men-of-war nor the merchantmen of any other power shall have access to it. Similarly, in the case of Talien Bay, one part shall serve as a naval station for the warships of China and Russia, but the rest shall be a commercial port, open for the ingress and egress of the ships of all nations." The combination with an exclusive naval station is regarded in the East as being a novel feature of an open port.

The fact may be noted also that while Germany has obvious interests in standing for the policy of the "open door" in China, she seems disposed to regard the Province of Shantung as peculiarly belonging to her sphere of influence. A railroad system is said to have been mapped out which will tend to concentrate the products of Shantung upon an apex at Kiao-chau, and when an American syndicate obtained a concession for a trunk line which would partly intersect this system, Baron Heyking is said to have demurred to the passage of a railway under other than German auspices through Shantung. In the light of so manifest a tendency to narrow and subdivide the great Chinese market, the reminder addressed by Secretary Day to Congress, and through Congress to the rest of the world, is decidedly timely: "The value of these markets is sufficiently exemplified by the eager rivalry of the European powers in obtaining the largest possible spheres of influence in them, which has been one of the most striking features of diplomatic efforts in recent years. Without reference to schemes of this character, it would seem to be obvious that the United States has important interests at stake in the partition of commercial facilities in regions which are likely to offer developing markets for its goods. Nowhere is this consideration of more interest than in its relation to the Chinese Empire. As is well known, three great European powers have established themselves at points of vantage in that empire which will enable them to exercise a direct influence upon its commercial destiny." Not only is the present "a golden opportunity for enlarging the channels of commercial intercourse with the empire," it is a time of imperative necessity for seeing to it that these channels are not permanently obstructed. If our immediate interests be of less magnitude than those of England in China, we have a commercial future there at least as great. If the Continental powers of Europe are resolved to oppose the policy of the "open door," England, even with the aid of Japan, must inevitably be overborne. It is childish to talk about the potency of "moral influence" against the forces which are now working for the commercial, if not the territorial, partition of the Chinese Empire. Any influence which we are not prepared to back by all the force at our command will not weigh very heavily in such a struggle, and the interests at stake are so vast and the consequences they involve so far-reaching, as to compel the United States to consider very carefully what is the bearing of its new responsibilities on its position as one of the great powers of the Pacific and of the world.

JOHN FOORD.

NUGGETS.

Society.

She—It requires money to get into society nowadays.
He—Yes, and it requires brains to keep out of it.—Chicago News.

More Flippancy.

The Cadiz fleet is probably looking for a copier bottle.—Chicago News.
Also for a small bird, as it is bound for the Canaries.—Rochester Union.

Beyond Question.

"What makes you think he isn't one of the men who yelled for war so vociferously?"
"Because when it came he enlisted."—Chicago Post.

Snaps.

First Drummer—I hear you've given up trade to go to the front?
Second—Yes.
"I don't suppose the salary was the chief inducement."
"No; commission."—Philadelphia Record.

Lets Them All Guess.

"How old are you, anyhow, Bill?" W. R. Smith, the Republican candidate for Chief Justice of Kansas, was asked the other day. "Well, I'll tell you," he replied. "Some people like an old Judge and some like a young Judge, and so I let 'em all guess."—Kansas City Star.

THE SAWDUST MAN.

Harvey M. Barr in Nashville Banner.

A simple sawdust man was he,
A clown with a scarlet vest,
With a story and song, and a merry laugh,
With never a thought for the sober half
Of life, you said, when he sang and sent
The long applause through the great white tent;
Only a sawdust man—ah, me!
Only a sawdust man was he.

Only a sawdust man, I know,
But a father's heart beat warm;
And his cheeks were flushed with a deeper red
When forth from the dressing-room was led
A beautiful child with golden hair,
Who kissed her hand to the great throng there.
The child of a sawdust man—ah, me!
But a sawdust man can love, maybe.

Only a sawdust man stood by
And saw with a throbbing heart
A slender form drawn high above
The human sea, but a father's love
Must wear the mask of a merry air—
But his eyes ne'er left the golden hair!
And his heart stood still when she missed—ah, me!
But only a sawdust man was he.

With tender hands they bore her out,
And gently laid her down;
So white was the brow 'neath the golden hair,
But the sawdust man must stay out there!
For a merry song must yet be sung,
Though the heart be crushed and the harp unstrung.
He was only a sawdust man—ah, me!
But a sawdust man can love, maybe.

ELECTIONS IN GERMANY

Returns from Fifty-four Second Ballots Show Heavy Losses for the Socialists.

BADLY BEATEN IN BERLIN

They Will Have Only Three Members of the Reichstag from That City—Radical Successes in the Provinces.

BERLIN, June 24.—The results of fifty-four second ballots in the Reichstag elections show the return of five Conservatives, five Centrists, four Freisinnige, eleven Socialists, nine National Liberals, three Imperialists, fifteen Radicals, one Anti-Semite, and one candidate of the reform party.

Among the most prominent of those elected is Herr Ahlwarg, at Ainswalde; Herr Broemel of the Radical People's Party, at Stettin; Herr Muchjker, another member of the same party, at Gruenberg, and Herr Richter, at Hagen.

The feature of the elections, which everywhere have been orderly, has been the heavy reverse to the Socialists, which is likely to have a far-reaching moral effect. The lesson to be learned is that Socialists' successes in the past often have been due to the discord and indolence of parties opposed to them quite as much as to the excellent party discipline of the Socialists. On this occasion the opposition parties have united to defeat the Socialists, Prince Hohenlohe, the Chancellor, setting the example by recording a vote in his district for the Radical candidate.

In Berlin, at least, the fable of Socialist invincibility has been dissipated, although the Socialist polling has been heavier on the second ballots than it was on the first. For instance, in the second district of Berlin, while the Radical candidate gained 13,000 more votes than on the first ballot, the Socialist increase was only 2,000. In the Third Ward the Socialist Heine, who on the first ballot had a majority of 3,000, carried the district to-day by only 700. The Freisinnige candidates carried the First, Second, and Fifth Districts of the city, the Socialists thus losing two seats.

The following are to-day's results in Berlin: First District—Herr Langerhans, Radical, polled 8,374 votes; Herr Petsch, Socialist, polled 3,968. Second District—Herr Kreitling, Radical, received 28,880 votes, as against 28,681 cast for Herr Fischer, Socialist.

Third District—Herr Heine, Socialist, won by 12,765 votes, as against 11,411 cast for Herr Langerhans, who stood also in the First District.

Fifth District—Zwick, Radical, had 10,955, and Schmidt, Socialist, 10,898. Henceforth the City of Berlin will be represented by three Radicals and three Socialists, instead of by five Socialists and one Radical as in the last Reichstag.

The results from the provinces are coming in slowly, but they indicate that the Socialist gains are less than had been expected. The Radicals have every reason to be satisfied. They already have gained twenty-eight seats, and are likely to have greater strength than they had in the last Reichstag.

A Conservative majority will be quite out of the question unless the jealousy of Radical success resulting from the combination of parties against Socialism should again play into the Socialists' hands.

Political life in Germany may undergo a marked change, and Socialism in the future may receive a far greater rebuff.

A NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

M. Peytral Secures, Among Others, de Freycinet, Sarrien, and Dupuy for His Cabinet.

PARIS, June 24.—M. Peytral has succeeded in forming a Cabinet to succeed the retiring Ministry of M. Méline. It is constituted as follows:

Premier and Minister of the Interior, M. PAUL PEYTRAL.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. CHARLES DE FREYCINET.

Minister of War, M. GODEFROY CAVAIGNAC.

Minister of Marine, Vice Admiral FRANCOIS FOURNIER.

Minister of Finance, M. PAUL DELOMBRE.

Minister of Justice, M. FERDINAND SARRIEN.

Minister of the Colonies, M. THEOPHILE DELCASSE.

Minister of Commerce, M. EMILE MARUEJOULS.

Minister of Agriculture, Senator BADUEL.

Minister of Public Works, M. GEORGES LEYGUES.

Minister of Public Instruction, M. CHARLES DUPUY.

THE CAMPAIGN ON THE NILE.

The Khalifa Evacuates Omdurman and Flees Southward.

LONDON, June 24.—A dispatch from Cairo to The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon says it is reported there that the Khalifa has abandoned Omdurman, the dervish stronghold near Khartoum, and has fled southward.

THE FRAM SAILS NORTHWARD.

Intention of Capt. Sverdrup to Explore Greenland.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, June 24.—The arctic exploring ship Fram, having on board Capt. Otto Sverdrup's expedition to the arctic regions, sailed from here at 11:30 this morning.

Dr. Nansen, the arctic explorer, and an immense crowd of people were present to bid the party farewell.

Capt. Otto Sverdrup was in command of the Fram during Dr. Nansen's expedition to the North Pole in 1895. The Norwegian Government granted the Captain permission to use the Fram, and it was announced that he was to be presented with 20,000 kroner with which to fit out the vessel.

Lieut. Peary, who expects to sail for arctic waters on July 1, complained of Capt. Sverdrup's contemplated expedition, and the latter explained in a letter that he did not aim to reach the pole, but only intended to explore Greenland and to make a study of the ice in that region.

To Raise the Flash Point of Petroleum

LONDON, June 24.—The House of Commons Petroleum Committee has resolved to raise the flash point from 73 degrees to 100 degrees. This is the outcome of the newspaper campaign chiefly directed against American petroleum, which, it is charged, is responsible for numerous fatalities due to explosions of lamps.

International Typographical Union.

The Canvassing Board of the International Typographical Union has made its report, which shows that Samuel B. Donnelly was elected President at the recent referendum vote by a majority of 3,300 over William B. Prescott of Toronto. The other officers elected were: Vice Presidents—James M. Lynch of Syracuse, John G. Derflinger of New York, W. G. Harber of Boston, James Ryan of New York; Secretary-Treasurer—J. W. Bramwood of Denver; Agent of the Childs-Drexel Home, Victor B. Williams of Chicago. The headquarters of the International Union will not, it is said, probably be removed to this city.

Wants Conrad Rapp's Descendants.

Detective Julius Nelson of Hoboken yesterday received a letter from Mrs. O. L. Horton of Florton, Pike County, Ill., asking him to hunt up the descendants of Conrad Rapp, who married Clarissa Adams in Hoboken about 1701, and who moved with his wife to New York shortly after. Rapp died in 1715 and his wife in 1717, but Mrs. Horton thinks Detective Nelson will be able to find some of their descendants, or of the Adams family in Hoboken. Her object is to obtain proof of the marriage of Rapp and Miss Adams.

HAMMERSTEIN TESTIMONIAL.

Some of the Features of the Programme Announced—Promises to be One of the Best Shows Ever Given.

The Hammerstein testimonial, to be given on June 29 at the Madison Square Garden, promises to be the largest and most successful entertainment of its kind ever given in the United States. The Entertainment Committee has already announced some of the features of the excellent programme prepared for the occasion.

In the amphitheatre of the Madison Square Garden James J. Corbett and his sparring partner, James McVey, will give an exhibition of sparring, as will also Robert Fitzsimmons, with his partner, Yank Kenny. "Kid" McCoy will be seen in an exhibition of scientific bag punching, and the Seymours will appear in some unusual acrobatic feats. Tragedian Charles B. Hanford will recite patriotic verses, and the Twelfth Regiment Band will furnish the music for the occasion. There will be trick bicycle riding by the Martells, head balancing by the Romalo brothers, a contortion act by Edwin Benetto, a comedy acrobatic turn by Goggin and Davis, while Ernest Hogan, the Black Chevalier, assisted by Alice Mackey, will offer the very latest thing in "coon" specialties. The entertainment in this part of the building will conclude with a monster cake walk, in which 500 couples will participate, and which is regarded as the crowning event of the entire affair. Managers, actors, actresses, lawyers, business men, and newspaper men will participate. Among these are Tony Pastor, Miss May Bailey, Marie Dressler, Jack Slevin, Walter Jones, Arthur Dunn, Marguerite Sylva, Alice Atherton, Henry E. Dixey, May Howard, Anna Boyd, Lew Dockstader, Andrew Mack, Dorothy Usner, Tragedian James O'Neill, Manager William M. Harris of the Garrick Theatre, Edward E. Rice, Gustave Kerker, and George W. Lederer.

In the Garden Theatre the entertainment will commence with an old-time minstrel first part under the management of Col. J. H. Haverly, with Thatcher, Primrose, West, Sweatnam, Frank Cushman, the Gorman brothers, and Hughey Dougherty on the ends. Paul Steindorff will direct the orchestra, and in the olio Camille Darville will sing, Edouard José will play the piano, Andrew Mack will render some Irish ballads, Clara Lippman and Joseph Herbert will give a scene from "The Girl from Paris," Papinta will dance, Mrs. Shaw and her daughter will whistle, Louis Mann will render a part from "The Telephone Girl," and among the others included in this programme will be H. C. Barnabee, W. H. MacDonald, Edna Wallace Hopper, Marie Dressler, Willie Collier, Walter Jones, Marie Cahill, Pauline Hall, Henry E. Dixey, Alexander Clark, Louis Harrison, Louise Hepner, Della Fox, "Lafayette," Madge Lessing, and Maud Hollins, in a scene from "Jack and the Beanstalk"; the Royal Italian Grand Opera Company in a scene from "Cavalleria Rusticana," Belle Thorne, Aubrey Boucicault, Joe Hart, and Carrie De Mar. Julius Stegar will sing the tenor romance from Hammerstein's opera, "Santa Maria," and the performance will conclude here with a burlesque on "'Way Down East," with Marshall P. Wilder, Walter Jones, David Warfield, Richard Carle, and Joe Miron in the cast.

On the roof garden stage a strictly vaudeville programme will be given, to be taken part in by May Howard, Harry Kelley, Al H. Wilson, the Rogers brothers, Matthews and Bulger, Louis Wesley, Jennie Eddy, May Belfort, Delia Stacey, Alice Atherton, Trixie Friganza, Marguerite Sylva, Fred Solomon, Jack Slavin, Maud Courteny, Jennie Yeamans, Tony Pastor, James Thornton, Gerome Edwardy, Amorita and ballet, Clinton Elder, the Washburn sisters, George W. Monroe, Allie Gilbert, Gus Williams, the Harvey sisters, Yorke and Adams, Bob Mack, Cole and Johnson, Ruth White, Willard Simms, Josephine Gassman, and pickaninnies, Merri Osborne, Bonnie Thornton, and Bessie Bonehill.

Battle of Manila To-night.

Pain's great fire picture, representing Dewey's victory at Manila, will be produced to-night at Manhattan Beach. The scene is laid in the harbor of Manila, and is as accurate as it can be made in the area. During the evening there will be a water pantomime.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Dave Braham, who was connected with Edward Harrigan as musical director, and for the last three years with the Grand Opera House, has been engaged to conduct the orchestra of Wallack's Theatre for next season.

The New York Lodge, No. 1, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, will hold on Sunday, July 9, a summernight's reception and vaudeville entertainment at the Grand Central Palace Roof Garden in aid of the charity fund of the order.

The managers of the Boston Symphony have decided upon the following dates for the concerts in this city the coming season: Public rehearsal, Nov. 9; evening concert, Nov. 10; public rehearsal, Dec. 14; evening concert, Dec. 15; public rehearsal, Jan. 18; evening concert, Jan. 19; public rehearsal, Feb 22; evening concert, Feb. 23; public rehearsal, March 22; evening concert, March 23.

Manager Aarons of Koster & Bial's denies that any trouble exists between Marie Dressler and himself, and says her retirement from the cast of "Cook's Tours" is due only to her contract, which expires a week from to-night, and not to any trouble between Joseph Herbert and herself. The chairs, walls, and boxes in the auditorium have been recovered with a white duck cloth.

Papers were filed yesterday with the Secretary of State at Albany, incorporating the Hammerstein Amusement Company of New York City, with a capital of $500,000. The capital of the company is divided into $25 shares, and the principal office will be in New York. The Directors are Arthur Hammerstein and William Hammerstein, each one share, and Laura Brodek, eighteen shares.

The Casino's forthcoming "extravagant extravaganza," "Yankee Doodle Dandy," which will be produced for the first time two weeks hence, will be transferred late in November intact from that theatre to the Shaftesbury Theatre, London, where it will succeed "The Belle of New York," which will be transferred to Australia. To follow this new production of Lederer & McLellan's at the Casino will be "Ardent Spirits," a play now running with considerable success in Vienna. Sydney Rosenfeld, who controls the American rights, will make the translation for its production here.

LOVE-LORN YOUTH'S SUICIDE.

Took Poison in Presence of His Sweetheart and a Rival.

Albert Valentine, nineteen years old, of 2055 Anthony Avenue, a clerk in a wall paper house on East Thirteenth Street, committed suicide at 8 o'clock last night on Burnside Avenue by drinking acid.

Valentine had been in love for years with Lilly Weinniker, a type writer, nineteen years old, of 148 Railroad Avenue. They had been sweethearts from childhood until last Summer, it is said, when the girl met John King, twenty-five years old, a salesman of Buffalo, who was visiting her sister, Mrs. Giegler, at 2,053 Anthony Avenue. King returned on another visit a few days ago and last night took Miss Weinniker for a ride in a runabout. On Burnside Avenue they met Valentine, who asked the girl what she meant by trying to break his heart. Then, without waiting for an answer, he swallowed the acid from a bottle and fell to the ground.

Frederick Ehrhardt and Robert Appel, two friends of the young man, saw him fall and picked him up. King assisted them to get him into the runabout and the party hastened to a drug store and thence to the Fordham Hospital. Valentine died as he was being taken into the hospital.

Coroner's Physician Geary, when he examined the body later, found a letter in Valentine's coat pocket addressed to his former sweetheart, in which he said she had ruined his life and that his pride had led him to end it. He hoped that she might be happy and asked to be remembered sometimes.

Struck by a Coney Island Train.

Charles Oberlander, a driver in the employ of the Nassau Brewing Company, at Coney Island, was seriously injured in a collision last night between his wagon and Train No. 3 of the Culver Railroad. Oberlander was driving slowly along the Sheepshead Bay Road about 9 o'clock. The company's watchman stood at the crossing hold a white light, indicating that the passage was open. Oberlander attempted to cross, when the train struck the wagon, throwing it fully twenty feet and badly injuring Oberlander. Both the injured man and Taylor, the engineer of the train, blame each other for the accident. No arrest was made.

BOOTH MEMORIAL WINDOW.

The Gift of The Players to the Church of the Transfiguration Unveiled by Joseph Jefferson.

The stained-glass window made by John La Farge for The Players and presented to the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Transfiguration in memory of Edwin Booth was unveiled yesterday afternoon by Joseph Jefferson. The ceremony of unveiling was simplicity itself, and was preceded by a choral even service conducted by the rector, the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton.

Near the conclusion of the service Dr. Houghton conducted Mr. Jefferson and William Bispham, Chairman of The Players Committee which arranged for the memorial, to the south transept of the church, where the window is situated. There Mr. Bispham formally invited Mr. Jefferson to unveil the memorial. As Mr. Jefferson took the cords to draw the veil, he said:

"Friends, and, as I glance about me, I may say comrades, the duty has devolved upon me to unveil this memorial of Edwin Booth, and I need not say I am proud of the duty. It has been wisely decided to have a simple ceremony, and I shall be done almost as soon as I have begun. The words of Seneca are appropriate here: 'Life is like a play. It matters not that it shall be long, but that it shall be well acted. And let us be sure of an honorable exit.' You know the honorable life and exit of Mr. Booth. Let this memorial stand here, that future generations may come and witness what has been done in his honor by the men who lived in his day."

The church service was then concluded.

The window is a large one. On the upper half is the life-size figure of a mediaeval histrionic student, seated, and contemplating a mask lying in his lap. The pose is very like one of Mr. Booth's as Hamlet, and the figure was taken by many to be intended for Hamlet. First under the figure are the words which some years ago Mr. Booth wrote to William Winter that he would choose for his epitaph:

"As one, in suffering all, that suffers nothing;
A man, that fortune's buffets and rewards
Has ta'en with equal thanks."

Below this inscription is another, as follows:

"To the glory of God and in loving memory of Edwin Booth this window has been placed here by The Players, 1898."

Among the persons present at the unveiling were Justice and Mrs. Joseph F. Daly, Dean J. H. Van Amringe of Columbia College, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Avery, Louis Aldrich, H. C. Appleton, Eugene Jepson, "Aunt" Louise Eldridge, Signor Perugini, Oliver Doud Byron, Frank Mordaunt, Miss Dora Goldthwaite, Mrs. Vivian Bernard, Mrs. David Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry McGonicle, Mrs. Charles Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Milton Noble, Mrs. George H. Gilbert, Charles E. Carroll, Thomas Nast, Robert U. Johnson, Thomas F. Clark, Sydney Rosenfeld, Mark Smith, and J. W. Champney. The Players were represented by Richard Watson Gilder and Stanford White, in addition to Mr. Bispham. John La Farge, the designer of the window, was also present.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Two Friends Marry in Brooklyn According to Their Unique Custom.

Miss Cara Haviland, daughter of David S. Haviland of South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, and John Linton Carver of Media, Penn., were united in marriage on Thursday afternoon in the Friends' Meeting House, on Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn. It was the first wedding solemnized there. No minister was in attendance, and no one took part in the ceremony but the two persons immediately concerned. The meeting house was filled when the bride and bridegroom entered. They went to the front and took seats on the platform. An unbroken silence of some minutes followed. Then the young couple arose together and faced the congregation. The bridegroom took the hand of the bride and said very slowly: "In the presence of God and of these, our friends, I take thee, Cara, to be my wife, promising through Divine assistance to be unto thee a faithful and loving husband until separated by death."

The bride repeated the form with the essential changes in names, and the ceremony was over. A handsomely engrossed document was handed to the bride and bridegroom, and after each had signed it, the Friends in the meeting house formed into two double columns and marching up the centre aisle, signed the certificate. Every Friend kissed the bride and the bridegroom as well. This concluded the ceremony.

Lewis—Howell.

Miss Grace Howell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Murdock Howell of Montclair, N. J., was married to the Rev. Frederick Wheeler Lewis of Chicago, at the First Presbyterian Church, Montclair, Wednesday evening, at 5 o'clock. Miss Katharine Howell, the bride's sister, was maid of honor, and the Rev. Selden Haynes of Princeton, N. J., was best man. The bridesmaids were Misses Margaret and Alice Howell, sisters of the bride; Misses Louise Hill, Bertha Costello, and Marian Clark of New York City; Miss Evelyn Smith, Plainfield, N. J., and Misses Alida Brown and Bertha Boyd of Montclair.

Heilner—Dunn.

Samuel Heilner, a coal merchant of this city and Philadelphia, was married on Thursday afternoon to Mrs. Adelaide Breese Dunn of Elmira, N. Y., at the New York residence of the bride, 145 West Eightieth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman, in the presence of the immediate families of the bride and bridegroom. Mr. Heilner and his bride will sail for Europe on the Umbria this morning.

An Engagement Announced.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Effie Moller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Moller, to Capt. Ewart, son of Sir John A. Ewart, of Craigcleuch, Langholen, Scotland.

THE JIMENES EXPEDITION.

Capt. Cates of the Arcot, from San Domingo, Tells About It.

The American brig Arcot, hailing from Machias, Me., arrived here yesterday from Monte Christi, San Domingo. Capt. Cates reported that he was at the Canary Islands when the war broke out, and although not knowing that actual hostilities had begun, he feared the Spaniards would give him trouble. He sailed from Las Palmas April 21 for Monte Christi, and kept a sharp lookout for Spaniards. The United States tug Wampatuck fired a shot across the bow of the Arcot off Monte Christi and held her up.

While the Arcot was at San Domingo, Jimenes landed with his ill-starred filibustering expedition. Captain Cates said that it was "a foolhardy raid of a crazy Dutchman." His vessel, as it happened, was consigned to Jimenes, and the authorities were going to give him a lot of trouble in consequence, but he managed to adjust matters.

Jimenes, Capt. Cates says, landed and attacked the Governor's house, taking him by surprise and making him a prisoner. Only twelve men were landed. The gendarmes awoke and forced them to retreat to the beach, where they embarked in a boat, which they were unable to manage. Their pursuers fired at them from the shore, wounding several. Some of them were captured and put to death.

One of the men who boarded the Arcot received five bullet wounds. Jimenes disappeared after the affair and could not be found.

The Fire at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 24.—The plant of the Snead & Co. Iron Works, destroyed by fire last night, will be rebuilt at once. The company was insured as follows:

Union Assurance Society, $10,000; Victoria Fire, $5,000; Law Union, and Crown, $5,000; Fireman's Fund, $4,800; Union Assurance Society, $10,000; Lancashire, $5,000; Royal, $25,000; Hamburg-Bremen, $3,000; Connecticut, $2,500; Caledonian, $3,000; Phoenix of Brooklyn, $12,500; New York Underwriters, $15,000; Reading, $1,000; Northern Assurance, $2,500; Queen, $10,000; Lion, $2,500; Merchants' of Newark, $2,500; Fire Association, $6,000; North British and Mercantile, $2,000; London and Lancashire, $2,500; Phoenix Assurance, $3,000; London and Liverpool and Globe $4,000; Broadway Insurance Company, $5,000; Globe Fire Insurance Company of New York, $5,000. Total, $140,800.

The Phoenix Hotel, which also was burned, was insured as follows:

Atlas, $2,000; London and Lancashire, $2,000; Connecticut, $2,000; Phoenix, Brooklyn, $2,000; Detroit, $2,000; Lancashire, $3,000; German-American, $2,500; Sun Insurance Company, $1,000; Niagara, $1,500. Total, $18,000.

THE MUSICAL CONVENTION

F. W. Wodell of Boston Describes Some Aspects of Vocal Teaching in America.

INFLUENCE OF OPERA SINGERS

Tendency of Pupils Learning to Sing to Imitate the Peculiarities of Prominent Artists—W. A. Hodgdon on Rote Singing.

Nearly 1,000 music teachers and musicians assembled in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel yesterday for the morning session of the second day of the convention of the Music Teachers' National Association. A symposium on vocal culture was the first number on the programme of the day's proceedings, and the remarks of several speakers were listened to with close attention. F. W. Wodell of Boston began the discussion with a few extemporaneous remarks on the subject of "Some Aspects of Vocal Teaching in America."

He congratulated the profession upon the improvement in the class of men and women who have of late years entered into the work of teaching, and upon the marked improvement in the character of musical journalism in this country. He then referred to the spread of interest in vocal music in America, important factors of which were the teaching of music in public schools and the carrying on of public singing classes for the study of note reading.

"The profession," he continued, "should encourage these lines of work in all possible ways. The spirit of commercialism made itself felt in the reluctance of parents to permit talented sons to go into music as a profession, and caused prospective students too often to look upon singing merely as a means of making money. Vocal teachers should set their faces against this feeling, and do everything possible to bring the public to a higher appreciation of the art and profession of singing.

Methods of Pupils Wrong.

"American pupils are intelligent and quick of perception. They lack, however, seriousness in their views of vocal study. They too often choose teachers without common sense or discrimination. They find it hard to labor and to wait, and are not willing to subordinate themselves to their instructors. Vocal teachers should preserve the dignity of their office, and not pander to the notions of their pupils, and thus alone they can secure obedience and respect.

"The unfortunate habit of so many American students of changing teachers is a hindrance to good work on the part of the pupils, and does a grievous injustice to the teachers. Its cause can be found mainly in the presence of an inordinate conceit in the pupil. Teachers are, however, sometimes to blame in bringing about this state of affairs by publicly cricitising other teachers' work. A persistent effort should be made to educate parents and pupils to look upon the choice of a teacher as a serious matter, and to discountenance frequent changes of instructors."

Referring to professional advertising, Mr. Wodell said the best advertisement a teacher can have is his pupil. He submitted a pupil's recital programme, based on what he called the "reformed code." In substance the programme, after announcing the piece the pupil was about to perform or sing, gives a sketch of his or her musical education, as to length of time, kind of teachers, method of study, and personal characteristics.

Speaking then of the influence of Europe in America, the lecturer called attention to the grand opera artist.

"Pupils hearing grand opera artists and inferring that, of course, these are the models to be followed," he said, "determine to follow some one of these and try to imitate a peculiarity of voice or expression. This tendency obviously is one which would be a source of danger to the pupil and of trouble for the teacher. Professors should insist on pupils following their instructors without reference to the grand opera artists' voices or performances.

"Modern European composition in opera has dethroned the voice and elevated the orchestra, owing to the way in which prominent artists brought here to interpret the operas have done their work. Vocal pupils have seen audiences loudly applaud impassioned declamation as though it were good singing. They have noted that singers have been persistently off the key, have been unable to exhibit a genuine legato, and yet, because of their musicianship, their passion and fervor, have been greatly praised. Therefore the pupils return to their studies under the impression that they, too, must strive for loud, intense tones, no matter whether they sing with good quality or not."

Among other speakers in vocal culture were Arnold W. Teeg-Meyer of Washington, Mme. Giulia Valda, and Dr. F. E. Miller.

Rote Singing in Public Schools.

In the symposium on sight singing in and out of the public schools, W. A. Hodgdon of St. Louis made the opening address on "Rote Singing and Its Proper Place in Public Schools." He said in part:

"All agree that the first object in view should be to create and cultivate in the child a true love for music, to develop first the emotional faculties, then the perceptive, both of which precede the development of the reasoning faculties, and last, but not least, to stimulate patriotism and a love for our country which will go far toward making our children good and loyal citizens. The question now arises, How and through what channel can the first and important object be accomplished? The answer is by rote singing.

"The speaking voice should by no means be neglected, otherwise the singing voice must remain more or less deficient. It is there where vocal music and the general speech of the child correlate. No teacher should allow her pupils to speak in a harsh and unnatural tone of voice.

"The course to be pursued according to logical and pedagogical principles is: Speech first, then the signs of speech; tones first, then the signs of tones; songs first, then the signs of songs; the scale first, then the signs of the scale. Example, then precept; in other words, the thing before the sign of the thing.

"What kind of songs should be taught? Nature songs, songs applicable to the four seasons as they come and go; songs of our country and its flag, devotional songs, Christmas songs, &c., partly for pleasure and recreation, and partly for melody, rhythm, and poetry.

A Plea for Simplicity.

"Simplicity has been and still is, almost entirely ignored in the selection of songs for children. The poetry especially contains many words not only too difficult to pronounce, but far above their comprehension. In dealing with children, let us not attach too much importance to the word 'classical.'"

He concluded by appealing for harmony in the method of teaching the children of the public schools and for a recognition of singing as one of the important branches of study to which too much care cannot be devoted.

Other addresses were made by Miss Mary F. Burt, Miss Eva B. Deming, John Tagg, and Miss Fletcher of Boston.

A concert of original compositions, with accompaniments by the composers, was given in the afternoon, the following artists and composers taking part: Lillian Carllsmith, works of Arthur Foote; Ethel Crane, works of Charles B. Hawley; Harry Burleigh, works of Ferdinand Dunkley; Grace Gregory, works of Henry Holden Huss; Miss Lillian Morey, works of W. W. Gilchrist; Gertrude May Stein, works of Clayton Johns; Miss Mary H. Mansfield, and W. Theodore Yorx, works of Homer N. Bartlett.

The evening was devoted to a concert in which Hubert Arnold, Bruno Oscar Klein, Horatio W. Parker, and William H. Sherwood took part.

Arrangements have been made whereby the general public will be allowed to attend the concerts of the convention. One of the features of the programme for to-day is a piano recital by William H. Sherwood, the celebrated American pianist, at which he will play selections from a number of the great composers. At 8 o'clock in the evening the German Liederkranz will sing several German songs and Suabian folk songs, arranged by Heinrich Zoellner.

Montana People Buying War Bonds.

HELENA, Mont., June 24.—The sale of Government war bonds is proceeding with great vigor all over this State. The sales in Helena yesterday amounted to $70,000, making a total of $305,000, or over $20 for every man, woman, and child in the city. All the banks have exhausted their supply of application blanks.

COL. CRUGER'S FUNERAL.

Will Take Place on Tuesday in Trinity Church, Where the Body Will Be Buried.

The body of Col. Stephen Van Rensselaer Cruger, who died suddenly on Thursday evening at his country home, in Bayville, L. I., will be buried in the Cruger family vault in Trinity Church on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock. Col. Cruger had been an officer of Trinity for many years. It was thought possible that the funeral might be postponed pending the arrival here of Mrs. Cruger from Europe; but a cable message received yesterday announced that Mrs. Cruger was completely prostrated by the news of her husband's death and was unable to undertake the voyage.

The body will be brought into the city from Bayville on Monday, arriving here at 1 o'clock, when it will be taken privately to Trinity Church, there to be in state until the obsequies take place. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity, telegraphed yesterday from Lenox, where he is sojourning for the Summer, expressing his readiness to conduct the last ceremonies over the bier of one of his oldest and best friends. Dr. Dix will be assisted by the Rev. Dr. Steele, Vicar of Trinity, and the vicars and curates of all the Trinity Parish Churches will be in attendance. The church wardens and vestrymen of Trinity will march in the procession at the church as honorary pall bearers. The pall bearers have not yet been announced, but it is thought they will be chosen from among the fellow-clubmen of the deceased and his former business associates in the Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Washington Life Insurance Company, the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and other corporations in which he was interested. The selection will be left entirely to the two Misses Cruger, sisters of the deceased, who have been residing at their brother's residence for several weeks. A full choral service will be held.

While no definite arrangements had been made yesterday by the numerous clubs and business organizations to which Col. Cruger belonged for representation at the funeral, it was said that delegations from nearly all would be in attendance.

H. W. McVickar, Col. Cruger's business partner, said yesterday that death was caused by a complication of diseases, although tuberculosis was the direct cause. Col. Cruger had been ill for three years. He had recently improved greatly, and had felt well enough to book passage for Europe on the 28th inst. Last Tuesday, however, he had a relapse, and the end came swiftly but painlessly.

Mr. McVickar also made the announcement that arrangements regarding the admissions to partnership in the real estate firm of S. V. R. Cruger & McVickar, which have been under discussion by members of the firm for a long time, had been brought to a close previous to Col. Cruger's death. The admittance to membership in the firm was deemed necessary because of Col. Cruger's continued ill-health and his inability to attend to the affairs of the firm. The new members are Edward D. Greal, who has been for thirty years an employe of the firm and for a part of that time its cashier, and William E. G. Gaillard, manager of the firm's up-town office.

The Cruger residence at Bayside was deluged yesterday with telegrams and letters of condolence from friends of the deceased in every part of the country. The number included many war-time friends of the deceased.

The only political office Col. Cruger ever held was that of President of the Park Board. He was appointed a Park Commissioner by Mayor Strong on Nov. 9, 1895, and was elected President of the board by his colleagues the day following.

Col. Cruger was a Trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company and of the New York Public Library and a Director of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, the Illinois Central Railroad, and the United States Branch of the Commercial Union Insurance Companies. He was also connected with the official management of a number of public institutions. He was a member of the following clubs and organizations:

The Union League, Metropolitan, Republican, Union, Knickerbocker, Church, Tuxedo, Country, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht, Tandem and Field, Meadow Brook Hunt, and New York Yacht Clubs, and the New York Genealogical Society, and American Museum of Natural History.

TO DEVELOP COPPER MINES.

Standard Oil Company's New Departure and How It Will Be Conducted in Michigan.

CHICAGO, June 24.—Through the efforts of Nathan F. Leopold of Chicago the Standard Oil Company has secured a foothold in the copper mining industry, and has formed the Arcadian Copper Company, one of the largest concerns ever organized to deal in base metals. For two years past Mr. Leopold has been buying land in Houghton County, Mich., aggregating in all 3,000 acres.

The Standard Oil Company was behind the venture, as is shown by the election as President in Boston yesterday of A. C. Burrage. The oil company's Boston representative and Mr. Burrage visited the Houghton district with experts several times, and did not advise the purchase until thoroughly convinced of its richness. The plan of buying these properties and operating them on a gigantic scale originated with Mr. Leopold, and the formation of the company and the details of operating the mines were all planned at his office in this city.

The company was organized under the Michigan law with a capital stock of $2,500,000, and of this capital $2,000,000 has been paid, which provides, in addition to the money necessary for the purchase of the lands, a large fund for the development of the property.

Several well-known lodes are included in the new mines, and the entire length of the lode in the Arcadian land is 12,750 feet, or nearly two and one-half miles, with a possible depth of 11,000 feet. The vein is the regular amygdaloid. The property of the company includes an excellent mill site, having a frontage of a mile and a fourth on Portage Lake, about five miles from the Arcadian mine.

Because of the great natural advantages of height above the lake, this site is considered to be practically the best mill site in the entire copper mining district of Lake Superior. Right of way for the railroad has also been obtained, and it will connect this site with the mine.

A large sum of money has been spent upon the property, and as a result, it is said, the shafts already opened have exposed a vein of phenomenal richness, and many tons of rich mineral rock, as well as solid copper masses. Arrangements have been made to employ 400 men during the next sixty days.

The company is also proceeding to construct sixty dwellings for its employes buildings for company offices, and residences for its superintendent and mining captains and clerks.

Wife Attacks Husband.

F. A. G. Schultze of 902 Park Avenue, Hoboken, separated from his wife two months ago. Yesterday Mrs. Schultze met her husband on the Hamburg steamship pier. She accused him of depriving her of her children, and assaulted him with an umbrella, three ribs of which she broke over his head. The couple were finally separated by the police. Schultze refused to make any complaint and his wife went home.

Letter Carriers' National Meeting.

Letter Carriers' Association No. 36 will meet to-morrow morning at the Grand Central Palace to elect ten delegates to the annual convention of the National Association, to be held in September in Toledo. Members of Post Office Clerks' Association No. 187 will meet to-morrow afternoon at 12 St. Marks Place to elect eight delegates to the annual convention of their National Association, to be held in Detroit on Labor Day.

Drew's Stab Wound Fatal.

Thomas Drew, twenty-six years old, of 10 Coles Street, Jersey City, who was stabbed by William Neill of 146 Wayne Street during a barroom quarrel on Friday last, died yesterday at the City Hospital. He was unmarried. Neill, who was locked up in the county jail for atrocious assault, will now be charged with murder.

Seven in One Family Ill.

Five children of James V. Rawlins of 721 Savoye Street, West Hoboken, are prostrated with diphtheria and two younger children are suffering from measles. Dr. White says that none of the cases is likely to result fatally.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. William H. Bailey.

Dr. William Howard Bailey, who died at his home in Albany yesterday, was for many years actively identified with the New York State Medical Society, and in the capacity of Secretary of that organization for ten years he became widely known throughout the State. He was elected President of the society in 1881, and held that office for one term, being succeeded by Dr. A. Jacobi of New York.

William H. Bailey was born in Bethlehem, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1825, his father being Dr. Solomon Bailey. He received an academic education, and then entered the Albany Medical College, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in January, 1853. He began the practice of his profession in Utica, but after a year or so he removed to Albany, where he continued to reside up to the time of his death.

Dr. Bailey was successful in his practice, and he took a public-spirited interest in everything that pertained to the medical profession. He devoted much time and labor to the State Medical Society, of which he was made Secretary in 1865, and was annually re-elected for the succeeding ten years. While holding this office he had the Transactions of the Society for the first twenty-five years of its existence reprinted in a single volume of 600 pages. These Transactions were printed by the State as legislative documents from 1860 to 1873, when the State appropriation ceased and the society published them at its own expense.

After his retirement from the Presidency of the State Medical Society in 1882 Dr. Bailey wrote an elaborate sketch of that society for the Public Service of the State of New York. During his Presidency he was instrumental in having the Code of Medical Ethics revised and brought down to date.

In 1870 Dr. Bailey became President of the Medical Society of Albany County. He was also actively identified with the Albany Institute. Early in his career he became a member of the American Medical Association. He was a corresponding member of the Medico-Legal Society of New York and an honorary member of the Medical Society of the State of Texas. The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by the Soule University, at Galveston, Texas.

Dr. Bailey's career had been uneventful since 1887. He had carried on a quiet practice. He was recognized as a man of great ability in many lines, and was prominent in serving the interests of his fellows as a citizen and in a professional capacity. He was always interested in municipal affairs to the betterment of the city in which he lived. In politics he was a Republican.

James Farley Cox.

James Farley Cox, who died at New Brighton, S. I., yesterday, was born at Locust Valley, L. I., Feb. 1, 1830. His father was Daniel Townsend Cox, a descendant of the early Puritan settlers of Long Island, who spelled the name Cock.

Mr. Cox entered college at an early age, but was obliged to give up his studies on account of losses sustained by his father. For a short time he was employed in the wholesale dry goods house of Greenway, Henry & Smith of New York City. He then entered the office of the Mercantile Marine Insurance Company, under President Elwood Walter, and soon adopted the profession of adjuster of averages. At the age of twenty-five he was appointed Vice President of the Great Western Marine Insurance Company. He afterward originated and carried to success the system of individual underwriting in this country, and with Douglas Robinson, now deceased, at that time his partner, created the United States Lloyds.

Mr. Cox was one of the original founders of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. N. Y., and filled every rank therein from private to Colonel. He served in Baltimore and at Harper's Ferry in 1862, made the exhausting march in 1863 to Harrisburg and Carlisle, following Fitzhugh Lee's retreating army, and returned to aid in defending New York during the draft riots. An illness following this service very seriously injured his health.

Mr. Cox was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was married May 15, 1856, at the naval station at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., to Maria McIntosh, daughter of Flag Officer James McK. McIntosh, who resided for many years at Morristown. His widow and two children survive him.

Paul L. Thebaud.

Paul L. Thebaud died at his Summer residence, at Mount Vernon, N. Y., yesterday. He had been ailing for some weeks, but was recovering, when he received news last week of an accident to his brother, Frank Thebaud, to whom he was devotedly attached, and this shock prostrated him.

Paul L. Thebaud was born in this city about 1830. He engaged in the business of hemp importation, and, with his brothers, under the firm name of Thebaud Brothers, largely controlled for many years the importation of hemp from Yucatan. He amassed a fortune many years ago. He was married twice. His first wife was Miss Pillot, who died in 1865, leaving two sons, Edward Thebaud and Louis Thebaud, the latter of whom married Miss McCurdy, daughter of Richard McCurdy, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. Mr. Thebaud married for his second wife a widow, Mrs. Clark, formerly Miss Caroline Gibert, a daughter of William Gibert, and she, with a son, Paul Gibert Thebaud, who married Miss Reynal, survive him.

Mr. Thebaud was a skillful whip and a noted amateur shot. For many years he bore off prizes at all the leading pigeon shoots at the Westchester and other country clubs. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Produce Exchange, a Director of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and several banks, and also held membership in the Holland Society, the Union, Westchester Country, Knickerbocker, St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, Suburban, Jockey, Catholic, Carteret, and Westminster Gun Clubs. Twenty years ago he acted as the Mexican agent of the United States Government.

Obituary Notes.

BENJAMIN F. CHAMPNEY died at his home, 258 York Street, Jersey City, yesterday, from Bright's disease. He was born in Southbridge, Mass., in 1823. In 1843 he removed to Jersey City. In 1852 he became a ferrymaster of the old New Jersey Railroad Line, and continued in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad until his death, except that from 1872 to 1876 he acted as Chief of Police of Jersey City. He was a prominent Mason and Odd Fellow. His wife and only son died several years ago.

FATAL FALL FROM A ROOF.

Albert Nerr Stepped Off While Flying a Kite to Amuse His Son.

Albert Nerr, a manufacturer, fell from the roof of his home, at 522 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, last evening and was instantly killed. Mr. Nerr was a manufacturer of cloaks and suits at 96 Spring Street.

On his way home last night he took a fancy to some Japanese box kites in a Broadway shop and purchased one for his eight-year-old boy Albert. After dinner he took the lad to the roof, and together the father and boy were attempting to fly the kite when the accident happened. In endeavoring to get it to soar, he had to walk backward. He did not see his peril, and stepped from the roof.

The building is a three-story structure, and Mr. Nerr was a very heavy man, weighing 260 pounds. His skull was fractured, both legs broken, and he must have received serious internal injury. He leaves a widow and five children.

Sale of Montana State Bonds.

HELENA, Montana, June 24.—Two large bond sales were consummated in this city to-day, the first being the State Capitol building issue of $350,000, which are secured by lands donated by the Government upon Montana's admission to the Union. The entire issue was purchased by Thomas Cruse, a local banker, and the sale confirmed. A Chicago firm, presumed to be Farson, Leach & Co., were the successful bidders for $200,000 arid land bonds, secured by lands acquired under the Carey law. The proceeds of this issue will be used to irrigate large areas in several portions of the State.

Burglars Rob Chief of Police.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 24.—The family of Chief of Police William H. Smith locked up the rear portion of the house this evening and all went and sat on the front porch. While they were there a burglar broke into the house from the rear and partially ransacked the second floor. A considerable number of trinkets and small articles of value were stolen.

SAVED A MAN FROM EAST RIVER.

Wininsky Plunged After Israel, Who Fell from a Recreation Pier.

While enjoying the music on the Third Street recreation pier last night Emil Israel of 108 Essex Street leaned too far over the railing and, losing his balance, fell into the East River, twenty feet below.

His frantic yells for aid threw the multitude into a semi-panic, and in the excitement Israel would probably have drowned had not Frank Wininsky of 645 East Fifth Street, a good swimmer, been present. Doffing shoes and coat, Wininsky dashed through the mass of shrieking women, crying babies, and excited men, stopped an instant to take a hurried survey, and plunged into the river.

He soon had Israel back on dry land, and when he returned for his shoes and coat he was surrounded by an enthusiastic throng and some soldiers who had previously been the centre of attraction had to give way for the new-found hero.

Passengers for Europe.

Among the passengers booked to sail to-day on the steamship Umbria are Mr. and Mrs. Henry Siegel, who will remain abroad till October; Mrs. J. H. Abercrombie, Benjamin I. Hunt, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Lane.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Neglect your hair and you lose it. PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM renews the growth and color.
HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15 cts.

MARRIED.

DENNISTON—WIGHT.—On Thursday, June 23, at the residence of the bride's parents, 153 Madison Av., New York, by Rev. Dr. Olmstead of Philadelphia, Miss Sarita Styles Wight to Dr. Robert Denniston of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

DIED.

COX.—On Friday, June 24, 1898, at New Brighton, S. I., James Farley Cox, in the 69th year of his age.
Funeral services on Monday, June 27, 1898, at Trinity Chapel, West 25th St., New York City, at 9:45 A. M.

CRUGER.—At his home, Idlesse, Bayville, L. I., on Thursday, June 23, Stephen Van Rensselaer Cruger.
Funeral services will be held in Trinity Church, New York, on Tuesday, June 28, at 11 o'clock.

DOUGLAS.—Suddenly, at The Hague, Holland, June 7, 1898, Frederick S. Douglas of the firm of Shafer & Douglas.
Funeral services at his home, 1,019 Broad Street, Newark, N. J., on Saturday, June 25, at 4 P. M. Interment at convenience of the family.

KNOX.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, on Friday, June 24, 1898, De Witt Knox, youngest son of the late John Mason and Maria Livingston Knox.
Funeral services will be held at the Middle Dutch Church, 2d Av. and 7th St., on Monday, June 27, at 10:30 A. M.

MARPLES.—On Thursday, June 23, Samuel S. Marples, in the 64th year of his age.
Funeral services at the South Congregational Church, Court and President Sts., on Sunday, June 26, at 3:30. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

THEBAUD.—On Friday, June 24, at Mount Vernon, N. Y., Paul L. Thebaud, in his 68th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DEATHS REPORTED JUNE 24.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. June
ADAMS, Katie, St. Joseph's Hosp	29	22
AURIANO, Donetti, 330 E. 109th St	2	24
BACKUS, Caroline, 13 E. 32d St	48	23
BRADY, Patrick, 174th St. and 3d Av.	58	20
BUCKLEY, E. G., 243 E. 123d St	4	24
BLAKE, J. H., 301 Bleecker St	65	23
BAUHI, Antonia, 214 Elizabeth St	1	24
CRAWFORD, Eliza, 743 E. 145th St	89	21
CALLANAN, C., 63 E. 101st St	3	23
COOK, Henry, 95 Little W. 12th St	76	23
CALLENDER, Pamelia, 110 W. 124th	79	23
DUNCAN, W. G., Home for Incurables	24	20
DECKER, Mary, 221 Chrystie St	60	22
DONOVAN, Susie, St. Joseph's Hosp	16	22
DILLON, John F., 69 E. 115th St	49	23
EMERLING, Annie, 87 Cannon St	3	23
ECK, Louis G., Newark, N. J.	3	23
ELLIOT, Margaret J., 415 E. 64th St	50	22
FARRELL, P., St. Joseph's Hosp	22	22
FERRARA, Inez, 72 Baxter St	18	23
FAGAN, Hunter, Foundling Hosp	1	22
FITZPATRICK, James, 246 Water St	52	22
FARRELL, Carrie, 471 2d Av	32	23
GLOCK, Andrew, 456 2d Av	62	21
GRUDBERG, Eugene, 263 Broome St	1	23
GEIGER, Julius, 411 Grand St	2	24
GESCHWIND, Margaret, 92 1st Av	58	23
GALLAGHER, Bridget, 336 E. 25th	59	23
GILLESPIE, Margaret E. O., 56 W. 106th St	37	23
HEPPER, Mary E., 983 Tinton Av	24	20
HICKEY, Walter, 1,113 Freeman St	1	21
HOCHBERG, Gussie, 39 Lewis St	1	24
JOHNSON, Frank, 114 W. 26th St	66	24
KAVANAGH, Bridget, 244 E. 28th St	44	22
KLEIN, Joseph, 102 Goerck St	16	23
KLARMANN, Elizabeth, 619 E. 6th St	61	23
KAHN, Bertha, 326 E. 13th St	20	23
KIENAN, Joseph, King's Bridge	1	24
KAJN, Ida, 154th St. and 3d Av	44	22
LUZZA, Vincenza, 68 James St	3	23
LOWRY, Maria A., 1,452 3d Av	55	23
McELROY, Ella, Riverside Hosp	1	23
MULLIGAN, J., St. Joseph's Hosp	54	22
MANSFIELD, Mamie, 77 Bank St	21	22
MACKAY, Auguste, 331 W. 15th St	38	22
MATHEWS, Mattie, 558 E. 141st St	23	22
MOSBY, Mary, 51 Catharine St	69	24
MOORE, Mary, 636 5th Av	76	23
MORITZ, F. G., 169 E. 95th St	57	21
MARTIN, Thomas, 2,388 Old Broadway	1	23
NAEF, John, 669 E. 151st St	58	20
O'BRIEN, P., 534 W. 40th St	57	23
O'REILLY, Thomas, 21 Hamilton St	27	23
PARE, Margaret, 479 St. Ann's Av	4	22
PSOTA, Joseph, 412 E. 98th St	38	22
PERCARITZ, George, 330 Henry St	17	23
ROSSLER, Peter, 213 Spring St	31	23
REIS, Catharine, 73 E. 106th St	73	23
REAGAN, Patrick, 140 Cherry St	39	23
RAINEY, W. F., 410 E. 20th St	37	23
STRANDE, Philip, 164 E. 88th St	1	23
STEINBACH, A., 1,178 Vanderbilt Av	47	22
STEWART, Edgar, 95 6th Av	35	22
SMITH, W., 231 Brook Av	47	22
SMITH, Annie A., 200 W. 107th St	71	23
STOKES, John F., 332 8th Av	31	23
VAN CUYCK, F., 782 Washington St	47	23
WIEGOLD, Kate, 2,331 2d Av	55	23
WOODS, Mary, 533 E. 135th St	2	21
WINNICKI, Lacarda, William's Br'ge	1	21
WHITTEMORE, A., 521 W. 28th St	2	23
WREN, Lillian, 302 E. 26th St	4	23

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. June
ALDWORTH, Henry, 327 Decatur St	80	22
BARNEY, Mary, 893 Manhattan Av	66	23
BALDWIN, William, 135 Devoe St	1	22
BLANK, Minnie, 120 Boerum St	1	23
BECHTOLD, Wm., 265 Kingsland Av	1	23
BASILEO, Assnuta, 314 Union Av	1	24
BERGEN, J., St. Christopher's Hosp	1	23
BRENDEL, Philip, 263 Bleecker St	54	22
BROWN, John, Surf Av. and 12th St	35	17
CLEMENTS, Thomas, 106 Schenck St	4	22
COFFEE, Patrick, 122 Norman Av	1	22
CLARK, Joseph, 158 Baltic St	1	23
DAVIS, Charles, 92 Osborn St	1	23
DOYLE, Francis, 353 Linden St	3	23
FRANCOLINI, Carmina, 60 Canton St	62	22
GOLLER, J., 1,126 Willoughby Av	1	23
GEMEINHERDT, J., 455 Madison St	1	23
HALL, Harry, 87 Wyckoff St	1	23
JEFFERS, Joseph, Brooklyn Hosp	37	24
KUHN, Albert, 271 Meserole St	28	23
MARSHALL, Ambrose, 52 Pearl St	1	23
MECHALEK, Mary, 235 26th St	1	24
MURPHY, Katharine, 74 Pacific St	43	22
MAYS, Napoleon, 298 Lexington Av	5	23
MAGUIRE, Mary J. J., 94 Degraw St	49	22
PHILLIPS, Jane, 1,210 Putnam Av	81	23
POTTER, Benjamin, 340 10th St	60	24
RILEY, Eliza, 638 President St	41	23
SCHECKENBACH, H., 200 Scholes St	46	23
SIEDENBERG, W., 255 Stockholm St	2	23
STRAUB, Frank, 265 18th St	1	23
SCHMITT, George, 219 Maujer St	30	23
SCHULER, Louis, 182 Graham Av	53	22
SCHNEIDER, Bessie, Blake, corner Thatford St	5	23
UNKNOWN MAN, foot of 41st St	45	22
VICTORY, Ann, 346 18th St	64	21
VAN INGEN, L. I., 101 Berkley Place	1	24
WEBER, Emilia, 142 Union Av	40	21

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WIRE WINDOW SCREENS and doors, custom made, all woods, screen fixings and wire. ROEBUCK, 172 Fulton St., N. Y., and 417 Hamilton Av., near 14th St., Brooklyn.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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LAMSON, WOLFFE & COMPANY,

Boston, London, New York.

REORGANIZATION OF

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company

The undersigned Committee, at the request of holders of a large amount of the securities, has been for a long time past engaged in an examination of the affairs of The Baltimore and Ohio System and the relative value and earning capacity of the various lines comprised therein, with a view to formulating a plan of reorganization therefor which should fairly recognize the rights of all security holders, and at the same time bring the fixed charges of the reorganized Company safely within the net earning capacity of the system. Much time and attention have been devoted to acquiring full and accurate information as to all details, including a careful examination of the Company's accounts for the period of nine years and six months, made by Mr. Stephen Little on behalf of the Committee. The aim of the Committee has been to formulate a plan for the reorganization of the system which should accomplish the following results:

(a) The reduction of the fixed charges to a limit safely within the net earning capacity of the reorganized properties;

(b) Adequate capital for present and future requirements;

(c) The payment of floating debt and provision for existing car-trust obligations;

(d) The preservation of the integrity of the system as far as the same can be economically and advantageously accomplished and such control of the reorganized Company as shall secure a satisfactory management of the property for a period of years.

Having these objects in view, a plan has been prepared and Messrs. Speyer & Co., and Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., of New York, and Messrs. Speyer Brothers, of London, have been selected by the Committee to act as Reorganigation Managers to carry out the plan.

Messrs. Louis Fitzgerald, Henry Budge, Edward R. Bacon, and William A. Read have been appointed an Advisory Committee to continue and complete the work of the Reorganization Committee, and to consult and co-operate with the Reorganigation Managers. Any vacancy in the Advisory Committee occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise may be filled by the joint action of the Reorganization Managers and of the remaining members of the Advisory Committee.

The undersigned recommend the prompt acceptance of the plan, believing that its consummation will result to the best interests of all security holders, and will place this important property upon a sound and conservative basis.

New York, June 22, 1898.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
AUGUST BELMONT,
EDWARD R. BACON,
HENRY BUDGE,
EUGENE DELANO,
WILLIAM A. READ,
HOWLAND DAVIS,
Reorganization Committee.

To the Holders of the Following Bonds, Coupons, and Stocks:

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Bonds, Loan of 1853, Extended to 1935 at Four Per Cent.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company 100-Year Five Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of 1888.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Six Per Cent. Loan of 1872, Due March 1, 1902.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Six Per Cent. Loan of 1874, Due May 1, 1910.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Loan of 1879, Due April 1, 1919, (Account Parkersburg Branch Railroad Company.)
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Five Per Cent. Bonds, Loan of 1885, (Account Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company.)
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Four and One-Half Per Cent. Terminal Mortgage Bonds of 1894.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Four and One-Half Per Cent. Loan of 1883, Philadelphia Branch.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Five Per Cent. Loan of 1877, Due June 1, 1927, (Account Baltimore and Ohio and Chicago Railroad Company.)
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company First Preferred Stock.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Second Preferred Stock.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Common Stock.
Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, Extended to 1946 at Four Per Cent.
Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, Due July 1, 1898.
Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.
Akron and Chicago Junction Railroad Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds.
Akron and Chicago Junction Railroad Company Preferred Stock.
Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Bonds.
Matured and Unpaid Coupons, or claims for interest on registered bonds, appertaining to any of the above-named Bonds except those of the Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company, may be deposited separate from the Bonds as hereinafter stated.

As stated in the foregoing announcement of the Reorganization Committee, a plan has been prepared, with our joint approval and co-operation, for the reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's System; and, in conformity with an arrangement with the Committee, the undersigned have undertaken to act as Reorganization Managers to carry out the plan.

The plan provides for the creation of the following new securities:

FIRST.

$70,000,000 PRIOR LIEN THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, DUE 1925.

These bonds will bear interest from July 1, 1898, and are to be secured by a mortgage upon the Main Line and Branches, Parkersburg Branch and Pittsburg Division when acquired by the New Company, covering about 1,017 miles of first track, and about 964 miles of second, third, and fourth tracks and sidings, and also all the equipment now owned by the Company, of the value of upwards of $20,000,000 or hereafter acquired in any manner except by the use of the $34,000,000 reserved First Mortgage Bonds, as hereinafter stated.

The right will be reserved to issue, after January 1, 1902, not to exceed $5,000,000 additional of these bonds, at the rate of not exceeding $1,000,000 a year, for the enlargement, betterment, or extension of the properties covered by the Prior Lien Mortgage, or for the acquisition of additions thereto.

In case delay should occur in acquiring any of the said lines of railway, the execution of the plan will not for that reason necessarily be postponed, but the existing bonds upon such line deposited under the plan may be pledged under the Prior Lien Mortgage, as security for the bonds issued thereunder, until such line of railway shall be acquired by the New Company and subjected to the lien of said mortgage.

The Prior Lien Bonds are to be applied as follows:

In partial exchange for existing bonds	$60,073,090
Purchased by Syndicate to provide cash requirements of plan	9,000,000
	$69,073,090
For contingencies, (any surplus to New Company)	926,910
	$70,000,000

SECOND.

$63,000,000 FIRST MORTGAGE FIFTY-YEAR FOUR PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

These bonds will bear interest from July 1, 1898, and are to be secured by a mortgage which will be a first lien on the Philadelphia, Chicago, and Akron divisions and branches, and the Fairmount, Morgantown and Pittsburgh Railroad, covering about 570 miles of first track, and about 832 miles of second, third, and fourth tracks and sidings, and also on the properties now included in the present Baltimore and Ohio Terminal Mortgage of 1894, when said lines and properties are acquired by the New Company; also on the Baltimore Belt Railroad, if and when the same shall be acquired by the New Company; and a lien subject to the Prior Lien Mortgage upon the lines, property, and equipment covered by the latter.

The right will be reserved to increase the amount of these bonds to $90,000,000 for the enlargement, betterment, or extension of the railroads and properties covered by the Prior Lien Mortgage, and also those covered by the First Mortgage, or for the acquisition of extensions or additions thereto or equipment for use thereon, at the rate of not exceeding $1,500,000 a year for the first four years after the organization of the New Company, and at the rate of not exceeding $1,000,000 a year thereafter. The right will also be reserved to call in and redeem all or any part of the First Mortgage Bonds after twenty-five years at 105, and also to issue not to exceed $75,000,000 additional of said bonds or such lesser amount as may be required to retire the Prior Lien Bonds when due.

In case delay should occur in acquiring any of the said lines of railway or properties to be included under the First Mortgage as above stated, the execution of the plan will not for that reason necessarily be postponed, but the existing bonds upon such line or property deposited under the plan may be pledged under the First Mortgage, as security for the bonds issued thereunder, until such line or property shall be acquired by the New Company, and subjected to the lien of said First Mortgage.

The First Mortgage Bonds are to be applied as follows:

In partial exchange for existing bonds	$36,384,535
Purchased by Syndicate to provide cash requirements of plan	12,450,000
For contingencies (any surplus to New Company)	1,165,465
	$50,000,000
Reserve for New Company	7,000,000
	$57,000,000
Reserve to be issued only to retire Baltimore Belt Line 5s	6,000,000
	$63,000,000

NOTE—The properties covered by the Baltimore Belt Line mortgage will be leased at a rental equivalent to interest at 4 per cent. on the existing Belt Line 5 per cent. bonds, which is to be in full payment of said interest. The rental agreement will provide that in consideration of the rental the New Company shall have an option to purchase all the said Belt Line 5 per cent. bonds at par and accrued interest at any time within five years on sixty (60) days' notice, and that, in case the Company shall not purchase such bonds within the five years specified, it will at the termination of that period assume the ultimate payment, when due, of the principal of such bonds.

THIRD.

$40,000,000 FOUR PER CENT. NON-CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK.

This stock will be entitled to receive non-cumulative dividends at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum before the payment of any dividend on the Common Stock. This stock will be applied as follows:

For Reorganization purposes	$17,218,700
Purchased by Syndicate to provide cash requirements of plan	16,450,000
For adjustment with various outstanding bondholders' and stockholding interests, contingencies, &c., &c., (any surplus to New Company)	1,331,300
	$35,000,000
Reserve for New Company	5,000,000
	$40,000,000

FOURTH.

$35,000,000 COMMON STOCK.

This stock will be applied as follows:

For Reorganization purposes	$31,178,000
For adjustment outstanding securities, contingencies, &c., (any surplus to New Company)	3,822,000
	$35,000,000

In order to establish such control of the Reorganized Company as shall secure a satisfactory management of the property for a period of years, both classes of stock of the New Company (except such shares as may be disposed of to qualify directors) shall be vested in the following five Voting Trustees for the period of five years: William Salomon, Abraham Wolff, J. Kennedy Tod, Louis Fitzgerald, and Charles H. Coster; although the Voting Trustees in their discretion may deliver the stock at an earlier date, as provided in the Trust Agreement. In the meanwhile the Voting Trustees are to deliver their certificates in the usual form.

The basis of exchange of existing bonds and of sale of new stock is shown in the following table:

EXISTING BONDS AND STOCK TO BE DEPOSITED.	Each $1,000 or £200 Receives					Actual Percentage for Sterling Issues, Figured at $4.8666.		
	*Cash.	New Prior Lien 3½% Bonds.	New First Mtge. 4% Bonds.	New Pfd. Stock Trust Certificates.	New Common Stock Trust Certificates.	New Prior Lien 3½% Bonds.	New First Mtge. 4% Bonds.	New Pfd. Stock Trust Certificates.
Baltimore & Ohio Loan of 1853, Extended	$10.00	$1,025	$125	$140		%	%	%
Baltimore & Ohio Consolidated Mortgage, 5 per cent	20.83	1,050	125	85				
Baltimore & Ohio Sterling Loan of 1872	19.47	1,020	120	40	.....	104.79	12.33	4.11
Baltimore & Ohio Sterling Loan of 1874	9.73	1,120	120	160	.....	115.07	12.33	16.44
Baltimore & Ohio Parkersburg Branch Bonds	15.00	1,050	125					
Pittsburg & Connellsville 1st Extended 4s	20.00	1,025	125	40				
Pittsburg & Connellsville 1st 7s, not extended	35.00	1,000	125					
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, Loan of 1885	20.83	1,000	125	100				
Pittsburg & Connellsville Consolidated Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	29.20	1,025	120	200	.....	105.31	12.33	20.55
Chicago Division, 5 per cent	4.06	100	1,070	100	.....	10.27	109.93	10.27
Philadelphia Division, 4½ per cent	10.95	.....	1,000	265	.....	.....	102.74	27.22
Baltimore & Ohio 4½ per cent. Terminal Bonds of 1894	3.75	.....	1,000					
Akron & Chicago Junction Bonds	8.33	.....	1,000	250				
Akron & Chicago Junction, Preferred Stock	.....	.....	.....	250	$1,000			
Washington City and Point Lookout Bonds	.....	.....	.....	500	1,000			
Depositors of old 1st Preferred Stock may purchase from Syndicate, on payment of $2 per share deposited	.....	.....	.....	525	750			
Depositors of old 2d Preferred Stock may purchase from Syndicate, on payment of $20 per share deposited	.....	.....	.....	200	1,500			
Depositors of old Common Stock may purchase from Syndicate, on payment of $20 per share deposited	.....	.....	.....	200	1,000			

*Interest at the rate provided in the old bonds, from the date of the last matured coupon next preceding July 1, 1898, up to the date when the new bonds begin to bear interest, namely, July 1, 1898, exclusive of previously matured coupons otherwise provided for as stated below.

As stated in the plan, holders of First and Second Preferred and Common Stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company may purchase from the Syndicate new preferred and common stock, by depositing their old stocks with the Mercantile Trust Company, or the London and Westminster Bank, Limited, its agency in London, on the following terms: As consideration for shares of the New Company depositors of B. & O. First Preferred Stock must pay $2 per share deposited; depositors of B. & O. Second Preferred Stock must pay $20 per share deposited; and depositors of B. & O. Common Stock must pay $20 per share deposited. Such payments must be made by depositors in not less than three installments, at least thirty days apart, when and as called for by advertisement published in each instance at least twice a week for two weeks in at least two daily newspapers in New York, Baltimore, and London, respectively.

Deposited bonds must carry all coupons (or claims for interest on registered bonds) maturing on or after July 1, 1898, (except the First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds of the Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company, which must also carry all matured and unpaid coupons.) All matured and unpaid coupons and claims for interest on registered bonds, (excepting the unpaid coupons on the First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds of the Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company,) may be deposited separate from the bonds, and the same will be paid in cash as soon as practicable after the plan is declared operative, with interest on such coupons and claims for interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum from the date of maturity up to the date when the same are finally paid. Interest will also be paid in cash upon the completion of the reorganization on all deposited bonds, (excepting the First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds of the Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company,) at the rate provided in the old bonds up to July 1, 1898, from the coupon date last preceding.

The Syndicate will purchase such coupons and claims for interest on registered bonds matured prior to July 1, 1898, from holders who do not desire to deposit the same under the plan, (provided, and so soon as the bonds to which the coupons or claims for interest appertain have been deposited,) at their face value, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, from the respective dates of maturity of such coupons or claims for interest to date of purchase, provided such coupons and claims for interest shall be presented for sale to the Syndicate at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company in New York or at its London agency above mentioned, on or before July 22, 1898.

The Syndicate has agreed to purchase for cash, upon the plan being declared operative, all Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company One-Hundred-Year Five Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds deposited under the plan, whose holders prefer to accept cash rather than to take the new securities, at the price (in New York) of 110 and interest accrued and unpaid since the maturity of the last-paid coupon, provided the depositors of such bonds shall signify their election to receive cash as above stated, by presenting their Certificates of Deposit at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company in New York or at its London agency above specified, within sixty days from the time the plan shall actually be issued to be stamped as electing to accept such cash payment. Such depositors will thereupon be entitled to receive such cash payment so soon as the plan is declared operative, upon surrender of their Certificates of Deposit so stamped.

The fixed charges of the Company for the year ending June 30, 1897, as reported by the Receivers, were	$7,771,111
The annual fixed charges, upon completion of the reorganization and retirement of existing bonds as proposed, it is estimated, will be	**6,252,351**
Decrease of annual fixed charges	$1,518,760

The Company, as shown by Mr. Stephen Little's expert examination and report, dated July 11, 1896, from September 30, 1888, to November 30, 1895, a period of seven years and two months, earned, net, including miscellaneous income, a yearly average of $7,234,000, without deduction, however, of average taxes amounting to $437,000.

The net earnings for the year ending June 30, 1897, were, including miscellaneous income		$6,593,990
(For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, equipment of the Company valued on its books at $1,155,829.95 was put out of service and charged, not to operating expenses, but to "Profit and Loss," because it represented the depreciation of a number of years. As against this, however, extraordinary expenses—estimated at not less than $750,000—for the maintenance of the property generally, were incurred during the year, and charged to operation. For the year 1898, as stated in the annual report of last year, all equipment when put out of service is replaced with equipment of equal value, as shown on the books of the Company, and the cost thereof charged to "Maintenance of Equipment.")		
The net earnings from the property for the present fiscal year (April, May, and June approximated) have (notwithstanding liberal charges for maintenance), as compared with the same period of the preceding fiscal year, increased	$1,443,909	
Miscellaneous income decreased	62,114	
Net increase		1,381,795
Estimated net earnings, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, including miscellaneous income		**$7,975,785**

(Taxes not deducted, they being included in fixed charges.)

from which, however, will have to be deducted the sum of about $251,000, representing the decrease in the amount of miscellaneous income which will be occasioned by the proposed sale of securities in the treasury and the cancellation of sinking-fund investments under the reorganization. The fixed charges of the new company will thus be well within the past net income of the property—even that of the last fiscal year of extreme depression. The new company will be relieved from floating debt and the embarrassment of car and wheelage trust payments, and will start, not only with a substantial working cash capital, but also with power to provide facilities for the increase of business. The by-laws of the new company will provide that its accounts shall be audited annually by accountants of established reputation.

A Syndicate has been formed to furnish the cash required to provide for unpaid interest, existing car trusts, receivers' certificates, floating debt, and other outstanding obligations, improvements, equipment-working capital, and other purposes of the new company, and also to purchase new securities not taken by holders of certain of the existing bonds.

The Mercantile Trust Company of New York will act as Depositary under the plan, and the London and Westminster Bank, Limited, will act as its agent for the purpose of receiving deposits in London, England. All holders of bonds and stock affected by the plan may deposit their securities **on and after June 30, 1898,** either with the Mercantile Trust Company, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, or at its agency, the London and Westminister Bank, Limited, 41 Lothbury, London, England, and will receive reorganization certificates of deposit therefor. Application will be made in due course to list such certificates of deposit upon the New York and London Stock Exchanges.

Participation under the plan of reorganization in any respect whatsoever is dependent upon the deposit of securities as above within such time as may be fixed by the Managers, and the plan will embrace only securities so deposited. Copies of the agreement and plan of reorganization are now ready for distribution, and all security holders are invited to obtain them from the undersigned, or from the Depositary or its London agency, as all depositors are bound thereby, without regard to this circular; and the plan and agreement set forth in detail many features which it is impracticable to condense into this circular, but which are of much importance to security holders.

We believe that the prompt consummation of the plan will result to the best interests of all security holders, and will place the administration of this property on a sound and conservative basis. Any further information connected with the reorganization which may be desired by security holders will be furnished on application at the offices of any of the undersigned, or at the office of the Depositary or its London agency.

Dated New York, June 22, 1898.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 Broad Street, New York.
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
27 Pine Street, New York.
SPEYER BROTHERS,
7 Lothbury, London.
Reorganization Managers.

Counsel to Reorganization Managers.
Seward, Guthrie & Steele, 40 Wall Street;
Evarts, Choate & Beaman, 52 Wall Street;
Freshfields & Williams, London.

To the Holders of Bonds or Stocks of the following-named Railroad Companies:

Columbus and Cincinnati Midland Railroad Co.
Central Ohio Railroad Co.
Newark, Somerset & Straitsville Railroad Co.
Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad Co.
Schuylkill River, East Side Railroad Co.
Winchester & Potomac Railroad Co.
Winchester & Strasburg Railroad Co.

Referring to the plan and agreement for the reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, dated June 22, 1898, holders of the securities of the above-named railroads are requested to communicate at once with the undersigned Advisory Committee, giving the amount of their holdings, and stating how the same are held.

In order to deal with the holders of these leased-line securities, it is deemed necessary to consider each case separately, and upon its merits. After hearing from the holders of a large proportion of each class of securities, the matter of adjustment will be considered.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
EDWARD R. BACON,
HENRY BUDGE,
WILLIAM A. READ,
Advisory Committee.

WILLIAM C. GULLIVER, Counsel to Advisory Committee.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway, New York.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Five Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, Issued Under Mortgage Dated December 19, 1887.

(Known as Bonds of 1988.)

NEW YORK, June 22, 1898.

To the Holders of Certificates issued under the Bondholders' Agreement dated November 1, 1897; representing B. & O. 5% Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of 1988;

Referring to our circular of November 1, 1897, in which we invited the holders of the above-described bonds to deposit them so that we might take all necessary steps for the protection of their interests, we have now to state that a Plan has been issued for the reorganization of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

This Plan, in our opinion, fully recognizes the rights of the Consolidated Bonds. The terms thereby secured for them are entirely satisfactory to us, and we feel that they should be to you, and that the bonds we represent should be deposited under said Plan.

Pursuant to the Bondholders' Agreement of November 1, 1897, under which your bonds are deposited and especially to Articles Fourth and Fifth (subdivision 6) thereof, it is necessary before we take any further steps in the line indicated that we shall have the assent of 75 per cent. in amount of the holders of the above-mentioned certificates.

As will be seen on examination of the Plan (copies of which may be obtained at our offices,) the offer to the Consolidated Mortgage bondholders (for each present bond of 1,000 with all unpaid coupons or interest) is substantially:

$1,050 in new "Prior Lien" 3½ per cent. bonds. } Bearing interest
125 " "First Mortgage" 4 " " " } from July 1, 1898.
85 " Preferred Stock Trust Certificates.
20.83 " Cash (on completion of reorganization) for interest to July 1, 1898;

or, at the option of depositors (to be signified within sixty days from the time the plan shall be actually issued), $1,100 cash and principal, together with cash for all accrued interest to time of payment, such payment to be made upon the plan being declared operative.

If you agree with the views herein expressed, and the offer made is satisfactory to you, will you please sign with the least possible delay, an "Assent" for the bonds held by you and deliver the same to Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Wall Street, New York.

Holders of certificates desiring to accept the cash offer for the principal of the bonds represented thereby will please so signify at the foot of the "Assent." In all other cases we shall understand that they elect to accept the new securities for the principal of the present bonds.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
BARING, MAGOUN & CO.

LONDON, June 22, 1898.

Having jointly made an issue of the above-described bonds in this market, under date of May 15th, 1888, simultaneously with that made in New York by our respective representatives, who have signed the above circular, we strongly recommend all holders of certificates for bonds to assent to the terms proposed for the bonds under the plan of reorganization. Signed "Assents" may be sent to Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad Street, London.

J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.,
BARING BROTHERS & CO., Limited.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Six Per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds Due April 1, 1919, and Known as "Parkersburg Branch Bonds."

23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, June 22, 1898.

To the holders of Certificates issued under the Bondholders' Agreement dated April 1, 1898; representing B. & O. "Parkersburg Branch Bonds."

Referring to our circular of April 1, 1898, in which we invited the holders of the above-described bonds to deposit them with us, so that we might take all necessary steps for the protection of their interests, we have now to state that a plan has been issued for the reorganization of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

This Plan, in our opinion, fully recognizes the rights of the Parkersburg Branch Bonds. The terms thereby secured for them are entirely satisfactory to us, and we feel that they should be to you, and that the bonds we represent should be deposited under said Plan.

Pursuant to the Bondholders' Agreement of April 1, 1898, under which your bonds are held by us, and especially to Articles Fourth and Fifth (subdivision 6 thereof,) it is necessary before we take and further steps in the line indicated that we shall have the assent of 60 per cent. in amount of the holders of our certificates.

As will be seen on examination of the Plan (copies of which may be obtained at our office,) the offer to the Parkersburg Branch bondholders (for each present bond of $1,000 with all unpaid coupons or interest,) is substantially:

$1,050 in new "Prior Lien" 3½ per cent. bonds, } bearing interest from
125 " " "First Mtge." 4 " " " } July 1, 1898,
15 " cash (on completion of the reorganization) for interest from April 1, 1898, to July 1, 1898.

The coupon on the present bonds, due April 1, 1898, viz.: $30 with interest thereon at 5 per cent. per annum, to be likewise paid in cash as soon as practicable after the Plan is declared operative, or if the holder so desires, such coupon will be purchased by a Syndicate for cash so soon as the bond has been deposited (but not after July 22, 1898,) at its face value, with interest at 5 per cent.

If you agree with the views herein expressed, and the offer made is satisfactory to you, will you please sign an "Assent" for the bonds held by you and return the same to our office with the least possible delay.

If you wish us to sell to the Syndicate the coupon due April 1, 1898, from the bonds which we have received from you, please so indicate at the foot of the "Assent."

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

To the Holders of Our Certificates of Deposit for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company Four and One-Half Per Cent. First Mortgage Terminal Gold Bonds of 1894, issued under Bondholders' Agreement, dated 30th of September, 1897:

A proposed Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, dated June 22d, 1898, a copy of which is herewith enclosed, has been most carefully considered by us, under which each of the above bonds will receive $1,000 new First Mortgage 4% Gold Bond in exchange for each $1,000 First Mortgage 4½% Gold Terminal Bond. We recommend the same to you for your prompt acceptance.

Under your Bondholders' Agreement of September 30th, 1897, it is provided that if there shall be proposed to our satisfaction any scheme of reorganization or readjustment, we may, with the assent (to be manifested by express approval, or by a failure within two weeks to express dissent) of the holders of the certificates of deposit representing sixty per cent. in amount of the deposited bonds, come in under such reorganization.

The inclosed Plan and Agreement is deemed satisfactory by us. We request, therefore, your assent thereto in writing.

Unless, within two weeks from the date of mailing this notice to you and of the first advertisement of this notice in two London newspapers, you notify us of your dissent, we will presume, conclusively, that you have assented to our deposit of your bonds under said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization.

Your bonds will accordingly be so deposited by us, if sixty per cent. of the bonds with us deposited shall assent in writing to the deposit under said Plan and Agreement.

If notified by any depositor within two weeks from the date hereof, in writing, of his dissent, we will return him the bonds deposited with us, upon surrender of our certificate of deposit, thus ending all future obligation to such dissenting bondholder.

If we are not notified of your dissent within the time named, upon receipt by us in exchange for your bonds, of certificates of deposit issued under said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, we will deliver the same to you, without further charge, upon surrender to us of our own certificates.

We solicit, most earnestly, a very prompt expression, in writing, of your assent or dissent. Unless notified to the contrary by you, we will deposit all coupons of assenting bonds maturing prior to 1st July, 1898, upon depositing such bonds under the Plan.

Having thus obtained for depositing bondholders the opportunity to secure terms of settlement deemed satisfactory by us, we notify you that after the expiration of two weeks from the mailing of this notice and first advertisement thereof, our only duty under the Bondholders' Agreement of 30th September, 1897, will be either to return their bonds to depositing holders who have theretofore signified their desire to withdraw the same, or to surrender to such depositing bondholders as, within that period, shall have assented either expressly or by failure to dissent, the certificates of deposit which will be issued under said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, and if the coupons are ordered to be sold, to pay to them any cash received therefor.

In no event will any securities be delivered by us saving upon return to us of our own certificates of deposit.

It is our desire that all assenting bondholders will deliver at the earliest moment, after the certificates have been received by us under the Plan and Agreement, their own certificates of deposit with us for exchange. We will be ready after such exchange, to accept the certificates of deposit thus to you delivered, to be held, in case the Plan and Agreement shall be declared thereafter inoperative, upon the understanding that we will demand in lieu thereof your bonds deposited under said Plan and Agreement, and shall hold said bonds under the original agreement of 30th September, 1897.

London, June 22, 1898.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

To the Holders of Our Certificates of Deposit for the Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Baltimore Belt Railroad Company, issued under Bondholders' Agreement, dated November 1st, 1897:

The Proposed Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, dated June 22d, 1898, a copy of which is herewith enclosed, has been most carefully considered by us. We recommend the same to you for your prompt acceptance.

Such Plan provides that the property of the Baltimore Belt Railroad Company is to be leased to the new Company to be formed at a rental sufficient to pay interest at the rate of four per centum per annum upon the Baltimore Belt Line Bonds. The arrangement is to date from July 1st, 1898, and the payment of interest at the rate of four per centum after that date is to be in full of all interest due and payable upon such Bonds thereafter. Interest at the rate of five per centum per annum will be paid up to July 1st, 1898, with interest upon overdue coupons, upon the completion of the reorganization.

The Plan further provides that in consideration of the Agreement to pay such rental, the holders of said Baltimore Belt Line Bonds shall agree that the new company shall have the option for five years from July 1st, 1898, to purchase said Belt Line Bonds at par and accrued interest at any time upon sixty days' notice of their intention to do so, and that if this option be not exercised within the said period, the new company will assume the ultimate payment of the principal of said bonds when due. The form of the proposed lease and agreement with the New Company covering the arrangement will be subject to the approval of our Counsel.

In order to make the arrangement effective, the holders of the Baltimore Belt Line Bonds must present the same to be stamped, and the arrangement will not become operative until the holders of all such Baltimore Belt Line Bonds outstanding, or such lesser amount as the Reorganization Managers, or the New Company shall approve, shall have consented thereto and presented their Bonds for stamping accordingly.

Under your Bondholders' Agreement of November 1st, 1897, it is provided that if at any time there should arise an opportunity for arrangement or settlement considered favorable by us, we may, with the assent (to be manifested by express approval or by a failure within two weeks to express dissent) of the holders of our Certificates of deposit representing sixty per cent. in amount of the deposited Bonds, make such arrangement and settlement.

The enclosed Plan and Agreement presents an opportunity for a settlement and arrangement of your claims which we deem favorable. We request therefore your assent thereto in writing. Unless within two weeks from the date of mailing this notice to you, and of the first advertisement of this notice in two London newspapers, you notify us of your dissent, we shall presume, conclusively, that you have assented to the proposed arrangement and to the stamping of your Bonds as assenting thereto as provided by the proposed lease and agreement above mentioned.

Your Bonds will accordingly be so presented by us for stamping if sixty per cent. of the Bonds deposited with us shall assent in writing to the proposed arrangement, and the same shall become operative by the assent of the requisite amount of outstanding Bonds, as above stated.

If notified by any depositor within two weeks from the date hereof in writing of his dissent, we shall return him the Bonds deposited with us upon surrender of our certificate of deposit, thus ending all future obligation to such dissenting Bondholder.

We solicit most earnestly a very prompt expression of your assent or dissent.

Having thus obtained for depositing Bondholders the opportunity to secure terms of settlement deemed satisfactory by us, we notify you that after the expiration of two weeks from the mailing of this notice and the first advertisement, our only duty under the Bondholders' Agreement of November 1st, 1897, will be either to return their Bonds to depositing holders who have theretofore signified their desire to withdraw the same, or to surrender to such depositing Bondholders as within that period shall have assented, either expressly, or by failure to dissent, the deposited Bonds duly stamped as assenting to the proposed arrangement. In no event will any securities be delivered by us, save upon the return to us of our own certificates of deposit.

In case the proposed lease and agreement should not become operative, the deposited Bonds will not be stamped, and we shall hold the same under the original agreement of November 1st, 1897.

LONDON, June 22, 1898.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

To the Holders of the First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Akron & Chicago Junction Railroad Company:

A Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company (a copy of which may be obtained at our office) has been prepared and submitted for our consideration. The Plan provides that each $1,000 of the First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Akron & Chicago Junction Railroad Company will on the completion of the reorganization, be entitled to receive:

In new First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds of the B. & O. R. R. Co., or the new successor Company	$1,000.00
In New Four Per Cent. Preferred Stock of the B. & O. R. R. Co., or the new successor Company	250.00 and
In Cash	8.33

representing interest accrued from May 1, 1898, to July 1, 1898.

The New First Mortgage Bonds are to bear interest from July 1, 1898.

The coupon due May 1, 1898, may be deposited under the Plan, and a separate certificate of deposit will be issued therefor. By the terms of the Plan this coupon, with interest at 5 per cent. from the date of maturity, will be paid in cash as soon as practicable after the Plan is declared operative.

After due consideration we think the terms offered to the holders of the above bonds are favorable; and we therefore recommend the prompt acceptance of the Plan by the deposit of your bonds at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, the depositary named in the Plan, No. 120 Broadway, New York.

Dated NEW YORK, June 22, 1898.

VERMILYE & CO.

To Holders of Receipts Issued by the Undersigned for Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's Five Per Cent. Bonds, Loan of 1885:

Pursuant to the Bondholders' Agreement of April 10, 1896, the undersigned hereby give notice that a Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company dated June 22, 1898, has been prepared and has been adopted and approved by us, and we hereby recommend the same for the acceptance of the bondholders. Copies of said Plan and Agreement have been duly lodged at the office of Speyer & Co., New York, and Speyer Brothers, London, for inspection by the holders of our receipts issued under said Bondholders' Agreement of April 10, 1896.

The Plan provides that each $1,000 of the above Bonds will, on the completion of the Reorganization, be entitled to receive in

New Prior Lien 3½% Bonds	$1,000.
New First Mortgage 4% Bonds	125.
New Preferred Stock Trust Certificates	100.
Cash	20.83

representing interest accrued from February 1, 1898, to July 1, 1898. The New Prior Lien and First Mortgage Bonds are to bear interest from July 1, 1898.

Any receipt holders who do not assent to such Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may withdraw their bonds and coupons represented by our receipts at any time on or before July 21, 1898, upon the surrender of such receipts, without expense. All receipt holders who shall not withdraw their bonds and coupons on or before July 21, 1898, above stated, shall be conclusively deemed to have assented to said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, and will be bound thereby, and the undersigned will thereupon deposit thereunder all of such bonds and coupons not so withdrawn in exchange for Reorganization certificates of deposit issued under said Plan and Agreement.

Dated June 22, 1898.

SPEYER & CO.,
SPEYER BROTHERS,
Depositaries.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends and coupons will be paid as follows:

A dividend of 3 per cent. by the Phenix National Bank July 1.

Semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent. by the West Side Bank July 1.

Second National Bank of the City of New York will pay 6 per cent. out of the current six months' earnings July 1.

Checks will be mailed for the quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. ($1 a share) to stockholders in the United States Gas Improvement Company, Philadelphia, July 15.

A semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. will be paid by the Fourth National Bank of the City of New York July 1.

On Aug. 1 the Canada Southern Railway Company will pay a 1 per cent. dividend at its office, Grand Central Station.

The People's Bank of the City of New York will pay a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. on July 1.

A 3½ per cent. semi-annual dividend is payable July 1 by the Merchants' National Bank of the City of New York.

The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company will pay a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. upon the preferred stock of the company July 1.

Coupon No. 2 of the Union Pacific Railroad Company's first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds will be paid on the date due, July 1, at the office of the company, 120 Broadway, New York.

Interest coupons due July 1, 1898, from the first mortgage bonds of the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at the office of the Continental Trust Company, 30 Broad Street, New York.

At the office of the Southern Pacific Company, 23 Broad Street New York, coupons due on a number of bonds (elsewhere advertised) will be paid on July 1. After that date bonds, also advertised, will be paid by the Central Trust Company.

Referring to the notice of the Reorganization Committee of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company under date of May 14 calling for the fourth and last installment of the amounts to be paid by the security holders, Chairman F. P. Olcott gives notice that after July 11 no further deposits of securities or amounts due thereon will be received, except on payment of such penalty as may be imposed by the committee.

George P. Butler, recently associated with a number of large railroad reorganizations, and Arthur W. Butler, who was elected a member of the New York Stock Exchange have formed a copartnership under the name of George P. Butler & Brother for the transaction of a general investment brokerage business, with offices at Room 10, fourth floor, Mills Building.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	211	214
Brooklyn, Bath. & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	23	24
Brooklyn El. preferred, when issued	58	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	82
Buffalo Street Railway Con	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	92
Kings County Elevated	4½	4¾
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	99	101
New Orleans Traction common	1½	2¼
New Orleans Traction pf	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	88	96
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107	109
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	47	49
Union Ferry bonds	100	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gar 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	30¼	30¾
Amsterdam preferred	72½	73
Amsterdam 5s. with interest	100¾	101¼
Buffalo (N. Y) stock	23½	24½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	90	91
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	340	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	107	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	139½	142
Standard Gas, New York, preferred	158	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	88	90
Western Gas	88	90
Western Gas Company bonds	102	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	42
American Typefounders'	39	42
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	72	75
Glucose common	45	46¼
Glucose pf	100	101
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	33	38
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	80	85
International Paper common	34	37
International Paper, preferred	83	88
Lorillard Company pf	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	30	32
National Biscuit pf	91	92½
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	10	11½
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	440	441
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf	38	42
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf	93	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf	82	85
Wagner Car Company	162½	163½

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central and South American Tel	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	170	180
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1½	1¾
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	55	56
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	147	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf	30	33
Wool Exchange	110	120

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58¾@59½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27¼d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 325,030.71 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 shares of Alamo sold at .03, 200 Anaconda at .45, 500 Consolidated California and Virginia at .28, 300 Little Chief at .21@.20, 100 Portland at 1.20, and 100 Yellow Jacket at .20.

On the Mining Exchange, 14,000 shares of Alamo sold at .02¾@.03¼@.03, 9,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09½@.10, 2,000 Copper Rock at .002½, 600 Elkton at .94½@.95, 8,000 Garfield Consolidated at .12¾@.13, 700 Isabella at .26¾@.27, 9,000 Jefferson at .04¼@.04½, 1,000 Justine at .02, cash, 5,000 Lagonda at .22⅞@.23⅛@.22@.23¼, 600 Lillie at .89@.87½@.88, 8,000 Mount Rosa at .13@.13¼@.13¼, and 49,000 Sentinel at .004, cash, @.003¼@.003½.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.70	Horn Silver	1.30
Alta	.03	Iron Silver	.50
Belcher	.05	Kings. & Pem. Iron	.25
Best & Belcher	.15	La Crosse	.10
Breece	.40	Leadville	.10
Brunswick	.15	Little Chief	.17
Chollar	.05	Phoenix Gold	.19
Chrysolite	.10	Potosi	.10
Comstock T. Co	.02	Plymouth Con	.09
Con. Cal. & V	.25	Savage	.05
Crown Point	.05	Sierra Nevada	.50
Deadwood	.50	Standard Con	1.45
Enterprise M. Co	.35	Union Consolidated	.35
Gould & Curry	.10	Utah	.05
Hale & Norcross	.70	Yellow Jacket	.15

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.70	Mexican	.08
Belcher	.03	Moulton	.20
Best & Belcher	.15	Ontario	2.50
Breece	.30	Ophir	.20
Brunswick Con	.10	Occidental	.50
Belmont	.10	Plymouth	.16
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Potosi	.05
Chollar	.05	Quicksilver	1.00
Crown Point	.03	Quicksilver pf	2.50
Chrysolite	.10	Savage	.02
Con. Cal. & Va	.22	Sierra Nevada	.48
Comstock T. Co. stock	.03	Standard	1.60
		Small Hopes	1.05
Comstock T. Co. bonds	.03	Union Consolidated	.10
		Utah	.02
Comstock T. Co. scrip	.03	Victor	5.00
		Yellow Jacket	.12
Crescent	.04	Argentum Juanita	.25
Catalpa	.08	Alamo	.02
Deadwood Terra	.30	Anaconda	.42
Eureka Con	.10	Cripple Creek Con	.09
Father De Smet	.17	Creede & Cripple C.	.03
Gould & Curry	.05	Gold & Globe	.02
Hale & Norcross	.05	Golden Fleece	.20
Homestake	45.00	Isabella	.24
Horn Silver	1.25	Mollie Gibson	.20
Iron Silver	.67	Mount Rosa	.12
Julia Consolidated	.01	Pharmacist	.05
Kingston & Pemb	.20	Portland	1.05
La Crosse	.16	Specimen	.02
Leadville Con	.10	Union	.16
Little Chief	.20	Work	.03

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.003	Elkton	.94
Havana	.75	Garfield Con	.12¾
Japan	2.50	Golden Fleece	.23
Lagonda	.16	Isabella	.26¼
St. F. Cariboo	2.50	Jefferson	.04¼
Yukon	.10	Justine	.02
Alamo	.02¾	Lillie	.88
Anchoria Leland	.74	Mollie Gibson	.21
Cripple Creek Con.	.09½	Mount Rosa	.13
Cannon Ball	.003¼	Portland	1.15
Copper Rock	.002	Sentinel	.003¼

To Indemnify Registered Mail Losers.

Postmaster Van Cott has received official notification from Postmaster General Smith that the law passed by Congress in February, 1897, authorizing the Postmaster General to indemnify the owners of registered mail for losses, to the amount of $10, or for the actual value of the mail lost if less in value than $10, will go into effect July 1. The Postmaster General provides for the payment of such indemnity. After a careful investigation has been made by the Post Office Inspectors in the case of a lost registered article, the owner will send an affidavit to the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, who will, if the case is closed, certify to the loss of the piece and forward it to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, who will approve the claim if it is found that the claimant is entitled to payment.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE,
Philadelphia, June 1, 1898.

ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO. CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 7% BONDS MATURING JULY 1, 1898.

THE ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO. will, July 1, 1898, make an issue of its General Mortgage Coupon Gold Bonds, maturing July 1st, 1940, interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, payable January 1st and July 1st, and free of all United States and other taxes which the Company may be required to retain. The PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST OF THESE BONDS ARE GUARANTEED by THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

These General Mortgage Bonds are part of an authorized issue of $4,500,000, of which $775,000 are now outstanding, and with the exception of $511,000 Equipment Bonds of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Co., which mature and will be paid off October 1, 1900, are the first lien upon the entire property of the Company.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY HEREBY GIVES NOTICE

That for each $1,000 of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Co. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, maturing July 1, 1898, it will, ON AND AFTER JUNE 15TH,

GIVE IN EXCHANGE

One (1) Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad Co. General Mortgage 3½ per cent. bond for $1,000, maturing July 1, 1940—with coupon maturing Jan. 1, 1899—at a valuation of................$975
A bonus in cash................25
The Coupon maturing July 1, 1898, will be paid at the time of exchange.

THE HOLDERS OF THE $511,000 ERIE & PITTSBURGH EQUIPMENT BONDS
above referred to are also notified that until JULY 1, 1898,
THEY CAN EXCHANGE
their holdings on the basis of $1,100 flat per bond
FOR
General Mortgage 3½ per cent. bonds as of July 1, 1898, at $975 flat per bond.

Holders desiring to avail themselves of these privileges will promptly notify the undersigned, forwarding their bonds, June 14th or thereafter, by Adams Express direct to, and at the expense of
ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer,
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

Philadelphia, June 18, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDERS OF THE ABOVE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, MATURING JULY 1, 1898:

THE PRIVILEGE OF EXCHANGE OF THE SAME FOR 3½ PER CENT. BONDS WILL CEASE ON THE 25th DAY OF JUNE, 1898. ALL BONDS NOT OFFERED FOR EXCHANGE ON OR BEFORE THAT DATE WILL BE PAID IN CASH AT MATURITY BY THE UNION TRUST CO., NEW YORK.

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1889, in accordance with the terms and provisions of Article Four of said Deed of Trust, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, on July 8th, 1898, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, of Bonds secured by said Deed of Trust, at a rate not exceeding par and ten per centum premium, to such amount with the premium as shall not exceed $25,427.80.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

The Tradesmen's National Bank
Of the City of New York.
Capital and Surplus - - - - $875,000
JAMES MACNAUGHTAN, Pres.
DAVID H. BATES, Vice Pres.
JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market firm.

About 300,000 shares were traded in on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and for the most part there was shown an increase of strength. Commission houses were more active than recently has been their custom. The similarly speculative traders of the Street are, however, still alertly devoted to the bear side, and yesterday were whacking away at prices all day long. They accomplished little, except in one or two instances where fractional concessions were forced. In stocks where the short interest has been largest rallies were shortest.

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Brooklyn Rapid Transit rose a couple of points on brash manipulation attending silly tales of consolidation with Metropolitan Traction. Tobacco Trust shares jumped about as much through the punishment of one of the company's Directors, who has been suffering on the short side from below 110 upward. Jersey Central on slight transactions rose over a point on transactions which are credited in some quarters to a continuing game in that and some other stocks by the backers of out-of-town bucket shops. The same crew get credit for some of the work upon the quotations of Manhattan Elevated.

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The notable development of the day was in the Northwestern stocks, especially in the Northern Pacifics, whose common shares advanced about a point, while the preferred reached 70⅛, the highest point which the present issue has ever touched. Union Pacific was similarly well bought.

Important international developments are impending which may at any moment give to the Pacific stocks a buoyancy which hitherto, even at their best, they have not enjoyed.

It is stated to THE NEW YORK TIMES upon official authority that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. James J. Hill, and other financial magnates controlling in the Northwestern Railway world have finally concluded work which will result in the assurance of re-established and continuing profitable railway rates. The Inter-State Commerce Commission has joined in the operations through which rate demoralization disappears. The Canadian Pacific Railroad ceases to be a menace to our Northwestern railroads.

When such a new situation in the Northwestern Railway world is revealed, there will be more than ordinary surprise—there will be enthusiasm—in investment circles.

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Government bonds were strong. The closing bid for the new 4s was ¼ higher. There were sales of $500 4s, 1925, registered, at 125, and $1,000 do, coupon, at 124½.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	National Lead pf.	1½
Am. Tobacco	1⅝	New Cent. Coal	1⅛
Brook. Rap. T.	1¾	N. J. Central	1¼
Chi. & East Ill.	2½	Northern Pacific	⅞
Clev., Lor. & W.	½	Nor. Pac. pf.	1⅛
General Electric	½	St. Paul & Omaha	1⅝
Illinois Central	⅞	St. Paul & Om. pf.	1
Michigan Central	⅞	Standard R. & T.	⅝
Minnesota Iron	1	Third Avenue	1
Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	¾	Wells-Fargo Express.	½
Missouri Pacific	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	⅝	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	Nat. Linseed Oil	1⅜
Canada Southern	⅝	N. Y. Central	½
Canadian Pacific	½	People's Gas, Chi.	⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Pullman Car	¾
Consol. Ice pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Great North. pf.	½	Southern Pacific	½
Illinois Steel	¾	U. S. Rubber	⅝

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Austin & N. W. 1st	1	C., M. & St. P. 1st, H. & D. 7s	1
Brook. W. & W. 5s	1	Chi. & Northwest ext. 4s	1
Balt. Belt 1st	2	Col., H. V. & Tol. 5s, $65 paid	1
Balt. & O. 5s, 1925	3¼	Mo. Pac. col. g. 5s	1
Balt. & O. 5s, 1925, tr. r.	1	N. Y. Cent., Lake Shore 3½s	1
Balt. & O. 1st, Parks. Branch	1	St. L. & I. M. 5s, Sta.	1
Cent. of Ga. Con.	1¼	Stand. R. & T. 6s	2½
Cent. of Ga. 1st inc.	1	Union El. 1st, t. r.	1
Ches. & O., R. & A. 1st Con.	1¼		

Bond Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil 8s..........2¼

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½@3 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4¼@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $106,023,215; balance, $8,767,548; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $669,817.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1¼ per cent. for short and 1¼@1 5-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84@$4.84¼ for sixty days, $4.85½ for demand, $4.85¾ for cable transfers, and $4.82¾@$4.83⅜ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94 11-16 and 95 3-16@95¼, and guilders at 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—Par@5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—30c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ¼, to 102¾; Reading, ¼, to 9⅞, and Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 36⅝. Declined—Pennsylvania, ⅜, to 59¼; Canadian Pacific, ½, to 86¼; Atchison, ¼, to 13⅝, and New York Central, ¼, to 120. Illinois Central sold at 107, Louisville and Nashville at 53⅞, and Erie at 13⅜. British consols advanced 1-16, to 111 3-16, for money, and were unchanged, at 111 3-16, for the account.

Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 176.20, compared with 171.80 Thursday and 165 a week ago; in Lisbon at 80.75, compared with 80 Thursday and 81.50 a week ago; in Rome at 107.15, compared with 107.15 Thursday and 107.12 a week ago; in Madrid at 88, compared with 87 Thursday and 90 a week ago.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,137,421, against $1,199,471 last week, and $5,661,493 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,161,248, against $1,242,926 last week and $6,159,289 in the same week of last year.

OUR CREDIT BALANCE.

There is still much discussion in commercial and financial circles of this country's foreign credit trade balance, which, in round figures, for the eleven months of the fiscal year ending with May, deducting everything imaginable with the exception of the return of securities, was $400,000,000. And no estimate any competent banker will credit covers as much as half this enormous balance. No matter what allowance may be made for other unrecognized items in the account, by some occasionally treated as important, the amount in no way can be balanced even approximately. If the carrying cost from foreign ports were reckoned on all goods imported that would cover but a small fraction. If expenses of Americans abroad, unusually light this year, were supposed to exceed the expenses of foreigners in this country not as residents by a large sum, there would still remain a heavy balance. Remittances by immigrants to friends abroad are by no means as heavy as they formerly were, but the question how the tourist or immigrant spends money after he has earned it here is not quite one of international trade. If many Europeans are living on the bounty of this country, the fact still remains that America is creditor of the world by an enormous amount, and its balance on merchandise and specie account in eleven months already has greatly exceeded the enormous sums expended in war and preparations for war.—Chicago Evening Post.

PEOPLE'S GAS FIGHTS.

More Chicago Gas litigation is at hand. Papers have been drawn in a new suit against the company. This time the complainants represent that they are the holders of something like $30,000 of underlying bonds, whose value is threatened by the consolidation recently carried into effect through the conversion of the old Chicago Gas Trust into the People's Gas Company of Chicago.

It is averred that the new suit is wholly independent of that already pending on the complaint of Mr. James Duane Livingston of New York, whose attorneys in this city are Messrs. Hawkins, Delafield & Sturgis of 111 Broadway. The declared purpose of the Livingston suit is to review the Constitutionality of the recently enacted Illinois law, under which the various gas properties in Chicago have consolidated into the People's Company, and, incidentally, to restrain further payment of dividends pending the determination of the suit.

In the new suit about to be begun, the claims of complainants are further reaching. Practically their position is that the consolidation shall be declared illegal, and that the various constituent properties merged under the People's Company charter shall be withdrawn and directed hereafter to conduct business separately and independently. In substance this is a demand for a receivership of the People's Company.

Representatives in this city of the People's Gas Company of Chicago aver that they apprehend no grave results from the new litigation any more than they do aver that it is under way on the complaint of Mr. James Duane Livingston. For some time past Wall Street interests identified with the People's Gas Company have been saying explicitly that immediate buoyancy need not be expected in People's Gas securities; they then pointed out that the property is paying 6 per cent. dividends and earning surpluses. They now declare that the issues raised in the new attacks upon the company through the courts will not only be met fairly and squarely, but that if it can be shown that bad stock jobbing motives are back of any litigation, the People's Gas Company will do more than defend its own rights—will, in fact, become prosecutor as well as defendant.

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the second week in June to-day will cover seventy-six roads, and will show 4.92 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

2d Week June.	1898.	Inc.	Dec.
Alabama Gt. Southern.	$30,819	$1,786	......
Ann Arbor	24,488	2,765	......
Atlantic & Danville	11,059	......	858
Balt. & O. Southwest	129,514	13,860	......
Buff., Roch. & Pitts	78,796	18,496	......
Bur., Ced. R. & Nor	68,430	......	9,515
Canadian Pacific	469,000	3,000	......
Central of Georgia	78,824	2,734	......
Chattanooga Southern	1,410	......	197
Chesapeake & Ohio	198,954	......	129
Chicago & East. Ill	71,212	1,838	......
Chicago Great Western	81,136	......	6,522
Chi., Ind., & Louisville	62,921	311	......
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	632,530	6,176	......
Chi. Terminal Trans	22,582	1,426	......
Chi. & West. Michigan	81,137	673	......
Cleve., Cin., C. & St. L	256,784	......	1,129
Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	27,488	......	341
Col., Sandusky & Hock	19,846	3,600	......
Denver & Rio Grande	156,300	20,700	......
Det., G. Rap. & West	24,398	770	......
Duluth, So. S. & At	38,921	8,594	......
Evansv. & Indianapolis	5,430	......	816
Evansv. & Terre Haute	22,933	3,404	......
Flint & P. Marquette	53,740	7,224	......
Fla. Central & Penin	72,395	25,731	......
Ft. Worth & R. G	7,874	3,572	......
Georgia	21,412	......	1,648
Georgia & Alabama	17,465	......	216
Grand Rap. & Ind	85,953	729	......
Cin., Rich. & Ft. W	8,109	578	......
Traverse City	688	......	96
Musk., G. R. & Ind	2,338	237	......
Grand Trunk—			
Chic. & Grand Trunk, Det., Gd. H. & M	433,475	2,693	......
Internat. & Gt. Nor	47,358	......	426
Iowa Central	84,659	1,322	......
Kanawha & Mich	10,255	1,750	......
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M	74,644	4,948	......
Kan. C., Mem. & Bir	21,835	2,560	......
Kansas City & Omaha	2,874	......	481
Kan. C., Pitts & Gulf	56,276	18,020	......
Kan. City Su. Belt	9,677	......	1,623
Lake Erie & Western	58,887	......	7,227
Louis., Hend. & St. L	9,178	......	849
Louisville & Nashville	423,160	43,610	......
Mexican Central	257,548	1,796	......
Mexican National	104,667	8,020	......
Minneapolis & St. L	36,264	......	8,154
M., St. P. & St. Ste. M.	69,568	......	6,940
Mo., Kan. & Texas	154,705	6,495	......
Mo. Pac. & Iron M	401,000	34,000	......
Central Branch	17,000	2,000	......
N. Y., Ont. & Western	70,137	......	5,378
Norfolk & Western	209,099	......	14,329
Northern Pacific	875,075	34,372	......
Ohio River	16,820	......	882
Oregon R. R. & Nav	122,842	23,446	......
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	14,422	......	1,695
Pittsburg & Western	75,692	4,991	......
Rio Grande Southern	8,685	424	......
Rio Grande Western	59,100	2,000	......
St. Joseph & G. Island	15,796	250	......
St. Louis & San Fran	119,814	10,371	......
St. Louis Southwestern	69,400	4,100	......
Southern Railway	358,535	14,219	......
Memphis Division	19,713	......	7,910
Texas & Pacific	103,791	5,408	......
Toledo & Ohio Central	35,772	2,109	......
Toledo, Peoria & West	20,702	3,692	......
Toledo, St. L. & K. C	42,209	......	2,533
Wabash	251,644	28,488	......
Western N. Y. & Penn	52,400	800	......
Wheeling & Lake Erie	26,348	6,777	......
Wisconsin Central	106,896	22,427	......
Total (76 roads)	$7,162,808	$414,292	$78,394
Net increase (4-92 p.c.)	......	385,898	......

RATE WAR SETTLEMENTS.

Much enthusiasm was evoked yesterday in Wall Street by reports that negotiations for the ending of the Western rate war are well under way. In some quarters nervousness has recently been shown because of the rate cutting in the West and the damage being done to railroad earnings. President James J. Hill of the Great Northern is in New York, and stories were current yesterday to the effect that he and President Van Horne of the Canadian Pacific had been in consultation and had practically agreed to put rates back to a paying basis.

A RAPID TRANSIT FABLE.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit advanced sharply yesterday on what appeared to be largely manipulation. It was the most active stock on the list, over 40,000 shares changing hands, and it made a net gain of nearly 2 points for the day. The Street was deluged with stories regarding some sort of a consolidation of Metropolitan Street Railway and Brooklyn Rapid Transit lines. These rumors were at their best vague and indefinite. The bulling of Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which has been conducted aggressively for some time past, seems to be overdone. The insiders, so far as can be learned, are not active in the stock, nor are they advising purchases of it. In fact, some inside interests are understood to have sold out part of their holdings recently.

THE BIG FOUR CONSOLIDATION.

Big Four interests assert that considerable progress has been made during the last week on the soft coal trade consolidation scheme, and they hint at definite announcements regarding it in the near future. President M. E. Ingalls of the Big Four and of the Chesapeake and Ohio is in town, and Wall Street people who have seen him are talking bullish on the stocks of the companies concerned in the consolidation plan, and especially on three Cs. Arrangements for the merging of the company into the New York Central system are said to be going along with those for the coal trade consolidation.

IN THE COAL TRADE.

In reviewing anthracite coal trade conditions The Engineering and Mining Journal will say to-day:

"There is no change to note in the general dullness pervading the anthracite trade of the seaboard States. This does not mean that the amount of coal going forward is exceptionally small, for there is about as much coal moving as last year, but there is no life to the market and business simply drags. Restrictions on production continue, apparently, to be effective, as shown by a decrease in stocks at tidewater during May, and there seems to be an impression that the present month will not show an increase. The coal now going forward is on orders from a wide stretch of country, but the great bulk of the present shipments are to points away from the coast.

"It has been stated that certain anthracite dealers and producers have urged the Government to adopt anthracite for use in the navy on account of its being more nearly smokeless than bituminous, and less liable to spontaneous combustion. This last feature is one that apparently has some merit, spontaneous combustion in anthracite being practically unknown. There have been cases of spontaneous combustion reported at the mines, but these cases were very likely caused by fires starting from the spontaneous combustion of some refuse in the coal, as for instance, a bunch of oily cotton waste. Again, some fires have been reported as spontaneous that were, no doubt, started by individuals. The exact causes of spontaneous combustion are largely unknown, though in general are probably both physical chemical—the texture of the coal and its susceptibility to oxydization being determining features. Anthracite certainly has an advantage over bituminous in these respects.

"There are other factors than the matter of spontaneous combustion, however, that influence Government contracts, one of these is the selling price, and here the advantage is with bituminous."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Disbursements in this city on July 1 for dividends and interest estimated at $100,000,000.

Statement by a Union Pacific official that the crops along the Kansas Pacific lines exceeded anything in the history of the road.

No city bonds to be sold until after the Government bond sale has been concluded.

Spanish demand for silver in London market.

Decrease of $62,050 in imports of dry goods for the week, as compared with the previous week, and decrease of $4,524,072, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade, Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. will to-day say:

"Very little of the new business seen, in proportion to the aggregate, has been caused by the war. Not any, discoverable by ordinary tests, has been prevented by war. No comparison is possible with the prostration and suffering in Spanish and mining districts. In two months this country has practically destroyed two Spanish fleets, and landed two armies at Manila and Santiago, with no considerable loss. It has gained beyond calculation in relative importance among other nations by reason of its quickly exerted power. Neither has the collapse of the wheat speculation caused the expected decrease of shipments, for exports continue remarkably large. Gold comes or does not come as we want it, the world's markets being evidently at our command. An offering of bonds by the Government brings out at the start bids for more than three times the amount offered, while the popular subscription already for three-quarters of the amount exhibits in strong light the confidence of the people.

"This has helped greatly to cause the increase of 30.4 per cent. in exports from New York for the week, compared with last year, and 30.4 per cent. for the month, while imports at New York have declined 30.2 per cent. for the week, and 35.2 per cent. for the month. Similar changes at other ports would make total exports for the month over $100,000,000, and the excess of exports over imports $40,000,000, and the power of such a balance in foreign trade has been clearly shown. Europe speculates in almost everything, but not now against the United States. Its dealings in securities have been unimportant, though heavy buying of good bonds has been seen of late. Railroad earnings during the first half of June have been 7.1 per cent. larger than last year, and .8 per cent. larger than in 1892, while Chicago eastbound tonnage for three weeks has been 14.9 per cent. larger than last year, and 52 per cent. larger than in 1892. Stocks declined less than half a cent, but have fully recovered the loss, and are now $9.58 per share higher than a year ago, and $10.86 per share higher than two years ago, in spite of loss since war began.

"The industries, at the season when stoppages are to be expected, maintain production surprisingly. There are very few interruptions on account of labor, and wage scales for the coming year have nearly all been amicably settled. The iron industry is very dull at the East, with complaint that prices do not rise, but at Pittsburg and the West the works are getting more business constantly, and are even competing so sharply that prices are slightly lower for bars, cut nails, steel rails, and gray forge, while Southern iron is also offered lower there and at the East. The enormous demand from agricultural regions for implements, fencing, cars, railway equipment, and all sorts of building is the noteworthy feature of this remarkable year. Minor metals are fairly steady, with tin at 15.2 cents, lake copper at 11.75, with 22,741 tons produced in the United States and 6,486 abroad in May, and lead is stronger at 3.95 cents, with only moderate transactions.

"Shipments of boots and shoes have been 1.1 per cent. smaller in June than in 1892, and smaller than in some other years, but previous deliveries had exceeded those of any other year, and had largely supplied the market. Yet demands are now coming from all quarters for anticipation of sales for July and later months, especially in boots, in heavy shoes, brogans, and in women's light shoes, showing a greater distribution than had been expected. Leather is still bought only to meet immediate needs, and not now largely, without change of price during the past week. Hides at Chicago have turned a shade weaker, declining nearly 1 per cent. Wool is stronger a shade, 100 quotations by Coates Brothers averaging 18.72 cents, against 18.64 June 1, but because of Western demands, which are relatively 4 cents above prices which manufacturers will pay, excepting to fill immediate orders. As the future of the trade is in doubt, though with more hopeful prospects, sales of wool have been in three weeks only 11,695,300 pounds at the three chief markets, against 29,585,100 in the same weeks last year, and 23,728,200 in the same weeks of 1892. Cotton has weakened three-sixteenths, with excellent crop prospects, but a larger demand for goods is seen, though not as yet enough to cause any advance in prices. Reports of distribution are generally encouraging."

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"Reflection of the advanced stage of the season is found in a perceptible quieting down of distributive trade in many parts of the country, and accompanying this have been announcements of the fixing of periods of annual shut-downs in many industrial lines, but significant of the changed conditions which now animate and control business, as compared with corresponding periods in previous years, are the continued large gains in the volume of bank clearings over preceding years, quite favorable reports from most of the country's leading industries, notably iron and steel, in which next year's wage scales are being adjusted with unexampled ease, comparatively heavy exports of cereals and other products from most of the leading ports and rather less than the usual shading of prices common at this period of the year as the result of the advance into the midsummer period. Following the demoralization in wheat prices has come a more steady tone and the growth of a feeling that perhaps the 'bear' movement in prices may be overdone, as was the 'bull' movement which culminated a month ago. With the exception of a rather spotted condition of the wheat crop in different States, chiefly as the result of too much moisture, the crop situation in the country, as a whole, has rather improved. Less is heard, however, about extravagant wheat-yield estimates, but trade opinion inclines to expect the production of a crop of wheat in excess of all previous totals.

"A shrinkage in bank clearings from last week's total is shown, but clearings for the week aggregate $1,150,553,000, which, while 9 per cent. smaller than last week, are 18 per cent. larger than in this week a year ago, 28 per cent. larger than in 1896, 14 per cent. larger than in 1895, 51 per cent. larger than in 1894, and 4 per cent. larger than the record year 1892.

"Cereal exports are, naturally enough, smaller than in recent weeks, but are still heavily in excess of preceding years. Wheat shipments for the week aggregate 3,799,470 bushels, as against 4,396,000 bushels last week, but compared with 2,156,000 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,837,000 bushels in 1896, 1,946,000 bushels in 1895, and 1,717,000 bushels in 1894. Corn exports show a very slight falling off, aggregating for the week 3,902,521 bushels, against 4,106,000 bushels last week, 2,281,000 bushels a year ago, 1,736,000 bushels in 1896, and 884,000 bushels in 1895.

"Trade at the West and Northwest is still in excess of the usual early Summer volume, and the amount of orders for Fall delivery received points to confidence of interior buyers in a maintenance of present satisfactory conditions. Chicago reports business above expectations for this time of the year, with special activity in flags, fireworks, and hardware. A heavy business for the season is doing in iron and steel, but an export order for 8,000 tons of rails has been refused because of the time limit set. Heavy sales of cotton ties and steel plates are reported. St. Louis reports Fall demands increasing, and money easy, in spite of anticipated heavy needs for crop-moving purposes. The cessation of rains at Kansas City has helped business, and the outlook is very promising. The same is true at Omaha, to which city the trans-Mississippi Exposition is attracting large numbers of people. Crop prospects in Oregon and Washington are of the most favorable character. The Washington wheat crop is estimated at 25,000,000 bushels. A revival in the Klondike movement is reported from Puget Sound points, and the Fall trade outlook is regarded as encouraging. Trade at the South is quieter, but recent rains have improved the cotton, fruit, and vegetable crops. Expenditures on Government account are exercising an important effect on distributive trade at such points as Chattanooga, Tampa, Jacksonville, and Mobile. New Orleans reports the Fall outlook very encouraging, with more doing in cotton at the recent decline and subscriptions to the new bond issue very heavy. At the East, while more is doing by jobbers at some centres in the moving of Summer dress fabrics, little is doing in woolens. Jewelry manufacturers at Providence report business more active than a year ago."

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Central National	160	Metropolis	400
Chatham	290	New York	230
Columbia	150	N. Y. County	800
Commerce	200	Nat. Bk. of N. A.	130
East River	130	Park	290
German-American	112	Seaboard National	175
Hanover	390	Second National	450
Irving	147½	Seventh National	110
Mercantile	167	State of N. Y.	101
Merchants'	144		

Financial Continued on Page 12.

Will of Silas Davis.

The will of the late Silas Davis, who died in this city on June 5 last, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The estate is valued at $100,000 in personal property and $50,000 in real property. To Christ Church of Greenwich, Conn., Mr. Davis bequeaths $1,000, and to the employees who have been with him for upward of five years he gives $100 each. Bequests of $1,000 each are made to a long list of nephews and nieces, with the exception of Cornelia Beveridge and William H. Davis, who are cut off for personal reasons. The remainder of the estate is left to the widow and children of the deceased.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29th,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF MARY A. EDSON, DEC'D.
$18,000 State of Louisiana Consols.
11 shs. Bank of the Metropolis.
26 shs. Norfolk & New Brunswick Hosiery Co. of New Jersey.
663 shs. Gold & Stock Telegraph Co.
259 shs. American Bank Note Co. of N. Y.
42 shs. N. Y. Mutual Gas Light Co.
50 shs. Safe Deposit Co. of N. Y.
296 shs. General Electric Co. of N. Y.
199 shs. Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of N. Y.
286 shs. American Speaking Telephone Co.
35 shs. Bell Telephone Co. of Canada.
120 shs. Electric Railway Co. of the U. S.
116 shs. Harmonic Telegraph Co.
Scrip Certificates for 316-25000 of the amount realized on the consolidation of the American Bank Note Co., Natl. Bank Note Co., and Continental Bank Note Co.
6 shs. St. Nicholas Bank of N. Y.
45 shs. Brooks Underground Telegraph Co.
178 shs. Equitable Trust Co. of New London, Conn.
900 shs. Aniline Petroleum & Refining Co.
600 shs. Phillips Petroleum Co.

BY ORDER OF WM. M. HOES, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.
$6,000 Michigan Central R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c., Regstd. Coupon Bds., 1902.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$5,000 Canada Southern Ry. 1st Mtge. New Issue 5 p. c. Guar. Bds., 1908.
$5,000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. 5 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1913.
$10,000 Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. 1st Consld. 7 p. c., (St. P. Div.,) Bds., 1902.
$3,000 Wabash R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1939.
$6,000 Brooklyn Union Gas Co. 1st Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1945.
$1,500 Metropolitan Gas Light Co. of N. Y. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1901.
100 shs. United States Express Co.
50 shs. Great Western Insurance Co., (in liq.)
70 shs. La Cross & Milwaukee R. R.
1,800 shs. Guild Farm Oil Co.
5 shs. Volcano Quartz Mining Co.
48 shs. Saline Coal & Manfg. Co. of Ill.
10 shs. International Insurance Co. of N. Y.
25 shs. Florence & Keyport Co. of N. J.
100 shs. Florence & Keyport Joint Companies.

BY ORDER OF ALBERT E. LAMB, ASSIGNEE.
200 shs. Kings County Elevated Rway. Co.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
4,000 shs. New York, Susquehanna & Western R. R.
$2,000 Michigan Central R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Reg. Coupon Bds., 1902.
50 shs. Silex Insulation Co.
160 shs. Union National Bank, (179 p. c. Paid.)
100 shs. Metropolitan Natl. Bank, (68 p. c. Paid.)
1 share New York Society Library, (free from all dues.)
100 shs. Tradesmen's Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Co. Prefd. A. Stock.
13 shs. Penn. Coal & Iron Co. Prefd. (Hypd.)
$2,000 Findlay, Ft. Wayne & Western Rway Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1945, Jany., 1897, Coups., (Hypothecated.)
40 shs. United States Mortgage & Trust Co.

FINANCIAL.

Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

First Mortgage Bonds of the SEASIDE AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Second Mortgage Bonds of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Second Mortgage Income Bonds of the UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Capital Stock of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Referring to the advertisement of this Committee under date of May 14, 1898, calling for the FOURTH AND LAST INSTALLMENT of the amounts to be paid by the above-named security holders, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after JULY 11, 1898, no further deposits of said securities or amounts due thereon will be received except on payment of such penalty as may be imposed by this Committee.

NEW YORK, June 24, 1898.
F. P. Olcott, Chairman; James T. Woodward, Charles Parsons, Ernst Thalmann, Leonard Lewisohn, } Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel. J. N. WALLACE, Sec'y, 54 Wall St., N. Y.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking
REORGANIZATION.

The undersigned Committee gives notice that it has formulated and adopted a plan for the reorganization of the property, and calls upon holders of bonds and stock of the Company to deposit their securities with the depositaries of the Committee, The Mercantile Trust Company, New York, and the Deshler National Bank, Columbus, Ohio, on or before June 30 1898, after which date no securities will be received.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained on application to THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN T. TERRY,
LEVI C. WEIR,
FRANK K. STURGIS,
JOHN G. DESHLER,
HENRY W. PUTNAM, Jr.,
Committee.
SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Sec'y, 120 Broadway.
New York, May 19, 1898.

FINANCIAL.

STANDARD DISTILLING & DISTRIBUTING COMPANY.
SUBSCRIPTIONS DEALT IN.
CHARLES C. EDEY & SONS
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange,
2 WALL STREET.
Telephone 4,835 and 4,836 Cortlandt.

DIVIDENDS.

Seamen's Bank For Savings,
74 and 76 Wall Street.
The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, and in accordance with the savings banks laws, for the six months ending June 30, 1898, as follows:
On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.
On accounts larger than three thousand dollars and which exceeded said amount prior to the limitation of deposits by statute, at the rate of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum.
Payable on and after Monday, July 18, 1898.
WILLIAM C. STURGES, President.
DANIEL BARNES, Cashier.
New York, June 22, 1898.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
188th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
June 23, 1898.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One Half Per Cent., (3½%,) free of tax, payable July 1st, 1898.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this June 24th, 1898, and reopen July 2d, 1898.
J. W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

CENTRAL PACIFIC STOCK.
THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY will, on and after July 1st, 1898, against delivery of Dividend Warrant No. 34, appertaining to certificates of stock of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, pay to persons presenting the same, ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT. of the par value of the stock represented by such certificates, respectively.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

Canada Southern Railway Company,
Grand Central Station,
New York, June 22d, 1898.
The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable at this office on the first day of August next, to shareholders of record at 3 P. M. on the 30th day of June, when the Transfer Books will be closed. The books will be reopened on Friday, July 15th, at 10 o'clock A. M.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Minnesota Iron Company.
Office of the Treasurer, Mills Building,
New York, June 15, 1898.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) has been declared on the Capital Stock of this company, payable at this office on and after July 15th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the closing of the books June 30, 1898.
The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, June 30th, 1898, and reopened Saturday, July 16, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. J. PATERSON, Treasurer.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Co.
Office of the Treasurer,
New York, June 22d, 1898.
The Board of Directors of this company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of July next, to stockholders of record, at three o'clock P. M. on the 30th inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the 16th day of July next.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM,
Brooklyn, N. Y., June 17, 1898.
DIVIDEND NO. 28.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock, payable July 1, 1898, at the store of Journeay & Burnham, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 23d, 1898.
Transfer books will be closed from three P. M. June 23, 1898, to ten A. M. July 1, 1898.
Checks will be mailed.
G. W. CONKLIN, Sec'y.

Office of
Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Brooklyn,
TWENTY-NINTH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
Brooklyn, June 14, 1898.
The Board of Directors, at their meeting held this day, declared a regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half (1½%) per cent., payable out of the net earnings of the Company, to stockholders of record June 30, and payable July 15th.
By order of the Board of Directors.
W. W. FREEMAN, Secretary.

Office of WELLS-FARGO CO.,
63 Broadway,
New York, June 20, 1898.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable July 15, 1898, at our office, as above.
The transfer books will close June 30, 1898, and reopen July 16, 1898.
H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, June 23, 1898.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, proximo.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening July 1, 1898.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

The Second National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, June 23, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Six (6) Per Cent., free of tax, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after July 1, 1898.
Transfer books will be closed from date to July 1st, 1898, inclusive.
J. S. CASE, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after July 1st, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, June 24th, 1898.

National Broadway Bank,
New York, June 17, 1898.
97th Dividend.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., free of tax, payable on the 1st day of July, 1898.
The transfer books will be closed on June 17th, 1898, and reopen on July 1st, 1898.
CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY,
Cincinnati, Ohio, June 21st, 1898.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after July 15th. The transfer books will be closed from July 1st, to July 15th, inclusive.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

The New York Security and Trust Company,
No. 46 Wall Street, will pay, on presentation, the coupon due July 1, 1898, on the first mortgage bonds of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company. THE OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO., by A. MARCUS, Treasurer.

The Twelfth Ward Bank.
New York, June 23d, 1898.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 9th, 1898. The transfer books will be closed from July first until that date.
F. B. FRENCH, Cashier.

Texas and Pacific Coal Company.
Fort Worth, Tex., June 18th, 1898.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has been declared, payable to the stockholders of this Company July 20th, 1898.
Transfer books will close 30th inst., and reopen July 21st prox.
S. MIMS, Secretary.

The National Bank of the Republic,
New York, June 22d, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after Friday, July 1st, 1898, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, June 10, 1898.
The coupons due July 1st, 1898, on the BIRMINGHAM DIVISION Bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
JAS. BOWRON, Treasurer.

Phenix National Bank.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. free from tax payable on and after Friday, July 1, until which day the transfer books are closed.
ALFRED M. BULL, Cashier.

National Citizens' Bank,
New York, June 24, 1898.
A dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1st, 1898.
D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier.

San Francisco & Northern Pacific Railway Co.
Coupon No. 19 of the above railway, maturing July 1, 1898, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO., 46 Wall St., New York.

The Denver Union Water Company.
The July coupons of The Denver Union Water Company will be paid at the Fourth National Bank, New York City, July 1, 1898.

East River National Bank.
New York, June 22, 1898.
A Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Friday, July 1, 1898.
E. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF
THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,
NO. 23 BROAD ST., (Mills Building.)
COUPONS DUE JULY 1ST, 1898, FROM THE following bonds will be paid on and after that date at this office:
Central Pacific 1st mortgage.
Western Pacific 1st mortgage.
California and Oregon 1st mortgage ext.
Oregon and California 1st mortgage.
Northern Railway Co. 1st mortgage.
Stockton and Copperopolis 1st mortgage.
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st mortgage.
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st mortgage.
Texas and New Orleans consols.
Louisiana Western 1st mortgage.
Morgan's Louis. and Tex. R. R. and S. S. Co. 1st mort.
South Pacific Coast 1st mortgage.
California Pacific 1st mortgage.
California Pacific 2d mortgage.
California and Pacific 3d mortgage.
Market Street Cable Ry. Co. 1st mortgage.
Coupons due July 1st, 1898, from the following bonds will be paid after that date by the Central Trust Company:
San Antonio and Aransas Pass 1st mortgage.
Houston and Texas Central 1st mortgage.
Austin and Northwestern 1st mortgage.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New York, June 22d, 1898.
THE BOARD of DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Friday, the 29th day of July next, to the Stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 30th instant; at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be re-opened on the morning of Thursday, the 14th day of July next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station.
New York, June 22d, 1898.
THE BOARD of DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a Dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Friday, the 29th day of July next, to Stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on Thursday, the 30th day of June, at which time the Transfer Books will be closed. The books will be re-opened on the morning of Thursday, the 14th day of July next.
D. A. WATERMAN, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company,
June 20th, 1898.
A quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., June 30th, 1898, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., July 6th, 1898.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

The National Bank of North America in New York.
25 Nassau Street.
EIGHTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
New York, June 22, 1898.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held this day, the usual semi-annual dividend of three per cent. was declared, payable on July 1st.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
HENRY CHAPIN, Jr., Cashier.

Irving National Bank,
New York, June 21st, 1898.
66TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1898, to stockholders of record on this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date, and checks mailed to stockholders.
JAMES DENNISON, Cashier.

Columbia Bank,
Fifth Avenue and 42d Street.
New York, June 15th, 1898.
The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1898.
The transfer books will remain closed from June 20th, 1898, to July 1st, 1898.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

The Importers & Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, June 21st, 1898.
A dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the first day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.
EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

Garfield National Bank,
23d Street and Sixth Avenue.
New York, June 22d, 1898.
A quarterly dividend of ten per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared, payable June 30th, 1898.
The transfer books will be closed until Friday, July 1st, 1898, at ten o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The Oriental Bank,
New York, July 22, 1898.
Ninetieth Consecutive Semi-annual Dividend.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1898.
The transfer books will be closed from June 22d until July 1st.
NELSON G. AYERS, Cashier.

The Eleventh Ward Bank,
New York, June 21st, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1898.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

Franklin Trust Company.
Dividend No. 32.
Brooklyn, N. Y., June 8th, 1898.
The Board of Trustees have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2% upon the capital stock of this company, payable July 1, 1898, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. June 24 until 9 A. M. July 1, 1898.
JAS. R. COWING, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST CONSOLIDATED mortgage 5 Per Cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New York, Saturday, June 25, at 12 M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, and will open July 1, at 10 A. M.
JOSIAH M. HILL, Secretary.
Washington, D. C., June 17, 1898.

National Bank of Commerce in New York.
DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Friday, July 1, 1898. Transfer books closed until 2d July, 1898.
W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

Astor Place Bank,
New York, June 16, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock of this bank, payable July 1st, 1898.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
JOHN T. PERKINS, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, June 21st, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1898. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank,
New York, June 22d, 1898.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1898.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

The National Park Bank of New York,
June 21st, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after June 30th, inst. The transfer books will be closed until July 1st.
GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, June 21, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after June 30th, 1898.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 5th.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The State Bank.
New York, June 10, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on the first of July, 1898.
The transfer books will be closed on the 21st of June, 1898.
J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA, NEW YORK, JUNE 21st, 1898.—The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1898, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 5th, 1898.
W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, June 15, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable July 1, 1898. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Stockholders' Meeting.
Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Shareholders of the Second National Bank of the City of New York will be held at its banking house, 190 Fifth Av., in said city, on the 28th day of June, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The object of said meeting is to change the Articles of Association of said Bank by increasing the number of its Directors to not less than eleven nor more than fifteen, and by prescribing that five shall constitute a quorum.
Dated New York, May 26, 1898.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. S. CASE, Cashier.
JOHN L. RIKER, DANIEL A. DAVIS, JAS. STILLMAN, } Shareholders and Directors.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 11.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, June 24.—In to-day's market the feature was the continued good demand for the investment stocks. Mergenthaler was up 4, closing at 176; Home railway shares and Bell Telephone were firm, the latter at 274, while Boston and Albany sold at 223, Lowell at 220, Maine at 162½, Old Colony at 190, and New Haven at 189, with 100½ bid for Fitchburg preferred. Boston Elevated was up 1, at 66; West End, ½, at 84. Osceola Mining was ¼ lower, at 50. Butte led the coppers in activity, going ⅝, to 25, reacting to 24¼. Allouez sold to the extent of 1,950 shares in the morning, gaining ⅛ to 5⅛. Atlantic was ½ better, at 30½. United States Oil continued strong, improving ¼, to 14⅞. Call loans, 2@3 per cent.; time money, 3@4 per cent.; commercial paper, 3½@5 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	223	..
Boston & Lowell	219	220
Boston & Maine	162	..
Boston & Providence	275½	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	115½	116½
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	..	116
Fitchburg pf.	100½	102
Maine Central	127	130
Old Colony	191	..
West End	83¾	84
West End pf.	102½	..

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Aetna, (quicksilver)	..	4
Allouez	5⅛	5⅜
Arnold	15	15¼
Atlantic	29½	30½
Boston & Cripple Creek	.10	.20
Boston & Montana	202½	203
Butte & Boston	24	24½
Calumet & Hecla	560	570
Centennial	14	15
Franklin	13	13½
Gold Coin Mines	.90	1⅛
Napa, (quicksilver)	7	..
Osceola	49¾	50¼
Pioneer, (gold)	5⅜	5½
Quincy	114	115
Santa Ysabel	4½	5½
Tamarack	157	160
Tecumseh	2¼	3
Wolverine	22⅝	22¾

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	274	275
Dominion Coal	22½	23
Dominion Coal pf.	..	108½
Edison Electric Illuminating	160	165
Erie Telephone	68	69
General Electric	37¼	37½
General Electric pf.	92	..
Illinois Steel	56	57
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21	22
Mexican Telephone	.57½	..
New England Telephone	130	..
Philadelphia Company	31	32
Pullman Palace Car	191½	192½
United States Oil	14½	..
United States Rubber	23	24
Westinghouse Electric	23	24
Westinghouse Electric pf.	54½	..

Unlisted Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merced Gold Mining	4	4½
Old Dominion Copper Mining	24⅝	24⅞

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—One of the features of the market was the strength of Welsbach Light. This stock was in demand and on good buying rose from 54 to 56⅜. There also was a demand for Pennsylvania Manufacturing which forced the price to 18¼. All the industrial stocks were in better favor, although the changes in the rest of them were but light. The trading in the Choctaws was not as spirited as had been the case recently, but at 20 the common was well supported; the preferred was in better demand and showed a slight advance. Pennsylvania was steady and Lehigh Valley was unchanged at 22. The street railway stocks were dull.

Closing prices bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	22	22¼
Northern Pacific common t. c.	29⅞	30
Northern Pacific pf.	70⅜	70½
Pennsylvania	57⅞	58
Reading t. c.	9 7-16	9 9-16
Reading 1st pf.	22 1-16	23
Reading 2d pf.	11⅜	11 9-16
St. Paul	99½	99⅝
Western New York & Pennsylvania	3⅝	3¾
Metropolitan Railway	160	161
Philadelphia Traction	84½	84⅞
Baltimore Cons.	23¼	23½
Union Traction	17⅛	17¼
Electric Storage	22¾	23½
Electric Storage pf.	25	27
Welsbach Light	55¾	56
New Jersey Traction	49	49½
American R. E. L.	3	3½
Marsden	6⅛	6¼
Choctaw	20¼	20½
Choctaw pf.	36½	36¾
Penn. Mfg. 5s pf.	18	18⅛
Reading G. 4s	86	86¾
Electric & P. 4s	85½	85⅝
Equitable G. 5s	106	106¼
Philadelphia Elec. 5s, t. c.	95	95¼
United Gas Improvement	109½	109⅞

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 24.—Biscuit common opened to-day at 31¼, advanced to ⅜, and dropped to 30¾, closing there after a slight advance. The preferred ranged from 91¾ at the opening to 91 at the close. Metropolitan Elevated 5 per cent. bonds went at 54½, and Chicago Edison stock at 143. Steel and Wire common advanced to 38 from 37½, and closed there, after touching 37¾. Diamond Match sold at 135. Chicago City Railway sold all day at 250, except 50 shares, which went at 246. North Chicago opened at 205 regular, but dropped to 204. North Chicago account advanced ½ point, from 206. West Chicago opened 91⅛, dropped to 91, regular, the account selling 91¼@91½.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	26¼
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	60½
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	134½
National Biscuit Company common	30⅞
National Biscuit Company pf.	91¼
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company	7⅝
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company pf.	33¼
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company	6½
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company pf.	33⅞
Chicago Packing & Provision Company	28
Chicago Packing & Provision Company pf.	48½
International Packing Company	18
International Packing Company pf.	40
Chicago City Railway	240
North Chicago Street Railway	206
West Chicago Street Railway	91
South Side Elevated Railroad	61
Lake Street Elevated	12
Lake Street Elevated ctfs	10
Street's W. S. C. Line	20

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.04	.04
Alpha Con.	.01	..
Andes	.03	.03
Belcher	.04	.05
Best & Belcher	.14	.17
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.15	.16
Challenge Con.	.13	.04
Chollar	.05	.06
Confidence	.25	.30
Con. Cal. & Va.	.21	.24
Crown Point	.05	.05
Gould & Curry	.08	.09
Hale & Norcross	.46	..
Justice	..	.05
Kentuck Con.	.03	..
Mexican	.09	.11
Occidental	.60	.60
Ophir	.18	.21
Overman	.05	.05
Potosi	.05	.05
Savage	.04	.04
Sierra Nevada	.53	.53
Silver Hill	..	.03
Standard	1.60	1.65
Union Con.	.15	.16
Utah Con.	.02	.02
Yellow Jacket	.14	.15

Silver bars, 58⅛; Mexican dollars, 46¼@46⅜; drafts—Sight, 17½; telegraph, 20.

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 24.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Alamo	2⅛	2⅜	2⅜	3
Anaconda	45	50	43½	44
Anchoria	75⅛	78	75⅛	77
Argentum	26	26⅜	27	27¼
Battle Mountain	25	35	21	28
Consolidated	9¼	9⅜	9½	10
El Paso	9⅛	9½	9⅝	9¾
Elkton	92	92½	94¼	94⅜
Gibson	20	21	20½	21
Gold Coin	97	98	96½	97
Gold King	54	57½	55¼	56
Golden Fleece	20	30	20	30
Garfield Con	12½	13⅜	12⅜	13
Isabella	25	26	26½	26¼
Jefferson	5	7	5¼	7
Lillie	87	88	87	90
Matoa	16	16½	16½	16¾
Moon Anchor	92½	93	95½	95⅝
Pharmacist	5⅛	5⅛	5⅝	5⅝
Portland	111½	112	115	116
Rawlings	19⅝	20½	20	20½
Rosa	13	13⅜	13	13¼
Union	15⅜	15⅜	17⅞	18
Work	8⅞	4	3⅜	3⅞

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, June 24, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
100	102	30	Adams Express	102	102	100½	100½	......
21½	21¾	225	American Cotton Oil	21	21½	21	21½	+ ½
73½	75	20	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	74½	74½	74½	74½	......
77½	79	100	American Malting pf.	78	78	78	78	......
14⅛	14⅜	2,325	Am. Spirits Mfg.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
37	37⅜	300	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	37	37	36¾	36¾	− ⅝
130	130¼	23,505	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	129⅞	131	129⅝	130¼	+ ⅜
111	112	25	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	112¼	112¼	111½	111½	......
..	94½	70	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	94	94	94	94	......
117¼	117⅝	29,505	American Tobacco	116¼	117⅝	116⅛	117⅝	+1⅝
120	125	65	Am. Tobacco pf.	120	120½	120	120½	......
37	37½	48	Ann Arbor pf.	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	......
13⅛	13¼	940	At., T. & S. F.	13¼	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	− ⅛
33½	33⅝	4,311	At., T. & S. F. pf.	33⅜	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅝
15⅝	15¾	8,635	Baltimore & Ohio	16¼	16¼	14½	15½	− ⅝
3½	3⅝	300	Bay State Gas	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ¼
52⅝	52½	40,206	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	51	52½	50⅞	52⅝	+1¾
123	123½	127	Brooklyn Union Gas	123¼	123½	123½	123½	......
51	52	220	Canada Southern	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	− ⅝
83⅞	84¼	300	Canadian Pacific	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	− ½
23	23¼	625	Chesapeake & Ohio	23	23	23	23	......
105½	105⅝	11,690	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	105¼	105¾	105	105⅝	+ ¼
59	59½	600	Chicago & East. Ill.	57½	59	57½	59	+2½
14⅛	14⅜	600	Chicago Great Western	14⅛	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅞
9¾	10	50	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	9½	9½	9½	9½	......
30	32	20	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	31¼	31¼	30	30	......
99½	99¾	11,215	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	99⅝	99¾	99¼	99⅝	......
149	150	10	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	150	150	150	150	......
125¾	126	250	Chicago & Northw.	126	126	126	126	......
106⅞	107	5,405	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	107	107⅛	106⅝	107	......
41⅞	42	2,390	C., C., C. & St. L.	42⅝	42⅝	41⅞	42	− ½
15⅛	15⅝	1,050	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14⅞	15⅝	14⅞	15⅝	+ ½
170	..	26	Cleveland & Pittsburg	169½	169½	169½	169½	......
5¾	6	100	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	6	6	6	6	......
6½	6¾	300	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	6¼	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
196	197	600	Consolidated Gas	196½	197	196½	196⅝	− ⅜
35¾	36¾	50	Consolidated Ice	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	......
90	92	114	Consolidated Ice pf.	90	90	90	90	− ½
50⅝	50⅞	380	Denver & R. G. pf.	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	+ ⅛
63	63½	500	Eastern Elevator	62	63	62	63	− ¼
125	130	10	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	130	130	130	130	......
13¼	13½	60	Erie	13½	13½	13¼	13¼	......
35⅞	36	400	Erie 1st pf.	35½	35¾	35½	35¾	+ ¼
37½	37⅝	1,360	General Electric	38	38¾	37½	37½	+ ½
176	178	200	Great Northern pf.	177	177	176½	176½	− ½
24	24⅝	250	Hawaiian Sugar	24½	24⅝	24½	24⅝	− ⅛
104¾	105	1,600	Illinois Central	104	105	104	105	+ ⅞
56¼	57	300	Illinois Steel Co.	57⅛	57⅛	56¼	56¼	− ¾
9⅛	9½	174	Iowa Central	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	− ⅜
32	33	50	Iowa Central pf.	31½	31½	31½	31½	......
15½	16	100	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	16	16	16	16	......
71	71⅞	15	Lake Erie & West. pf.	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼	......
50	53	40	Long Island	49½	49½	49½	49½	......
52½	52¾	2,290	Louisville & Nashville	52⅜	52⅝	52¼	52⅝	+ ¼
103¾	104	5,620	Manhattan Con	103⅞	104⅛	103½	103⅞	+ ⅛
159¾	160¼	1,325	Metropolitan St. Ry.	160	160½	159¾	160¼	+ ⅛
104¾	105½	205	Michigan Central	104⅞	105	104⅞	105	+ ½
90	91	10	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	91	91	91	91	......
61	62	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	61½	61½	61½	61½	− ½
72¼	73½	100	Minnesota Iron	73½	73½	73½	73½	+1
33⅝	34	715	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	33½	34¼	33½	34	+ ½
35¾	35⅞	9,815	Missouri Pacific	35¼	36¼	35	35¾	+ ⅝
106½	107½	140	National Lead Co. pf.	107½	107½	107½	107½	+1½
15¾	16	500	National Linseed Oil	16	16	15⅝	15⅝	−1⅜
7¾	8	120	New Central Coal	8½	8½	8½	8½	+1⅛
94⅝	95½	670	New Jersey Central	95½	96¼	95½	96¼	+1¼
40	42	10	New York Air Brake	43	43	43	43	......
116⅜	116⅝	2,250	New York Central	116½	116¾	116⅛	116⅜	− ½
67	73	30	N.Y., C. & S. L. 1st pf.	67½	67½	67½	67½	......
51¾	52	200	Norfolk & West. pf.	52	52	52	52	+ ¼
29⅞	30	16,369	Northern Pacific	29	30⅛	29	30	+ ⅞
70⅛	70¼	25,572	Northern Pacific pf.	69¼	70½	69¼	70¼	+1⅛
3	5	20	Ontario Mining	3	3	3	3	......
15	15¼	100	Ontario & Western	15	15	15	15	......
29¼	29½	200	Pacific Mail	29½	29½	29½	29½	......
115¾	116	1,500	Pennsylvania R. R.	115¾	116	115¾	115¾	− ¼
95¾	95⅞	15,920	People's Gas, Chicago	96⅝	96⅝	95½	95¾	− ⅞
63	68	10	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	......
191½	193	1,212	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	193	193½	191¾	191¾	− ¾
18¾	19	700	Reading	19	19	18⅞	18⅞	− ⅛
45⅛	45¾	225	Reading 1st pf.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	+ ¼
22¾	22⅞	200	Reading 2d pf.	23	23	23	23	− ¼
67	68	65	Rio Grande West. pf.	68	68	68	68	......
121¾	..	100	Rome, W. & Ogdens.	122	122	122	122	+ ¼
60	62	300	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	61	61	61	61	......
..	..	120	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	61	61	61	61	− ½
..	..	130	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ¼
5⅛	5¼	100	St. Louis Southw.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
11	11½	100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	11½	11½	11½	11½	......
140	143	50	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	140½	140½	140½	140½	......
76	77	300	St. Paul & Omaha	77	77⅞	77	77⅞	+1⅜
152	160	150	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	152	152	152	152	+1
18½	19¼	300	Southern Pacific	19½	19½	19	19	− ½
8½	8¾	100	Southern Railway	8½	8½	8½	8½	− ⅛
30	30¼	25	Southern Railway pf.	30	30	30	30	......
6½	7	688	Standard R. & T.	6⅛	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅝
24½	24¾	3,165	Tenn. Coal & Iron	25⅛	25½	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	11⅞	500	Texas Pacific	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	......
176	177	327	Third Avenue	176	177	176	176	+1
23⅝	23¾	1,950	Union Pacific	23⅝	23¾	23⅜	23¾	+ ¼
60½	60⅝	15,375	Union Pacific pf.	60⅜	60¾	60¼	60½	+ ¼
7⅛	7¼	1,320	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ½
7⅜	7¾	115	United States Leather	7⅜	7½	7⅜	7½	......
23¾	24¾	500	United States Rubber	24¼	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	− ⅝
85	85½	210	U. S. Rubber pf.	85¾	85¾	85¼	85¼	+ ¼
19	19⅜	450	Wabash pf.	18⅞	19	18⅞	19	......
122	125	165	Wells-Fargo Express	123	123	123	123	+ ⅛
91¼	92½	500	West Chicago Street	92⅜	92⅝	92⅜	92⅜	− ⅛
94	94¼	29,978	Western Union Tel.	93⅞	95	93¾	94⅛	+ ¼
2¼	3	100	Wisconsin Central	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ¼
Sales		295,107						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s
3,000....106½
Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s
8,000.... 85
Am Tobacco Co scrip
5,000.... 92½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
3,000.... 85
At, T & S F adjst 4s
2,000.... 66⅝
1,000.... 66¾
14,000.... 66⅞
10,000.... 67
6,000.... 66⅞
1,500.... 66¾
33,000.... 66⅞
Gen 4s
5,000.... 93¾
12,000.... 93⅝
10,000s3.... 93⅝
2,000.... 93⅝
500.... 93½
2,000.... 93¾
30,000.... 93⅝
1,000.... 93½
500.... 93¼
5,000.... 93⅝
1,000.... 93¾
20,000.... 93⅝
Atlantic & Danv 1st
10,000.... 99¾
Austin & N W 1st
9,000.... 83¾
7,000.... 84
Balt Belt 1st gtd
5,000.... 99
7,000.... 99¼
10,000....100
Balt & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925
1,000....112½
Eng certfs
100,000s30F....109
5,000....109¼
7,000....109¼
7,000....109
100,000s30F....109
15,000....109⅛
50,000....109½
Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch
15,000....110
2,000....110¼
25,000....110⅜
15,000....110¾
6,000....110½
6,000....110¾
10,000....111
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs
25,000.... 90
Brooklyn R T 5s
1,000.... 98½
1,000.... 98¼
2,000.... 98½
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s
15,000....115
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
2,000.... 93
Bur, C R & N 1st
4,000....106¼
Cent Ga Ry con 5s
1,000.... 89
1,000.... 89¼
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc
5,000.... 41
Ches & Ohio con 5s
10,000....114½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
16,000.... 84
2,000.... 83¾
5,000.... 84
10,000.... 83⅞
8,000.... 84
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st cons 4s
8,000....104¾
Chicago & Erie 1st
17,000....110½
Chi, Ind & L refdg 5s
1,000.... 90
Chi, M & St Paul, H & D Div 7s
10,000....130
Chi, M & St Paul gen 4s, Series A
1,000....106
Chi & N W ext 4s
5,000....105½
Chi & N W S F 6s
2,000....114½
Chi, R I & P gen 4s
15,000....105
C, St P, M & O cons
1,000....134
Chi Term Trans 4s
5,000.... 86½
7,000.... 86¼
Den & R G Imp 5s
24,000.... 91⅛
1,000.... 91
500.... 92
7,000.... 91
Detroit City Gas 5s
2,000.... 92¾
10,000.... 92⅝
10,000.... 93
Dul & Iron Range 1st
1,000....106
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s
1,000....102

Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co certs, $65 paid
23,000.... 79
Erie gen lien 3-4s
2,000.... 74¼
10,000s20F.... 74
3,000.... 74⅜
Erie 1st funded 7s
3,000s10F....129½
Evans & T H 1st
3,000....118
Ft W & D C 1st
1,000.... 73
10,000.... 73¼
10,000.... 73½
10,000.... 73¼
2,000.... 73
10,000.... 73¼
1,000.... 73½
1,000.... 73¼
9,000.... 74
2,000.... 73½
Gal, Har & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s
8,000.... 93½
Iowa Cent 1st 5s
5,000....101
1,000....100½
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
30,000.... 68½
L S & Mich So 3½s
40,000....104
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con assented
2,000....100
5,000....100½
Louis & Nash, S & N Ala gtd 5s
1,000....100½
Unified gold 4s
30,000.... 90
Metropolitan Elev 2d
1,000....102½
Met St Ry gen 5s
8,000....113½
Mexican Inter 1st 4s
5,000.... 74
8,000.... 74¼
Midland of N J 1st
6,000....120
Mo, K & East 1st
1,000.... 99
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
39,000.... 88½
4,000.... 88¼
Mo, K & Tex 2d
1,000.... 63¼
1,000.... 63⅜
6,000.... 63¼
5,000.... 63⅜
11,000.... 63¼
5,000.... 63⅜
7,000.... 63⅛
Mo Pac 1st col 5s
10,000.... 72½
5,000.... 73
Mobile & Ohio gen 4s
12,000.... 77¾
Nash, C & St L con
2,000....102½
N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Shore col 3½s
5,000.... 94¼
1,000.... 94½
1,000.... 95
Mich Cent col 3½s
20,000.... 91½
N Y, C & St L 4s
3,000....104⅜
N Y, O & W refdg 4s
23,000.... 99½
2,000.... 99¾
N Y, S & W G M
3,000.... 90½
Norf & W Ry con 4s
5,000.... 81½
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
2,000.... 62¼
7,000.... 62⅜
500.... 62
10,000.... 62¾
500.... 62⅝
5,000.... 62½
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
20,000.... 98⅛
1,000.... 98
3,000.... 98⅛
2,500.... 98¼
2,000.... 98⅛
46,000.... 98
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
3,000.... 60½
Oregon R & N 4s
5,000.... 95¼
Oregon S L 1st con 5s
3,000....106½
Income A 5s
4,000.... 73⅞
Pacific Coast 1st 5s
8,000....103
3,000....102¾
21,000....103
Penn Cos gtd 4½s
1,000....113⅜
Pitts, Shen & L E 1st
1,000....106¾
Pitts & West 1st
1,000.... 86¾

Pitts & Connellsville 4s
50,000....105½
5,000....106
Reading Co gen 4s
28,000.... 85⅞
10,000.... 86
40,000.... 86⅛
51,000.... 86¼
27,000.... 86⅜
40,000.... 86½
3,000.... 86¼
15,000.... 86⅜
14,000.... 86½
Rich & Danv 6s
3,000....125¼
Rio Grande West 1st
1,000.... 89¾
5,000.... 90
St L & Iron Mt 2d
14,000....106½
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
38,000.... 94⅞
31,000.... 95
10,000.... 94⅞
15,000.... 94¾
58,000.... 95
Stamped gtd
10,000.... 94
St L & S F 2d, Class C
1,000....114
St L & S F 4s
2,000.... 78½
2,000.... 78¾
St L & S F gen 5s
17,000....106
St P, M & M con 6s, reduced to 4½s
5,000s20F....108
St P & Sioux City 1st
2,000....130
San An & Ar Pass 4s
10,000.... 64¾
5,000.... 64⅝
15,000.... 64¾
So Car & Ga 1st 5s
10,000.... 94⅛
1,000.... 94
So Pac of Ariz 1st
10,000....108¼
1,000....108
3,000....108¼
5,000....108½
So Pac of Cal 5s consld
10,000.... 97½
8,000.... 97¾
So Pac of N M 1st
5,000....109½
5,000....109¾
10,000....110
Southern Ry 1st 5s
27,000.... 95¼
26,000.... 95½
6,000.... 95⅝
12,000.... 95½
Standard R & T 6s
3,000.... 67
8,000.... 68
4,000.... 69
Standard R & T inc
9,000.... 14¾
16,000.... 15
10,000.... 15¾
19,000.... 16
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
2,000....105½
Tex & Pac 2d inc
10,000.... 38¼
2,000.... 38⅜
10,000.... 38¼
Ulster & Del 1st 5s
5,000....100
Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs
63,000.... 90
5,000.... 90¼
Union Pacific 4s
50,000.... 98
18,000.... 98⅛
7,000.... 98
51,000.... 98⅛
1,000.... 98¼
8,000.... 98⅛
17,000.... 98¼
10,000.... 98⅛
Union Pac Col tr 4½s, Tr Co certfs
5,000.... 47¾
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
5,000.... 62½
5,000.... 62⅝
10,000.... 62½
1,000.... 62⅜
10,000.... 62⅝
10,000.... 62½
1,000.... 62⅜
7,000.... 62¼
5,000.... 62⅜
5,000.... 62¼
Wabash 1st 5s
5,000....110
1,000....110½
10,000....110¼
5,000....110⅜
19,000....110½
Wabash 2d 5s
1,000.... 85⅛
2,000.... 85¼
Wilm & S Falls 5s
4,000s20F....111

Total sales....$2,408,500

...The New York Times. "All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95	..
4s, r., 1907	109½	110½
4s, c., 1907	111	112
4s, r., 1925	124¼	125¼
4s, c., 1925	124¼	125¼
5s, r., 1904	111¼	112¼
5s, c., 1904	111¼	112¼
Currency 6s, 1899	101½	102¼
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100½	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	115½	..
Albany & Sus.	180	..
American Coal	118	140
Am. Dist. Tel.	20	22½
Am. Express	128	130
Am. Malting Co.	..	28
Ann Arbor	11	11½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6½	7
Boston A. L. pf.	102	106
Brunswick City	11	11½
Buff., R. & P.	20	30
Buff., R. & P. pf.	64	66½
Central Pacific	13½	14½
Chi. & Alton	157	..
Chi. & Alton pf.	172	..
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	107	108
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A	32	34
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B	23	24½
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	71	..
Chi. & N. W. pf.	171	172½
Chi. Term. Trars.	7½	8
Chi. Term. T. pf.	27	30
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	88	90
Clev., L. & W. pf.	45	49
Col. C. & I. Dev.	½	⅞
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	3
Col. Fuel & I.	21½	22
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	90
Colorado Midland	4	6
Colorado Mid. pf.	13	16
C., H. V. & T. pf.	22½	25
Com. Cable	170	180
Consol. Coal	44	48
Del. & Hudson	109	110
Del., L. & W.	154	157
Den. & R. G.	12	12¾
D. M. & Ft. D.	16¾	17½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	85	..
Detroit Gas	61½	63
Dul., S. S. & A.	2½	..
D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	8
Ed. E. Il. of N. Y.	125	130
*E. E. Il. of Bkln.	107	110
Eighth Avenue	335	345
Erie 2d pf.	17¼	17½
Ev. & T. H.	25	26
Ev. & T. H. pf.	50	53
Ft. W. & R. G.	..	12
Green Bay & W.	30	40
H. B. Claflin	88	..
Homestake	48	..
Ill. Cent. l. l.	90	100
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	30	..
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½
Keokuk & D. M.	4½	5½
K. & D. M. pf.	17	19
Keokuk & West.	30	35
Kingston & Pem.	4	9¾
Laclede Gas	48½	49
Laclede Gas pf.	91	93
L. E. & W.	15	16
Lake Shore	188	190
Lake Shore certfs	188	190
Manhattan Beach	3	6
Md. Coal pf.	50	54
Mexican Central	4¾	5½
Mex. Nat. certfs.	¾	1¼
Minn. & St. L.	27¾	29¼
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	6	..
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	16	..
Mo., K. & T.	11½	12
Mobile & Ohio	26	28½
Morris & Essex	167½	171½
National Lead	34	35
Nat. Starch	5½	7
Nat. St. 1st pf.	65	80
Nat. St. 2d pf.	18	30
N. Y. & N. H.	187	190
N. Y., C. & St. L.	12¾	13¾
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	30	35
Norfolk So.	60	66
Nor. & West	14	15¼
North American	6	6¼
Ohio Southern	..	5
Ore. R. & N.	50	51½
Ore. R. & N. pf.	71¾	73
Ore. S. L.	28	31
Penn. Coal	330	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1½	2
Peo. & Eastern	4	6
P., C., C. & St. L.	42¼	45
P., Ft. W. & C.	168	..
Pitts. & West. pf.	6	8
Quicksilver	1¼	2
Quicksilver pf.	5	8
Rens. & Sar.	178	..
Rio Grande W.	26	28
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	7½	7¾
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	21	21¾
St. P. & Duluth	18	22
St. P. & D. pf.	78	84
Sil. bullion certfs.	59	60
Sixth Avenue	200	210
Tol. & O. C.	..	25
Tol. & O. C. pf.	..	45
U. S. Express	40	44
U. S. Leather pf.	65¼	65½
Wabash	7	7⅝
W. & L. E., $1 asst. paid	1¾	2
W. & L. E. pf., $1 asst. paid	10½	11
Wis. Central pf.	3	8

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
25,380	Am. Sug. Refs.	129⅞	131	129⅝	130¼
20	Am. Sp. Mfg.	14⅛	14⅛	14	14
3,400	Am. Tobacco	116⅜	117⅝	116	117½
300	At., T. & S.F. pf.	33⅜	33½	33⅜	33⅜
200	Bay State Gas	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
5,920	Brooklyn R. T.	50⅞	52⅝	50⅞	52⅝
5,630	Chi., B. & Q.	105⅛	105⅝	104⅞	105½
7,980	C., M. & St. P.	99⅝	99⅞	99⅛	99⅝
2,930	C., R. I. & P.	107⅛	107⅜	106⅝	107
210	Gen. Electric	38¾	38¾	37½	37⅝
580	Louis. & Nash.	52⅜	52⅝	52¼	52⅝
730	Manhattan	104	104⅛	103½	103⅞
2,030	Mo. Pacific	35⅛	36	35	35¾
30	N. Y. Central	116⅛	116½	116⅛	116½
930	Nor. Pacific	29	30	29	29⅞
2,910	Nor. Pac. pf.	69¼	70½	69¼	70⅛
50	Pacific Mail	29½	29½	29½	29½
2,810	People's Gas	96⅝	96⅝	95½	96
40	Reading	19	19	18⅞	18⅞
180	Reading 1st pf.	45¾	45¾	45⅝	45⅝
25	Stand. R. & T.	6½	6½	6½	6½
130	Tenn. C. & I.	25⅛	25¼	24¾	24¾
20	Union Pacific	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
2,340	Union Pac. pf.	60⅝	60⅝	60¼	60½
2,880	Western Union	93¾	95	93⅝	94⅛
67,605					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$23,000	At.,T. & S.F. adj.	66⅞	67⅛	66⅞	67⅛
5,000	At.,T. & S.F. g.4s.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
5,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d.	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛
27,000	Texas Pac. 2d.	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜
14,000	Union Pac. 4s.	98⅛	98¼	98⅛	98¼
25,000	U.P.,D. & G. 1st	62¼	62⅜	62¼	62⅜
$99,000					

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$190,153,821
Gold reserve	165,678,097
Net silver	10,315,305
United States notes in the Treasury	30,256,820
Treasury notes of 1890	2,075,857
Total receipts this day	940,354
Total receipts this month	24,747,766
Total receipts this year	395,749,534
Total expenditures this day	3,123,000
Total expenditures this month	43,361,000
Total expenditures this year	438,884,154
Deposits in National banks	28,236,774
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	
Government receipts from internal revenue	383,081
Customs	533,819
Miscellaneous	401,412
	11,122

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	307
3d week June	$22,936	$22,376	$24,475
From Jan. 1	690,993	615,713	532,994
INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
3d week June	$47,112	$44,269	$49,722
From July 1	4,043,896	3,931,616	3,105,935
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	509	509	497
3d week June	$39,921	$36,272	$31,183
From July 1	1,828,457	1,532,356	1,801,972
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—			
Mileage	814	644	339
3d week June	$53,174	$33,962	$14,396
From Jan. 1	1,477,417	836,955	285,704
KANSAS CITY, SUBURBAN BELT—			
Mileage	35	35	35
3d week June	$8,453	$10,062	$10,384
From Jan. 1	214,131	194,384	140,616
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	370	370	370
3d week June	$35,774	$46,362	$36,789
From July 1	2,167,247	1,946,284	1,980,399
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	550	550	520
3d week June	$68,100	$61,100	$43,800
From July 1	3,076,725	2,241,551	2,373,683
TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
3d week June	$99,813	$96,517	$88,367
From Jan. 1	3,388,291	2,926,606	2,725,384
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	371	371	371
3d week June	$33,810	$39,122	$34,010
From Jan. 1	812,002	769,381	812,021
NORTHERN CENTRAL for May—			
Gross earnings	$492,364	$491,561	$498,302
Operating ex.	395,557	374,727	403,554
Net earnings	96,807	116,834	94,748
Prop. exp. to gross earnings	80%	76%	81
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	2,505,191	2,554,115	2,461,065
Net earnings	535,369	729,090	577,810

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

BURKE & THOMAS.—Schedules of William M. and Ida L. Thomas, doing business under the style of Burke & Thomas, wholesale liquor dealers at 130 Front Street, show liabilities $11,201, nominal assets $3,497, actual assets $613.

BOSTON WOVEN HOSE AND RUBBER COMPANY.—The Sheriff received another attachment yesterday against the Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Company, whose New York office is at 89 Chambers Street, for $12,400, in favor of Adelbert H. Alden of Lawrence, L. I., on an assignment claim of George A. Alden & Co. of Boston for crude rubber sold to the company.

HENRY G. ALCES.—Deputy Sheriff Rinn has received an attachment against Henry G. Alces, cigar dealer of 60 Cortlandt Street, from Epstein Brothers for $890 worth of cigars consigned to him by William M. Jacobs, which it is alleged Mr. Alces converted to his own use. When the Sheriff went to 60 Cortlandt Street it was said that the business belongs to Mrs. Alces, under the name of the Alces Cigar Company.

BEISER BEDDING COMPANY.—Charles W. Beiser, doing business as the Beiser Bedding Company, manufacturer of bedding at 31 Vandewater Street, made an assignment yesterday to William E. Nash, giving preferences for $2,010—in favor of Taylor & Ellis, $760; A. F. Brunier & Co., Baltimore, $750, and William Wilkins & Co., $500. He began business in March, 1897, claiming a cash capital of $5,000. Wertheimer & Duffy, his attorneys, said the failure was due to hard times, and the assignment was made with the consent of the principal creditors. The liabilities and assets are not definitely known.

JOAQUIN LLERA AND CARLOS RABADAN.—Five judgments, aggregating $1,931, were entered yesterday against Joaquin Llera, exporter and commision merchant, of 108 Wall Street, and Carlos Rabadan, broker, at 320 Produce Exchange Building, in favor of the Seventh National Bank, and execution was issued to Deputy Sheriff Roberts. Mr. Llera has been in the Cuban trade since 1870, and made an assignment on Sept. 22, 1894, with liabilities of $40,000 and assets of $6,343. He has since been filling orders for Havana merchants until the war cut off the business. It is said that he recently had some shipments of provisions captured by the United States Government.

M. A. CONNELLY COMPANY.—David M. Ripley, assignee of the M. A. Connelly Company, milliners and dressmakers at 9 East Thirty-fourth Street, filed approximate schedules yesterday showing liabilities $26,346, nominal assets $42,104, and actual assets $11,100. Mr. Ripley has not been able to get possession of the company's property or the books of account, and his figures are estimated from a statement prepared by the bookkeeper in January last. Mr. Ripley said that Mrs. Mary A. Fitzgerald, née Connelly, holds possession of all the property, and refused to let him get into the store or furnish any information regarding the company's affairs. The matter has been before the court for several weeks past, but has not been settled. Negotiations are also in progress for a settlement by turning over all the property to Mrs. Fitzgerald, who will pay the creditors in full, but this hangs fire, as some of the stockholders are in England and one in China, and their consents have not yet been received, but are expected shortly.

BELTAIRE, LURCH & CO.—A meeting of creditors of Beltaire, Lurch & Co., hat manufacturers of Danbury, Conn., who have stores in this city at 164 and 1,472 Broadway and 4 and 6 West Fourth Street, was held yesterday at the offices of Hays, Greenbaum & Hershfield, 141 Broadway, which was attended by most of the creditors. A statement was presented showing liabilities of $92,500 and nominal assets of $130,000. Of the assets, $85,000 are at Danbury in plant, real estate, machinery, &c., subject to a mortgage of $15,000; the stock in this city is covered by chattel mortgages for $18,500, and the outstanding accounts have been transferred principally to banks. No estimate was given of the probable actual value of the assets. No offer of settlement was made, but the entire matter was referred to a committee of three, consisting of T. C. Millard, President of the Danbury National Bank; Mr. Chapin of the Owaneco Silk Company of Norwich, Conn., and G. O. Reynolds of Hitchcock, Dermody & Co. of this city, to examine into the firm's affairs and decide upon a basis of settlement.

FRANCIS E. HADLEY.—Francis E. Hadley, flour and grain exporter and commission merchant at 1, 2, and 3, Floor A, Produce Exchange Building, made an assignment yesterday without preference, to George H. Kretz. Mr. Hadley resides at Chatham, N. J., and has been in business in this city for seven years. He had considerable export trade in flour and wheat, working with English and Continental buyers, and also had consignments of Japanese silks and paper from Yokohama. He has also been President for several years of the Columbia Manufacturing and Importing Company, manufacturers of macaroni, but it is asserted that the company is not affected by his personal assignment. Six months ago he claimed to be worth $45,000. Mr. Kretz, the assignee, said that the assignment was due to the Leiter collapse in Chicago, and the reduction in freight rates, as he had made contracts ahead at high rates. Mr. Kretz could give no figures as to the liabilities or assets at present. In the trade it is said Mr. Hadley was hurt by the recent slump in wheat and flour.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALEXANDER, Herman—Nathaniel Whitman and others	$596
ARDEN, Edwin—R. Mansfield, costs	69
ANDERSEN, Richard E.—Henry L. Dreyer	588
ALPUENTE, John H.—W. P. Carr	37
BEMENT, MILES & CO. and others—V. Carter as assignee	92
BARBER, Harry G.—Joseph S. Harris and another, receivers	7,714
BROSNAN, Francis X., and Charles Jones—T. Flynn	183
BROSNAN, Francis X., and Charles Jones—J. Kiernan	131
BROSNAN, Francis X., and Charles Jones—T. Martin	159
COULSON, Anna L.—The Boynton Furnace Company	180
CARLEY, Francis D.—Thyele M. Lamb	1,308
CASEY, John—Otto Pullich	2,131
CODY, Joseph W., and Albert J. Adams, Jr.—H. Wolfe	81
CRYER, Albert A.—Rider Engine Company	103
DRAKE, William—S. Morris	103
DAVIS, John M.—W. P. Carr	44
DREW, James, John Dunphy, and others—Seth V. Warner, costs	68
DAY, James—Sun Insurance Office, (costs)	253
DUGGAN, James—Anne Green	778
DOLL, Charles, Jr.; William Horne, and John M. and George H. Ficken—Standard Varnish Works	186
EGGERS, George W., and Christian Repp—E. F. Kienle	111
ENGLEHARDT, Charles W.—J. J. Boneau and another	206
FRIEDER, Adolph—William Frieder, (3 judgments)	1,816
FUCHS, Charles W., or Charles Fox—J. S. McGovern	177
FISHER, Charles and Emma—S. Blumenthal	122
FRANKS, Isaac—San Giacomo & Son	221
FREIDUS, Isidor—F. Kiel and another	181
FOX, William T.—W. P. Carr	42
GAGE, James—Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company	90
GRIFFIN, J. Harvey—The Real Estate Record Association	43
GILKISON, Ella J. and Benjamin—F. Noss	62
FABER, Eberhard—Garfield National Bank	,577
HATCH, Horace—W. J. Merritt	136
HILDERBRANT, Gertrude—S. Lustbader	42
HARJES, Herman—T. McHugh	266
HOWELL, Byron C.—George V. Chapin	2,234
HELD, Jeanne—Louise & Co. of New York	75
HITCHCOCK, Alice—Louise & Co. of New York	33
HEIDSEICK, Charles—Charles Meyer	173
HERRMAN, Joseph—Lyon Brothers & Co.	69
INTERSTATE STEAMBOAT COMPANY and another—V. Carter, assignee	131
JEROME, Louis—L. Wohl	120
JACOBS, Joseph—A. D. Juilliard and others	1,172
KOPPLE, Edmund—H. Steinberg and another	203
KERRIGAN, Mary—A. Kellermann	85
KABATSNICK, Sarah—J. I. Israel	233
KALDENBERG, Frederick J.—United States Phonograph Company	69
KENNY, Michael B.—Second Avenue Railroad Company, costs	102
KING, David W.—The Lindner & Remig Manufacturing Company	268
LISSBERGER, Jennie—C. Mayer	169
LETTS, Joseph C.—F. J. Lockwood and others	98
LUBSKY, Jennie—R. F. Elias and another	89
LANGERS, George—New York and East River Gas Company, costs	112
LLERA, Joaquin, and Carlos Rabadan—Seventh National Bank of New York, five judgments	1,931
LEWIS, Harry—C. Brand	12
LEODORF, Leopold—H. Feuerstein	46
MYGATT, John T.—William J. Curtis, as assignee	136
MERRIMAN, Robert L.—Ludwig Fisher	722
MERRIMAN, Robert L.—Charles T. Holy	652
MERRIMAN, Robert L.—Paul Brown	454
McLAUGHLIN, Thomas—Rapp & Speidel	44
MULLEN, James—C. Connor	372
McDERMOTT, John—John A. Roebling's Son's Company	195
NEILSON, Eugene—M. Woolf	165
MANNARIELLO, Vincenzo—D. Mayer Brewing Company	335
NELSON, Henry—Karl Kult, by guardian	1,193
NEWMAN, Max—Edward A. Price and another	563
O'HALLORAN, Edward—W. Watson and others	114
OETJEN, Dederick—W. G. McCrea	121
O'BRIEN, Charles J.—I. S. Vougat and another	88
PAQUET, David—I. Alper	173
PINK, Lizzie A.—Boynton Furnace Company	125
PETERS, Richard—F. G. Buhl	54
POTTER, Daniel C.—New York City Baptist Mission Society, costs	217
PACHNER, John—H. Feuerstein	9
PINNE, Fred C. and Annie K.—Mary Clarkson	5,835
POST, George W.—Christian W. Yutte	790
RYAN, Joseph—E. Pearson and another	263
REPP, Christian—J. Cooper	135
ROSS, Julia—New York City Baptist Mission Society, costs	217
ROBERTS, Walter J.—George V. Chapin	2,330
RICHTER, Charles H.—Jacob Ruppert	135
REEVES, Wards S., and another, individually, &c.—E. P. Chapel	448
RILEY, James C.—R. A. Wells Lumber Company, two judgments	426
SCHMIDT, Sigmund A.—E. M. Gattle	332
STURZ, Frederick—F. S. Fischer, costs	36
SCHESS, Emilie—Cushman Brothers Company	189
SCHULTS, Edward D.—R. O. Stebbins	294
STEHLE, John—Utica Cabinet Company	134
SHAW, Henry M.—Merchant & Co.	137
SCHWARTZ, Abram—J. I. Israel	407
STIERLE, Xavier—Union Railway Company of New York	449
STEHLE, Adolph—J. Ruppert	1,668
SCHNEIDER, Fritz R.—C. F. Hohm and another	125
STEINMANN, Sigmund B.—The Mitchell Vance Company	375
SCHRAM, Richard—H. E. Moss, and others	184
SALVIN, Paul—W. Fine	459
THROOP, Marie H., and Marguerite S. Hackett—Thomas Bagot, and another	631
TOMOSULA, Gennaro—Eastern Brewing Company	187
TACHNA, Leib—S. Nachtigall	100
THE MAYOR, &c.—L. Wein	100
THE CRANDALL & GODLEY COMPANY—V. Zucca and another, costs	82
THE ALASKA KLONDYKE GOLD MINING Company and William Brandreth—Press Publishing Company	337
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. S. Hennessy	162
THE BOSTON WOVEN HOSE AND Rubber Company—V. B. Baggott and another	421
THE EIGHTH WARD BANK OF Brooklyn—The Worcester Cycle Manufacturing Company	199
THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILway Company—S. Symons	792
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. Ferguson	181
UFER, Edward—G. Michel	1,856
UFER, Edward—S. S. Cook	232
VON GLAHN, Theodore A.—D. Stevenson Brewing Company	750
WYLEE, Edwin W.—M. R. Basworth	515
WALKER, John—S. G. Brinkman	141
WILD, William—G. W. Laurence and others	151
WILCOX, Walter—Henry Huber Company	3,719
WIEDER, Ignatz—F. Schulz	375
WENNEMER, Frank—E. F. Kienle	44
WEINBERG, Isaac—J. Isacovin	613

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.88
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.37½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.85
Cotton, middling	.06⅜
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¼
Sugar, granulated	.05⅝
Molasses, O. K., prime	.30
Beef, family	11.75
Beef, hams	22.50
Tallow, prime	.03¼
Pork, mess	10.25
Butter, creamery, Western	.17
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.90

CHICAGO, June 24.—Flour, dull and unchanged; No. 2 Spring wheat, 66@68c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 62@72c; No. 2 red, 75c; No. 2 corn, 32⅜c; No. 2 yellow, 32¼@32⅜c; No. 2 oats, 24½c; No. 2 white, 27½@28c; No. 3 white, 26½@27c; No. 2 rye, 43c; No. 2 barley, 30@35c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.07; mess pork, per bbl, $9.55@$9.60; lard, per 100 lb, $5.62@$5.67; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.25@$5.50; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short, clear sides, (boxed,) $5.65@$5.85; sugars unchanged.

COTTON.

The cotton market showed a disposition to do better, but speculation in the aggregate was comparatively light. On the belief the the long interest had been pretty well shaken out during the recent heavy decline, shorts sought cover, and a moderate number of investment orders were received from Wall Street and by commission houses. The opening was steady. After a slight decline immediately following the call, as a result of a few scattered selling orders from abroad, prices improved sharply, and by midday showed a net gain of 2 to 4 points, the distant months being relatively firm. The market closed barely steady, at a net loss of 1 to 2 points, have eased off at the last moment under realizing. Total sales futures reached 92,200 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	6.21	6.21	6.21	6.16@6.17
July	6.18	6.21	6.15	6.16@6.17
August	6.22	6.25	6.19	6.20@....
September	6.07	6.12	6.07	6.07@6.08
October	6.08	6.12	6.07	6.06@6.07
November	6.05	6.10	6.05	6.04@6.05
December	6.07	6.12	6.07	6.07@6.08
January	6.11	6.15	6.10	6.10@6.11
February	....	....	....	6.13@6.14
March	6.19	6.21	6.19	6.16@6.17
April	6.22	6.24	6.22	....@....

Southern spot cotton markets, middling: Galveston, 5 13-16c; Mobile, 5⅝c; Savannah, 5¾c; Wilmington, 5⅞c; Norfolk, 6⅛c; Baltimore, 6⅛c; Memphis, 6c; Augusta, 6 3-16c; St. Louis, 5 15-16c; New Orleans, 6c.

LIVERPOOL, June 24.—Middling uplands, 3 7-16d; December-January, 322b; January-February, 322½s; February-March, 323b; March-April, 324s; June, 325½s; June-July, 325½s; July-August, 325½b; August-September, 325@326; September-October, 324½s; October-November, 323½s; November-December, 322b.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	79¼	79⅝	78⅜	79
September	72¼	72⅝	71⅜	71⅞
December	72⅝	72¾	71¾	71¾
Corn—				
July	36¼	36½	36⅛	36⅛
September	37 9-16	37⅝	37¼	37¼
December	..	..	..	38
Oats—				
July	..	..	..	28

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	74	74¼	73	73
September	67½	67⅞	66⅛	66¾
December	67¾	67⅞	67⅛	67⅛
Corn—				
July	32½	32½	32	32
September	33⅛	33⅛	32¾	32¾
December	33½	33 11-16	33½	33½
Oats—				
July	23¾	23⅞	23	23
September	20⅞	21	20½	20½

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

In contrast to Thursday's developments, yesterday's market was dominated by bearish influences, and lost ⅞@1¼c for the day. Altogether, the day's transactions were on a comparatively small scale, and the price ranges not extensive as apart from moderate foreign trading on both sides. Early in the day business was done almost entirely by the scalping contingent.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 24.—June, 83c; July, 83c; September, 66⅝c; December, 65½c; No. 1 hard, 85¾c; No. 1 Northern, 83¾c; No. 2 Northern, 82¾c.

DULUTH, June 24.—No. 1 hard cash, 84½c; July, 84½c; September, 68¾c; No. 1 Northern cash, 82½c; No. 1 hard, to arrive, 84½c.

MILWAUKEE, June 24.—No. 1 Northern, 88½c; No. 2 Northern, 87c; July, 89c.

Oats.

No. 2, 28c; No. 3, 27½c; No. 2 white clips, 32c; No. 2 white, 31c; No. 3 white, 30c; track mixed, 28@30c; track white, 30@36c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 50c, free on board, afloat; 45c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo. BARLEY—Feeding, 35½c, nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Spring patents, $4.65@$5; Winter straights, $4.40@$4.50; Winter patents, $4.65@$4.90; Spring clears, $3.90@$4.20; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.75@$4; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.50@$3.75; no grade, $1.75@$1.95. RYE FLOUR—$3@$3.50. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.15@$2.25, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 85c; fine yellow, 80@82½c; coarse, 71@72c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, spot, 70c; Spring, bulk, 65@70c; to arrive, 65@67½c; middling, bulk, 80@85c; rye feed, 62½c; city feed, nominal; hominy chop, 65c.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 24.—First patents, $4.50@$4.70; second patents, $4.35@$4.45; first clears, $3.65@$3.85; second clears, $3.10@$3.30.

PROVISIONS.

Pork—Mess, $10.25@$10.50; family, $12@$12.50; short clear, $12@$13.75. Beef—Mess, $10@$11; family, $11.50@$12; packet, $11@$11.50; extra India mess, $17@$17.50. Beef hams, $22.50. Dressed hogs—Bacons, 5½c; 180 lb, 5½c; 160 lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5⅝@5¾c. Cut meats—Smoking bellies, 6¾@7c; 10 lb, 6c; 12 lb, 5½@5⅝c; 14 lb, 5⅜c; pickled hams, dull; 7½@7¾c; Western, green, 16 lb, 7¼c; Western, S. P., 7c. Tallow—City, 3¼@3½c. Lard—5.90c, nominal; city lard, 5.15c; refined, South America, 6.75c; Continent, 6.25c; Brazil, kegs, 7.85c; compound, city, 4⅝c; Western, 4¾c. Stearine—Oleo, 5c; city lard stearine, 6⅝c.

LIVERPOOL, June 24.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 75s; prime mess, 68s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, fine, Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium, Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 31s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 29s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 30s; long clear middles, 35 to 38 lb, 31s 6d; 40 to 45 lb, 31s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 31s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 32s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 24s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 29s 3d. Cheese—Finest American white and colored, 36s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 19s 6d.

COFFEE.

There was a quiet market for Brazilian coffee futures throughout the session, with but little change in prices. Opening steady at unchanged figures to a decline of 5 points, the market for the rest of the session showed little or no outside speculative attention, while the local contingent was equally nerveless. Sales on the call were confined to 1,000 bags; up to 12 M., 5,500 bags, and for the entire session, 5,750 bags. The market was finally steady at unchanged prices, to 5 points decline.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	..	..	..	5.50@5.55
July	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50@5.55
August	..	..	..	5.60@5.65
September	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65@5.70
October	..	..	..	5.70@5.75
November	..	..	..	5.70@5.75
December	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.75@5.80
January	..	..	..	5.80@5.85
February	..	..	..	5.85@5.90
March	..	..	..	5.90@5.95
April	..	..	..	5.95@6.00
May	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00@6.05

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos, good average, 7$300. Hamburg, unchanged to ¼ pfennig net lower; sales, 7,000 bags. Havre, unchanged to ¼f. higher; sales, 8,000 bags; January, 36.50; February, 36.50; March, 36.75; April, 37.00; May, 37.25; June, 35.25; July, 35.25; August, 35.25; September, 35.75; October, 35.75; November, 36.00; December, 36.25. Rio, No. 7, 7$900.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4¼c; muscovado, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 3⅜c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 20c, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 16½@17c; prime Summer yellow, 24½c; off Summer yellow, 24c; butter grades, 28@29c; prime Winter yellow, 30@31c; linseed, American, raw, 44@45c; American, boiled, 46@47c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 50@52c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of foreign wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Foreign—Fort Philip, combing, 32@36c; Port Philip, clothing, 25@30c; Adelaide, combing, 24@26c; New Zealand, clothing, 24@26c; fine cross-bred, 27@29c; Cape, clothing, 18@20c; Cape, combing, 19@21c; Montevideo merino, 21@23c; Montevideo primera, 22@24c. English, Irish, and Canadian—Irish, hogs, 31@32c; Irish, wethers, 30@31c; Shropshire, hogs, 31@32c; Shropshire, wethers, 30@31c; Sussex, tegs, 32c; Sussex, ewes, 30@31c; Canadian, combing, 30@31c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.85@$1.95; tar, oil, bbls, $3.50; pitch, $1.85; spirits of turpentine, 26½@27c; resin, common to good strained, $1.40@$1.45; E, $1.50; F, $1.60; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.82½; K, $1.90; M, $2; N, $2.10; W G, $2.20; W W, $2.30.

METALS.

Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.25; iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $10.25; steel rails, $18.50; pig iron warrants, $6.60; copper, lake ingot, $11.90; tin, $15.20; lead, $3.95; spelter, $5.15.

WILMINGTON, June 24.—Turpentine, 23@23½c; resin, $1@$1.05.

CHARLESTON, June 24.—Turpentine, 23c; resin unchanged.

SAVANNAH, June 24.—Turpentine, 23½c; resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Steers, medium to choice, $4.75@$5.17½; oxen and stags, $3.25@$4.75; bulls, $3.50@$4.05; cows, $2.75@$3.90; refrigerator beef, 8@8¼c per lb.

CALVES—Veals, $5@$6.85; buttermilk calves, $3.50@$4; Western calves, $5.25; city-dressed veals, 9@10½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.25@$4.75; lambs, $5.75@$7.

HOGS—$4.10@$4.50.

INSURANCE COMPLICATIONS.

The California Managers May Have Yielded to Clunie's Demands Too Late.

A private dispatch from San Francisco confirms the published report that the foreign fire insurance companies doing business in the State of California have agreed to accept the demands of Insurance Commissioner Clunie in full, as the result of a meeting held late Thursday, presumably upon the receipt of advices by cable from London. The details of this action have not yet been received.

The demands of the Commissioner, as outlined in his recent negotiations with the New York managers, which were previously rejected by the California managers, involved the payment of a 1 per cent. tax, a reduction in rates for San Francisco to the extent of about 25 per cent., or to a full paid fire department basis, and a renewal of the bonds, which had been allowed by the State agents to lapse. While it was impossible to secure from the Commissioner a statement as to the effect of this action upon his purpose to examine the companies in New York, it is the opinion of several managers that the examinations will be made in any event, since Mr. Clunie has now officially committed himself to the opinion that Section 595 of the Political Code of the State of California, which provides for the examination of companies by the Insurance Commissioner, is "mandatory in its nature," and imposes upon him the duty of inspecting and examining the financial condition of all insurance companies doing business within the State of California.

Whether the action of the San Francisco men in finally yielding to the Commissioner will influence him in his present position or not there is little doubt that the foreign companies' committee, of which C. D. Haven, the Pacific Coast Manager of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company of England, is Chairman, has suffered a blow to its prestige, and the relations between the Pacific Coast managers and the United States managers resident in New York may be readjusted by the home office managers of the larger British companies. Commissioner Clunie has stated that in his belief, if the reserve maintained by the foreign companies for their world business be subjected to the California standard, three or four British companies will be compelled under the statutes to leave that State altogether.

There has been an absence of criticism on the part of the New York managers of the justice of Commissioner Clunie's demands, and several of these men openly state their belief that he is right in his demand that they should not be exempt from taxation, when most of the American companies are compelled to pay a 2 per cent. tax.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

A conference of the New York and New Jersey plate glass insurance men was held yesterday to begin the drawing up of the new compact. An adjournment was taken until July 7.

The New York Board of Fire Underwriters will fill several vacancies in the standing committees at its next monthly meeting. The vacancy in the Committee on Laws and Legislation caused by the death of Ernest L. Allen is expected to go by courtesy to William N. Kremer, the new President of the German-American Insurance Company.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Underwriters' Club of New York. Among the incorporators and Governors are Manager P. E. Rasor of the Magdeburg, Thomas H. Killduff of the German-American, W. F. Penney of the Pacific Fire, William F. Moore of the United States Casualty, Graham H. Brewer of the Washington Life, and Joseph M. Biggert of the British America and the Western of Toronto.

The insurance on the property at 23 to 26 Wallabout Market, Brooklyn, which was damaged by fire on Thursday, June 23, was distributed as follows: On Kohlman & Spreen—Greenwich, $3,000; American of Philadelphia, $2,000; American of New York, $1,000; American of Newark, $2,000; Merchants' of Providence, $1,500; German-American of Baltimore, $1,000; National of Hartford, $1,500; Franklin of Philadelphia, $1,500. On stock and building of Louis Bruna—Continental, $4,000. H. A. Landgraff & Co. will adjust the losses for the assured.

A report upon the condition of the Scottish Alliance Insurance Company, Limited, of Glasgow, which has practically completed negotiations for the purchase of the Reading Fire Insurance Company of Reading, Penn., shows a subscribed capital of £240,000, of which £40,000 has been paid in. The report also states that the fire premium income of the Scottish Alliance for 1896 was £110,380, and that its fire fund, exclusive of capital, is £47,811. The company also transacts an accident insurance business. Hall & Henshaw are the New York correspondents for the Glasgow office.

TWO HURT BY AN EXPLOSION.

Men Employed in a Fireworks Factory in New Jersey May Die.

An explosion which will probably cost two men their lives occurred yesterday at Charles Gerhard's fireworks factory on the Hackensack River, near the head of Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City. The victims are Dominic Scarpio, fifty one years old, of 665 Washington Street, Brooklyn, and Antonio Maputerio, twenty-one years old, also of Brooklyn.

The fireworks plant consists of eighteen small detached wooden buildings one story high. Scarpio and Maputerio were working alone in Building No. 14. They were packing an explosive known as shells. From some unknown cause one of these shells exploded with terrific force, throwing the two men against the side of the building. Their clothes took fire. Scarpio was badly burned about the head and body and Maputerio about the chest, arms, and throat. They were also badly bruised.

The fire was quickly extinguished, and the injured men were removed to the City Hospital. There is very little hope of the recovery of either.

There has been an explosion at Gerhard's factory just before the Fourth of July every three years.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM C. DEMOREST, plaintiff, against THERESA LYNCH et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the second day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Thursday, the seventh day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land formerly situate in the Town of Westchester, County of Westchester, and now situate in the Borough of Bronx, City of New York, and State of New York, known and designated upon the revised map of the Givan Homestead, situated in the Town and County of Westchester, New York, made by or under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, and filed in the Register's office of Westchester County on the 22d day of May, 1889, as follows: Parcels one to five, both inclusive; numbers eleven to eighteen, both inclusive; numbers twenty-nine to thirty-six, both inclusive; plots numbers six and seven; plots numbers nineteen to twenty-two, both inclusive; plots numbers thirty-seven to thirty-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers fifty to fifty-three, both inclusive; plots numbers sixty-six to seventy-one, both inclusive; plots numbers eighty-one to eighty-three, both inclusive; plots numbers ninety-two to ninety-five, both inclusive; plots numbers forty-eight and forty-nine; plots numbers eight and nine; plots numbers fifty-four to fifty-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers eighty-four to eighty-seven, both inclusive, plots numbers seventy-two to seventy-five, both inclusive; plots numbers ninety-six to ninety-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers twenty-three to twenty-six, both inclusive; plots numbers forty to forty-two, both inclusive; plots numbers ten, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, eighty-eight to ninety-one, both inclusive; plots numbers one hundred to one hundred and five, both inclusive; plots sixty to sixty-five, both inclusive; plots numbers seventy-six to seventy-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and thirty-seven, both inclusive; being the same premises conveyed to one William P. Lynch, by deed bearing even date with the said mortgage.—Dated New York, June 15th, 1898. SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

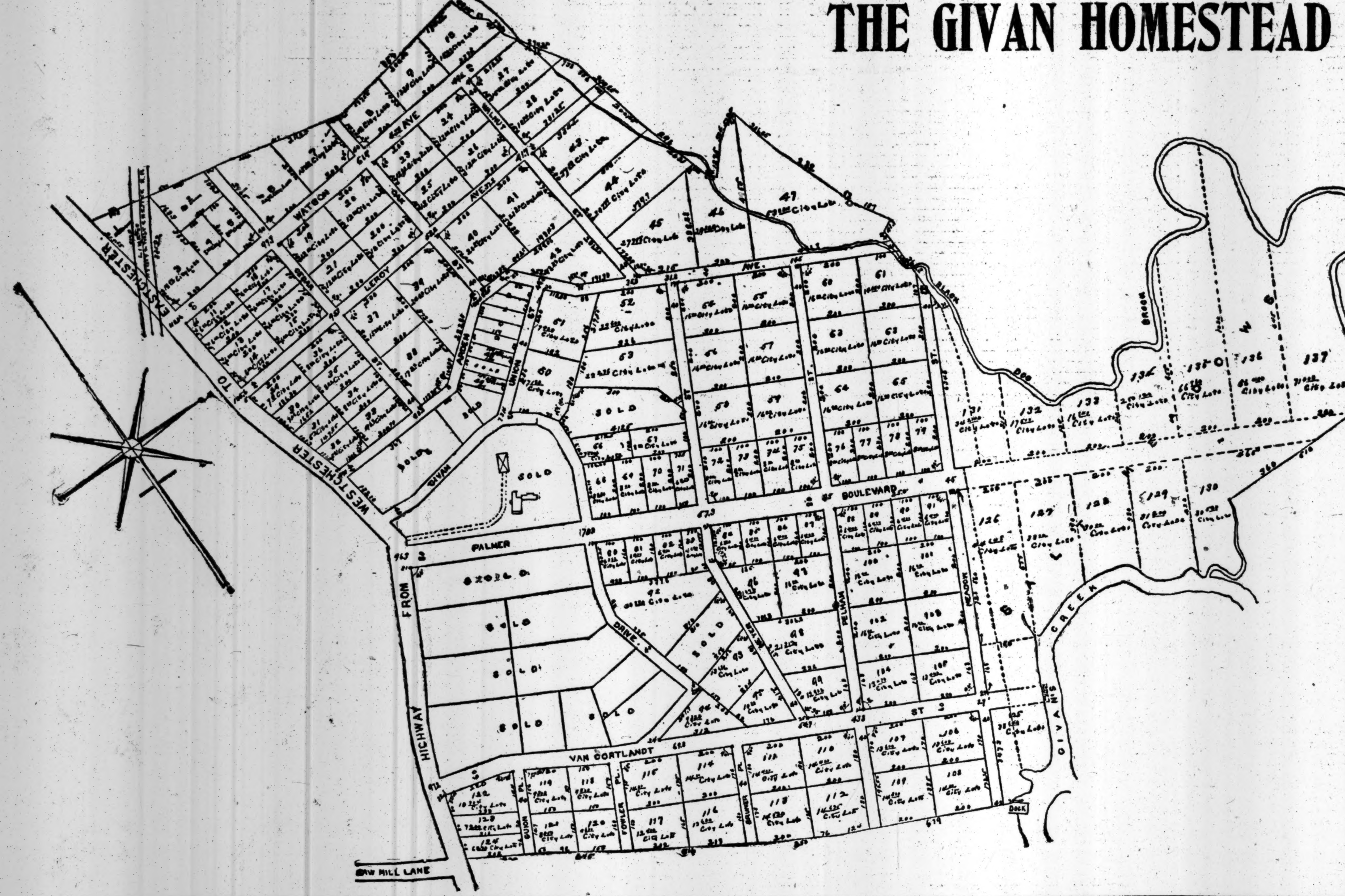
The following is the map or diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $80,425.88, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $2,532.32.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

THE GIVAN HOMESTEAD



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NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—LOUIS G. DRAKE, plaintiff, against MAX W. MAYER and GUSTAV N. BALLIN, as executors of the last will and testament of Elias Stern, deceased; Max W. Mayer, Mary Meyer, Emilie Marxsohn, Adelheid Adler, David Stern, Jeannette Kahn, Bernhard Stern, Lena Stern, Jette Grunebaum, and Caroline Schmidt, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 4th, 1898.

DAVID B. CAHN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and P. O. address, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, Adelheid Adler, David Stern, Jeannette Kahn, Bernhard Stern, Lena Stern, Jette Grunebaum, and Caroline Schmidt, and each of them: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Joseph F Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, State of New York, County of New York, dated June 17th, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 17th day of June, 1898, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, June 17th, 1898. Yours, etc.,

DAVID B. CAHN, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. address, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je18-1aw7wS

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—JOHN ZIMMERMANN and FRANK E. WHITMAN, plaintiffs, against HENRY WIECHERT and JOHN DOE, (the name John Doe being fictitious and his real name unknown to plaintiffs composing the firm of H. Wiechert & Company,) defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New York, April 13th, 1898.

GEORGE A. McDERMOTT, Plaintiffs' Attorney. Post Office address and Office, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York.

To HENRY WIECHERT and JOHN DOE, (the name of John Doe being fictitious, and his real name unknown to plaintiffs, composing the firm of Henry Wiechert & Company,) defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 13th day of May, 1898, and filed on said day with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of said court and of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said city, County of New York and Borough of Manhattan.

GEORGE A. McDERMOTT, Plaintiffs' Attorney. Office and Post Office address, No. 621 Broadway, Cable Building, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. may14-1aw6wS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CUGNONI, JOSEPHINE JARVIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE JARVIS CUGNONI, otherwise known as JOSEPHINE JARVIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Coudert Brothers, his attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. JAMES J. NORTON, Executor. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. je11-1aw6mS

EWALD, KATHARINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINA EWALD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward P. Orrell, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of April, 1898. ANDREW EWALD, Jr., GEORGE F. EWALD, Executors. EDWARD P. ORRELL, Attorney for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap30-1aw6wSa

GARR, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE GARR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Messrs. Hatch & Wickes, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the fifteenth day of November. 1898.—Dated New York, the seventh day of May, 1898. JOSEPH K. GARR, Executor. HATCH & WICKES, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. my7-1aw6mSat.

HAHN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, dated the 14th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 55 East Third Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1898. FRANK JOSEPH HAHN, Executor, &c. EDWARD F. HASSEY, Attorney for Executor, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City. my28-1aw6mS

HARRINGTON, CATHERINE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE C. HARRINGTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Woolsey Shepard, No. 290 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. MARY A. HARRINGTON, Executrix. J. WOOLSEY SHEPARD, Attorney for Executrix, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. je11-1aw6mS

HERRMANN, CAROLINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINA HERRMANN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 58 East 124th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. K. C. HERRMANN, PETER HERRMANN, Executors. G. H. HINNAU, Executors' Attorney, 35 Nassau St., New York. mh12-1aw6mSat

HUSTED, ANN ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN ELIZA HUSTED, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 42 South Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of June, 1898. FREDERICK D. COLCORD, Executor. C. & T. PERRY, Attorneys for Executor, 77 Greenpoint Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. je18-1aw6mS

LEVI, PAULINE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Valentine Merz, Maria Hoffman, Catharine Marinus, and Annie Jones, the heirs and next of kin of PAULINE LEVI, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Joseph Levi of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Pauline Levi, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 6th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. may14-1aw6wS&je25

MILL, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER MILL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Almet R. Latson, No. 7 Beekman St., in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1898. MARJORY MILL, Executrix. ALMET R. LATSON, Attorney for Executrix, 7 Beekman St., New York. mh26-1aw6mS

SCHMOLZE, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES SCHMOLZE, late of Jersey City, New Jersey, and doing business in New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John E. Bullwinkel, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of March, 1898. ELIZABETH SCHMOLZE, Administratrix. JOHN E. BULLWINKEL, Attorney for Administratrix, 271 Broadway, New York City. mh12-1aw6mS

STEIN, ALEXANDER W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER W. STEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of George W. Ellis, No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of March, 1898.—EUGENIA BETHUNE STEIN, Administratrix, &c., of Alexander W. Stein, deceased. GEORGE W. ELLIS, Attorney for Administratrix, 155 Broadway, New York. mh5-1aw6mS&s3

VERVLOET, EDELINE.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDELINE VERVLOET, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of August next.—Dated New York, February 4th, 1898. WILLIAM J. BECKER, Executor. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, New York City. f4-1aw6mS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KELLOGG, MONTGOMERY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MONTGOMERY A. KELLOGG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 69 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1898. SUSAN S. KELLOGG, Administratrix. REMSEN & PARSONS, Attorneys for Administratrix, 69 Wall St., N. Y. m14-1aw6mSat

McLAREN, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER McLAREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz., No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 29th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of April, 1898. EDWARD S. HATCH, Executor, &c., of Peter McLaren, Dec'd. THOMAS P. WICKES, Attorney for Executor, 100 B'way, N. Y. ap23-1aw6mS

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of the LUCIUS HART MANUFACTURING COMPANY, a bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

Upon reading the petition of George H. Fish, the substituted assignee of the above-named Lucius Hart Manufacturing Company, a bankrupt, and also his accounts thereto annexed, and which are this day filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, let all of the creditors of the said bankrupt who have heretofore filed their claims as such in these proceedings show cause before me or one of the Judges of this court at a term thereof to be held at the Post Office in the City and County of New York on the 5th day of June, 1898, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, why an order should not be entered directing all of the aforesaid creditors of the said bankrupt who have filed their claims, to appear before this court at such time as the court may appoint, and then and there show cause to this court why the accounts of your petitioner, as well as of the aforesaid Edward V. B. Dodd, deceased, as assignee and substituted assignee of the estate of the said bankrupt, should not be passed as herein presented, and the expenses herein set forth duly allowed, as well as the commissions fixed by law, and an order of final distribution among the creditors of the said bankrupt be made upon compliance with which your petitioner shall be discharged as substituted assignee of the said bankrupt and of its estate, and his aforesaid bond, filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court on March 31st, 1898, be canceled and discharged of record, and also why he should not have such other and further relief as may be just in the premises.

Service of this order and of notice of the filing in the office of the Clerk of this Court of the petition and accounts herein referred to, deposited in the Post Office of the City and County of New York in a securely sealed envelope, postage prepaid, and directed to each of the said creditors, respectively, at their last known Post Office address, on or before the 25th day of June, 1898, but the said assignee is also directed to publish this order in NEW YORK TIMES, a newspaper published in the City of New York, on the 25th and 30th days of June, 1898.—Dated New York, June 24, 1898. ADDISON BROWN.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE New York Supreme Court for the County of New York, granted at Special Term, Part II., in said county, on June 4th, 1898, and filed in the office of the clerk of said court in the County Court House, in the County of New York, on June 4, 1898, notice is hereby given to JANE MACFARLANE and WILLIAM W. MACFARLANE, who composed the late firm of William Macfarlane & Company, and to said William Macfarlane & Company, and to all creditors of the said Jane Macfarlane and William Macfarlane, composing the firm of William Macfarlane & Company, and said William Macfarlane & Company, to show cause at a Special Term, Part I., of the New York Supreme Court, to be held in and for the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the County of New York, on July 14, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why Homer R. Scoville, Esq., attorney at law, of the City of New York, or some other suitable and proper person should not be appointed assignee for the benefit of creditors of William Macfarlane & Company in the place of Briton Richardson, the deceased assignee, to complete the trust created under the deed of assignment made by the said Jane Macfarlane and William W. Macfarlane, composing the firm of William Macfarlane & Company, to the said Briton Richardson, and wind up the estate, and to require and obtain an accounting by the personal representatives of the deceased assignee, if, in his judgment, advisable, and for such other and further relief as to the court may seem just.—Dated Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, June 7, 1898. MORIMURA ARAI & COMPANY, Creditor of William Macfarlane & Company. NORWOOD & DILLEY, Attorneys for Morimura Arai & Company, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. je11-1aw3wS

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York—County of Kings.—BERTHOLD A. REISS, as receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, vs. THE JOHN GOOD CORDAGE & MACHINE COMPANY.

To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York in this action receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, and of all property and effects of said company, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and I do hereby require all persons indebted to said company to render an account to me, at my office, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, by the 20th day of June, 1898, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to me, and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of said company are required to deliver the same to me by said 20th day of June, 1898; and all the creditors of said company are, pursuant to an order of said court made in said action or proceeding, and bearing date the 14th day of March, 1898, required to exhibit and prove their respective claims, accounts, and demands to me at my said office, and become parties to the above-entitled action or proceeding by the 10th day of November, 1898, and that in default thereof they will be precluded from all benefit of the order or judgment made in said auction or proceeding, and from any distribution made thereunder, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said company are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me at the place aforesaid on or before said 10th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, May 7th, 1898. BERTHOLD A. REISS, Receiver. WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Receiver, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York. my7-1aw6mS

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CHARLES E. Lewis was duly appointed Trustee in the place of Charles Wehrhane, the Trustee named in the second mortgage on the property of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company, dated November 21st, 1885, said Wehrhane having resigned and discharged himself of the trusts created by said mortgage by notice in writing, and said Lewis having been appointed by the Board of Directors of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company on June 10th, 1898, as his successor to fill such vacancy, pursuant to the authority conferred by the seventeenth paragraph of said mortgage.

A certificate of such appointment was filed this day in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, New York, to which reference is hereby made.—Dated New York, June 11th, 1898. STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMPANY. J. FRANK EMMONS, President. S. P. KRETZER, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER OF JURORS IN REGARD TO CLAIMS FOR EXEMPTION FROM JURY DUTY.

Room 127 Stewart Building, No. 280 Broadway, Third Floor, NEW YORK, June 2, 1898.

Claims for exemption from jury duty will be heard by me daily at my office from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

Those entitled to exemption are clergymen, lawyers, physicians, surgeons, surgeon dentists, veterinary surgeons, professors or teachers to a college, academy, or public school, editors, writers or reporters of daily papers, licensed pharmacists or pharmacists actually engaged in their respective professions and not following any other calling; militiamen, policemen and firemen, election officers, non-residents, and city employes and United States employes; officers of vessels making regular trips; licensed pilots actually following that calling; superintendents, conductors, and engineers of a railroad company other than a street railroad company, telegraph operators actually doing duty as such, Grand, Special, Sheriff's and municipal court jurors and persons physically incapable of performing jury duty by reason of severe sickness, deafness, or other physical disorder.

Those who have not answered as to their liability or proved permanent exemption will receive a "jury enrollment notice" requiring them to appear before me this year. Whether liable or not, such notice must be answered in person (if possible) and at this office only, under severe penalties. If exempt, the party must bring proof of exemption; if liable he must answer in person, giving full and correct name, residence, &c., &c. No attention paid to letters.

All good citizens will aid the course of justice and secure reliable and respectable juries and equalize their duty by serving promptly when summoned, allowing their clerks or subordinates to serve, reporting to me any attempt at bribery or evasion, and suggesting names for enrollment. Persons between twenty-one and seventy years of age. Summer absentees, persons temporarily ill, and United States jurors are not exempt.

Every man must attend to his own notice. It is a misdemeanor to give any jury paper to another to answer. It is also punishable by fine or imprisonment to give or receive any present or bribe directly or indirectly in relation to a jury service, or to withhold any paper or make any false statement, and every case will be fully prosecuted. JOHN PURCELL, Commissioner of Jurors. County of New York.

LEADING HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

This list appears every Saturday.

WHERE TO DINE.

For information, circulars, &c., of any Restaurant or Hotel below, call or address (send stamp) HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU, 63 Fifth Avenue, New York. Alc., A la Carte; Tdh., Table d'Hote dinner.

Delmonico's.. 5th Av., corner 44th St. Alc.
Restaurant Martin ....Alc., Tdh., $1.25
University Place and 9th St.
Brevoort House } 5thAv&8th St. Alc.Tdh.1.25
Brevoort House } Finely equipped Rest.
Brevoort House } Music Concert Sundays.
LeonFlouret.5 Av&18thSt.Alc.Tdh.$1.25(Music)
Gazzo.....40th St. & B'way. Tdh., $1. Orchestra
The Marlborough Broadway & 37th St. Alc., Tdh. breakfast, 50c.; lunch, 50c.; dinner, $1.
Luchow's German Rest., 110 E. 14th. Alc.
Mouquin's } 20 Ann St., 149 Fulton St. Alc.
Mouquin's } Knickerbocker Cottage,6 Av&28 St.
Mouquin's } Foreign wines specialty; open 1 AM
Hotel Hungaria, 4 Union Sq., East... } Tdh.L'ch, 12 to 3 P.M.,50c. Tdh 5 to 8:30,75c,w.wine,$1
Au Chat Noir | 551 W.B'way. 50c.tdh.,w'h wine
Au Chat Noir | Upt'wn, 32 W.28 St. Hotel&Rest
Au Chat Noir | After Theatre Suppers.
Au Chat Noir | Alc;tdh.Lch.50c; din.75c(music)
Hotel Greuner, 109 W. 38th St. Tdh., (music.) Breakfast 50c.; lunch, 50c.; dinner, 75c., with wine
The Hungarian Rest. On 2d Av., No. 156. } Cafe Boulevard. Alc..tdh.Gypsy Band
Wiehl's.......102 East 14th St., a la carte
Agassiz Rest.,116 University pl., alc., tdh., 50c
Jacquin........57 West 26th St. Alc., tdh., 50c.
Avon Beach Htl., (Bath Beach, L.I.) a la carte
Avoca Villa, (Bath B'ch, L.I.) G.W.De Sheilds
Breiser's, 163 3d av.&202 E.16th st.; alc,tdh,40c.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers arrive in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier....9 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS, SARATOGA, etc. Through tickets NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers leave foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M.

Commencing July 2d, new steamer ONTEORA will leave on Saturdays at 1:30 P. M., KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.

Catskill Mountain & Cairo R. R. connects. Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken. Descriptive folder mailed free.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLING at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24 North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 3:30; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.
ALL TWIN SCREW STEAMERS.
MINNEWASKA.....June 25
MOHAWK.....July 2
MOBILE.....July 9
MASSACHUSETTS.....July 16
MANITOBA.....July 23
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, FITTED WITH BILGE KEELS, WHICH PREVENT ROLLING. STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST. APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Teutonic, June 29, Noon | Cymric, July 27, Noon
Britannic, July 6, Noon | Teutonic, Aug. 3, Noon
Majestic, July 13, Noon | Britannic, Aug. 10, Noon
Germanic, July 20, Noon | Majestic, Aug. 17, Noon
Saloon rates, $60 and upwards, according to Steamer and accommodation selected; Second Cabin, $45.00 and upwards; Steerage on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00.
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45, North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE.
GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.
Ethiopia, June 25, Noon | Furnessia, July 16, Noon
Anchoria, July 2, Noon | Ethiopia, July 30, Noon
Cabin Passage, $50 and Upwards.
Second Cabin: Furnessia, $37.50. Other steamers, $35.
Steerage Passage: Furnessia, $24.50. Other Steamers, $23.50.
For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS (FRANCE.)
Sailing every Saturday at 10 A. M.
From Pier No. 42 North River, foot Morton St.
La Bretagne.....June 25 | La Navarre.....July 16
La Bourgogne....July 2 | La Bretagne....July 23
La Touraine......July 9 | La Gascogne....July 30
Gen. Ag'cy for U.S. and Can., 3 Bowling Green, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Umbria, June 25, 10 AM | Etruria, July 9, 10 AM
Lucania, July 2, 2 PM | Campania, July 16, 2 PM
Servia, July 5, 9 AM | Umbria, July 23 9 A. M
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM, VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
S. S. Obdam, Saturday, June 25, 10 A. M.
S. S. Amsterdam, Saturday, July 2, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

DIRECT LONDON SERVICE.
Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.
Alexandra.......June 25 | Victoria........July 16
Winifreda.......July 2 | Boadicea.......July 23
New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons. SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 29 Broadway.

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PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong: Steamers leave San Francisco.
PERU, via Honolulu.......June 28, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.......July 7, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu.....July 16
GAELIC, via Honolulu.......July 26, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.......Aug. 13, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
UNINTERRUPTED SERVICE.
Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petesburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
K. F'drich, Je 25, 9:30 AM | Trave, Tu., July 26, 10AM
Trave, Tu., June 28, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., Aug. 2, 2 PM
Lahn, Tu., July 12, 10AM | Lahn, Tu., Aug. 9, 10 AM
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., July 5, 2 P. M.
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Barbarossa.....Thurs., June 30, Noon
Koenigin Luise.....Thursday, July 7, 9 A. M.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kai. W. II., July 9, 10 AM | Aller......Aug. 6, 9 AM
Ems......July 23, 9 AM | Kai. W. II., Aug. 20, 8AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG
F. Bism'ck, June 30, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Aug. 11, 9 AM
F. Bism'ck, July 28, 9 AM | F. Bism'ck, Aug. 25, 9 AM
Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct
Penna., June 25, 9 AM | Pretoria, July 9, 9:30 AM
Palatia, July 2, 3:30 PM | Patria, July 16, 3:30P.M.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES.
*NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—SOUTHAMPTON
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
The steamers performing these services are either British or Belgian.
Every Wednesday and alternate Saturday at noon.
*Chester......June 25 | *Berlin......July 9
Southwark......June 29 | Kensington......July 13
Westernland......July 6 | Noordland......July 20
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15, North River. Office, 6 Bowl'g Green.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg, Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS. For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—1:50 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train. Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 2:20, 3:20, 4:50, 11:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 2:30, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House, West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively. Four tracks. "Electro Pneumatic" Signals. Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St., and South Ferry, Whitehall St. Trains leave foot of Liberty St. On and after June 26, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:45, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10, A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) (1:30 Red Bank only,) 2:15, 3:30, 3:53, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 (8:00 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 5:50, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 2:15, 4:45, 6:15 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Highlands of Navesink, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 9:00, 11:00, A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00 10:00, (11:30, Dining Car,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:45, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia week days, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:45, 2:10, 2:25, 2:55 3:30, 3:40, 3:55, 4:25, 4:40, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 7:55, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St. Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, &c. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Elmira. Through sleeping cars and day coach to Chicago, arriving at 4:15 P. M. next day.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Through Buffet Sleeping Car to Chicago.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway; 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York, 338 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

9 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 9 P. M. Detroit 11:10 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.

8.33 A. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday—For Clayton, Adirondack Mountain points, Malone, and Montreal, via Utica.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and Parlor cars only. Parlor car to Richfield Springs, except Sundays.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, and Saratoga.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M. Connects for Cincinnati; due 5:15 P. M., due Toledo 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—for Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.

7.40 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS, daily—For Clayton, Adirondack Mountain points, Malone, and Montreal, via Utica.

8.45 P. M.—BUFFALO AND SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Daily—For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester and Buffalo.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago. Every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave at 9:15.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:15 A. M. and 3:27 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

EDGAR VAN ETTEN, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

A, 10:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cornwall, Newburgh, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and all Catskill Mountain points.

B, 11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cranston's, West Point, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Saratoga, and Lake George.

1:00 P. M. CONTINENTAL LIMITED. Daily, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Arrives Chicago and St. Louis next afternoon.

1:15 P. M. Half-Holiday Special. Runs Saturdays only for all Catskill Mountain points.

C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Conton, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Catskills, and Albany.

C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Congers, Cranston's, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and intermediate stations to Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, Saratoga, Montreal, and Eastern Canada.

6:30 P. M. Chicago and St. Louis Limited, Daily, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and Toronto.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis. Saturday night has sleeping car for Catskill Mountains.

A, B, C.—Leaves Brooklyn Annex A, 9:15 A. M. B, 10:45 A. M. C, 3:05 P. M. Jersey City P. R. R. Station. A, 9:45 A. M. B, 11:20 A. M. C, 3:35 P. M.

Time Table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Stations foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:20 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) and coal branches. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car for Wilkesbarre.

*4:50, 5:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations. Chair Car to Easton.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows *10:20, 10:50, *10:20 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *3:50, 4:10, *5:50, and 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor Car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train to Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:45 A. M., Chicago 5:00 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. §Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *1:45 P.M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:30 P. M., §1:45 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. trains from Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) †1:00 P. M., *1:45, (Diner,) †3:30, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M., and *12:15 night. NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M.

NEW ORLEANS, *4:55 P. M., (through sleeper.)

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,284 B'dway, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

DEMAND FOR TAX STAMPS

Applicants at Internal Revenue Offices Are Urgent.

TO BE IN USE AFTER JULY 1

The New York Central Will Need at Least 1,000,000—No Definite Information from Washington About Deliveries—Special Taxes.

Applications for the new tax stamps, which, according to the provisions of the war revenue law, must be in use on and after next Friday, have been filed so rapidly and so numerously at the internal revenue offices in this city that the collectors have repeatedly been obliged to telegraph to Washington increasing their orders for supplies. Chief Deputy Internal Revenue Collector Sparks of the Third District said yesterday that one corporation alone (the New York Central Railroad) had sent word that it would require at least 1,000,000 stamps of various kinds. All of the railroad companies having headquarters in this city have applied for early supplies of tax stamps for freight receipts in order that they may send the stamps out to the station agents along their respective lines before July 1.

Nearly all of the callers at the Second and Third Internal Revenue District offices yesterday asked the same question: "When can we have the new stamps?" Collectors Treat and Eidman and their deputies were obliged to tell all inquirers that no definite information had been received from the Treasury Department regarding the time of the delivery of the tax stamps. "Some of the stamps may be here next Tuesday, and we may not get any of them before July 1," said Deputy Collector Sparks to one caller, who made a wry face and remarked: "We ought to have them in time to send out through the mails on the 29th."

Twenty Million Needed.

At the rate the applications for these tax stamps have been piling up during the past week at least 20,000,000 of the stamps of the different kinds will be required for immediate distribution. The failure of Congress to acquiesce in Secretary Gage's recommendation to defer the operation of Schedules A and B of the new war law makes it absolutely necessary for bankers, brokers, proprietary medicine men, and scores of other business men to begin using the tax stamps on July 1. Many complaints have been lodged with the Internal Revenue Collectors in this city that unless the stamps can be obtained before the first of July there must either be violations of the law or business will be seriously obstructed.

Deputy Collector Sparks said that he was afraid there would be trouble on July 1, and he also feared that a great many persons were in danger of being disappointed. "If the issue of the new stamps is delayed until the last moment," he remarked, "I do not see how we are going to handle them with our present force of men."

In addition to the stamp taxes the payment of the internal revenue special taxes for the year beginning July 1, 1898, begins peremptorily next Friday. Notices were issued yesterday by Collector Eidman calling attention to this feature of the law and giving a list of the special internal revenue taxes that must be paid. The largest special tax definitely fixed is $600, which the manufacturers of oleomargarine are required to pay; the next largest tax is $480, which wholesale dealers in oleomargarine are required to pay. Manufacturers of filled cheese must pay $400 and wholesale dealers in filled cheese $250. Bankers must pay $50 on a capital and surplus of $2,500 and $2 for each additional $1,000 of capital or surplus. Brokers pay $50 each per annum; pawnbrokers, $20; commercial brokers, $20, and custom-house brokers, $10 each.

Some Special Taxes.

One of the features of the special tax law which the internal revenue officers expect to be obliged to watch closely is the clause taxing proprietors of bowling alleys and billiard rooms $5 each for alleys and tables. In addition to the tax of $100 on theatres, museums, concert halls, and circuses, the proprietors of all other exhibitions or shows for money are required to pay $10 each. The new annual tax of $12 which manufactures and packers of mixed flour are required to pay goes into effect on Aug. 12.

Some of the Inspectors sent out by Internal Revenue Collector Eidman to obtain facturers and packers of mixed flour are retail dealers in beer and ale have found instances where retail beer sellers had filled their storage rooms to their utmost capacity prior to June 14, under the impression that stamped beer delivered while the old law was in effect would not have to pay the additional tax. The Inspectors undeceived them on this point and affixed the extra stamps as occasion required. Half barrels of beer now must each show a one-dollar stamp.

INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

The Government Making Every Effort to Distribute Them.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The following circular letter has been prepared and will be telegraphed to all Collectors of Internal Revenue in the United States:

"Avail yourself of every accommodation possible for the sale of adhesive stamps, inviting Postmasters, banks, trust companies, insurance agencies, drug stores, cigar stands or any vendor to the public to buy them in quantities of not less than $100 worth on a commission of 1 per cent.

"Avail yourself of the services of newspapers who wish to use such matter to inform the public where and how such stamps can be procured. Inform the public that when they cannot get a single stamp of the right denomination to cover the obligation of taxes called for, that two or more may be used for that purpose. Sell adhesive stamps to all parties applying regardless of district limits, giving taxpayers in your district the preference."

It is said at the Internal Revenue Bureau that every possible effort is being made to secure a general distribution of internal revenue stamps before July 1. By to-morrow night it is expected that 42,000,000 stamps will have been mailed, and other large quantities will go forward as rapidly as they can be printed. A large force of Treasury clerks have volunteered to remain on duty all day next Sunday to expedite the distribution.

THE SALE OF REVENUE STAMPS.

Banks Will Dispose of Those for Documentary and Proprietary Uses.

Internal Revenue Collector Charles H. Treat yesterday received the following telegram from Commissioner of Internal Revenue N. B. Scott at Washington:

Communicate immediately with leading banker in each town in your district and ask him to sell documentary and proprietary stamps at discount allowed by law for a short time to facilitate distribution.

Bankers will receive a discount of 1 per cent. on purchases of stamps in amounts not less than $100. Collector Treat is anxious that all the banks in the city should place these stamps on sale. It will be an accommodation to the banks, for they can purchase their own supplies at a discount of 1 per cent. to their customers and to the general public. Placards will be furnished to the banks applying for stamps saying that stamps are on sale there on and after July 1.

Collector Treat said he had received advices from Washington that the documentary and proprietary stamps would be sent to him by July 1.

During the day Collector Treat received from Commissioner Scott, at Washington, the following dispatch:

"One-cent postage stamps in printed letters—I. R.—are being distributed from this office temporarily for use as adhesive documentary stamps of that denomination."

TO USE SMALLER BEER GLASS.

Some Staten Island Dealers Want Customers to Pay the Tax.

The North Shore Liquor Dealers' Association, which represents a minority portion of the saloon and hotel keepers of the Borough of Richmond, held a meeting at New Brighton on Thursday night for the purpose of deciding what steps to take in the matter of the extra war tax on beer.

After a long discussion the dealers decided not to share a portion of the tax with the brewers, but determined to make the consumers pay the penalty. They adopted a graduated "growler" measure, and a special glass to be served over the bar, which is considered much smaller than the present regulation glass.

The Richmond County Liquor Dealers' Association, which is the principal organization on Staten Island, has not as yet taken any action.

The Tax on Call Loans.

Routine business was transacted yesterday at a meeting of the Clearing House Committee. President Frederick D. Tappen of the Gallatin National Bank was in the Chair. The stamp tax provisions of the bill to provide war revenue were discussed, but no action was taken. There is, however, little doubt that a plan will be devised to evade the prohibitory tax on call loans, and the scheme most favored is to dispense with collateral notes and adopt a uniform power-of-attorney system.

WAR TAXES IN CHICAGO.

The Board of Trade Discusses Methods of Applying Them.

CHICAGO, June 24.—A special committee, composed of James A. Patten, Richard Lyon, George R. Nichols, and George J. Brine of the Board of Trade held a consultation with Attorney Green last night relative to the War Tax Bill on trades made in the different commodities dealt in by the Board of Trade.

The board's attorney decided that every trade will have to pay a war tax, as there is no way out of it under the law. The Directors will hold a special meeting to adopt regulations for applying the tax.

Subscriptions for Bonds.

While receipt No. 4,700 was passed at the Sub-Treasury yesterday, it did not, for the reasons given in THE TIMES, mean that 4,700 popular subscriptions had been received for the war threes of $500 and less. At no time in the day was there a semblance of a crowd of war loan investors, and the receipts of the day were well within the limits of the three previous days—about $100,000. The Knickerbocker Trust Company announced yesterday that, in addition to its own subscription to the Government loan, it had received and forwarded subscriptions for small amounts for its clients, to the extent of $800,000.

HARDY CAMPBELL DEAD.

He Was a Trainer of Race Horses with the Dwyer Brothers.

Hardy Campbell, the well-known trainer of race horses, died yesterday at his home, in Sheepshead Bay, after an illness of two weeks. He was thirty-four years old, and leaves a wife and two children. Mr. Campbell was taken ill with pneumonia about two weeks ago, but rallied. A relapse came on Wednesday, and with it a complication of diseases which caused his death.

Hardy Campbell grew up with race horses in one capacity or another, and during his career handled either as a stable lad or as trainer some of the best race horses the American turf has known. He was head stable lad for the Dwyer Brothers when they raced in partnership, during the time the stable was trained by James Rowe and Frank McCabe, and when the partnership between the brothers was dissolved Mr. Campbell was given charge of M. F. Dwyer's stable. He went with Mr. Dwyer when the latter took a racing stable with Richard Croker to England a few years ago. During his career of about twenty years in connection with the Dwyers Mr. Campbell handled or trained such well-known performers as Tremont, Hanover, Longstreet, Don Alonzo, Harry Reed, Banquet, Raceland, Ben Brush, Previous, Cleophus, and a number of others. He was known as an excellent judge of horses, and it was due in a great measure to his ability as a trainer that M. F. Dwyer was so successful with his horses. He leaves a wife and two children.

The funeral services will be held to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Dutch Reform Church, Gravesend, L. I.

THE METROPOLITAN'S LINES.

President Vreeland Says the Company Has an Air Motor of Its Own.

President H. H. Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company yesterday made the appended statement

"For some weeks we have been running cars on Lenox Avenue equipped with various styles of compressed-air motors. We have compared the results of each motor most carefully, and have taken the good points of each, eliminated the unsatisfactory, and made what we think will be the most perfect air motor yet brought forward. This will be tried on the two crosstown lines.

"Work on the compressed-air plant on Twenty-third Street has been delayed by the trouble in getting the proper steam and air engines and other appliances. Such machinery has not become common commercially, neither has electrical machinery. This has caused much delay in construction and operation, but we hope to have the experimental lines for compressed air in operation by the opening of the new year.

"The present cable lines on Broadway, Columbus Avenue, and Lexington Avenue will be operated by underground trolley. These, with the routes already in electric operation, the Fourth and Second Avenues and Fifty-ninth Street, will constitute the major portion of the electrical service at present in connection with the completion of the lines already under way. The remaining parts of Eighth and Sixth Avenues, for which we have permission to use electricity, will be pushed to completion, but they will not be available until our new power house at Ninety-sixth Street and the East River is completed. This will hardly be much before November, because of the difficulty already mentioned in getting machinery.

"The reason why the Twenty-third Street line has not been completed and put in operation is because of lack of power. We now have only enough electrical power to run adequately our present trolley lines. The Sixth and Eighth Avenue and Twenty-third Street lines will be completed and operated just so soon as we can get the power."

Girl Killed by a Brewer's Truck.

Mamie Sweet, eleven years old, who lived with her widowed mother at 116 Wythe Avenue, Williamsburg, was killed by a brewery truck yesterday at Meserole Avenue and Franklin Street while hurrying home from a Greenpoint shipyard with a bag containing firewood. At Franklin Street, near Meserole Avenue, she started to cross the car tracks and was knocked down and crushed to death by the truck, which belongs to the Consumers' Brewing Company of this borough, and was in charge of Herman Frease of 1,025 Avenue D. Frease tried to drive off, but was stopped and arrested. The girl's mother, who had been apprised of the accident, arrived upon the scene. She fainted when she saw the body and had to be attended by a doctor. Frease was arraigned in the Ewen Street Police Court and was committed without bail to await the action of the Coroner.

Some Municipal Appointments.

John M. Smith has been appointed Superintendent of the branch of the Bureau of Conduits and Reservoirs in the Borough of Brooklyn at a salary of $2,000 a year. The following reappointments in the Department of Water Supply, Brooklyn, were announced yesterday: Joseph H. Wilson, Inspector of Survey, at $1,100 a year; John J. Moore, Inspector of Plumbing, at $1,200 a year; John J. Fleming, clerk, at $1,200 a year, and Richard D. Clark, clerk, at $925 a year. The Board of Health has appointed nine Medical School Inspectors at salaries of $30 a month each. In the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies Michael F. McGrory has been appointed an Inspector at $1,000 a year.

No Alimony for Mrs. Silverman.

The application of Mrs. Peppina Silverman for an allowance of alimony and counsel fee pending the trial of the suit for an absolute divorce brought against her by her husband, Robert Silverman, was denied yesterday by Justice Kellogg in the Supreme Court, on the ground that Silverman is poor, while she is living in luxury. Silverman names William Chauncey Floyd-Jones, a member of the Stock Exchange and a prominent clubman, as the co-respondent in the suit. He has also begun a suit against Mr. Floyd-Jones to recover $75,000 damages for alienation of his wife's affections.

Continuous cures win confidence. The worst coughs and even Consumption in its early stages are constantly being cured with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

THE EXPANSION OF TRADE

Merchants' Association's Efforts to Secure Co-operation Among National Business Centres.

ERIE CANAL IMPROVEMENT

The Campaign to Obtain an Appropriation from the State Legislature May Be Seconded by Chicago Merchants.

Among the things which the Merchants' Association has sought to accomplish is the establishment of friendly relations among the trade centres of the United States, for the purposes of mutual protection against all things which unfavorably affect trade and commerce in their broad relations, and for co-operative aggressive work in favor of such measures as would benefit trade and commerce.

When the Merchants' Association of this city was started, a year ago this month, it brought down upon itself a great deal of criticism from other trade centres, which, through their activity in commercial matters, had very materially expanded their business with different sections of the country. The feeling, however, changed as the association took up one question after another which acted as a deterring influence against trade and commerce, and pushed other questions which, if carried to a successful conclusion, would operate to the benefit of trade and commerce.

The first tangible evidence of this was when the Associated Board of Trade of Boston sent a committee to visit the Merchants' Association of this city to discuss general topics, and to see in what way Boston could combine with New York for the carrying out of plans on the same general principle for which the Merchants' Association of New York was fighting.

Philadelphia's Interest Aroused.

Philadelphia has now appointed a committee to co-operate with the other seaboard cities in these and other matters, and a conference may be called hereafter for the purpose of expanding our export trade, and of doing such other things as will benefit the country at large.

Further evidence of this friendly feeling was found by a representative of the Merchants' Association who went out West in the early part of this month, and visited some of the leading trade centres there. In Chicago, especially, assurances were received of co-operation in the reform of the Consular Service, and in such other matters as might tend to expand the export trade of the United States in the manufactured products.

As the result of this, William F. King, President of the New York Merchants' Association, addressed a letter to A. M. Compton, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Chicago organization, in which he pointed out the importance of maintaining Chicago's supremacy in the grain trade, and the efforts that had been made to undermine it by diverting the trade to the Gulf ports, and invited Chicago business men and newspapers to second by petitions the efforts of the association to obtain an appropriation from the Legislature at Albany for deepening the Erie Canal, and to induce Gov. Black, who has hitherto opposed such a measure, to sign it by convincing him that public opinion is strongly in favor of it.

"If," added Mr. King, "our purpose is accomplished it will be practically impossible to divert the grain trade from Chicago and the lake ports to this port, on account of the very low rates which will be afforded via lake and canal."

Mr. King also announced that the association intends to take up the matter of the Anti-Scalping bill now before Congress.

Mr. Compton's Reply.

In his reply, which was received yesterday, Mr. Compton says:

I sincerely hope that you will by this time have taken up the question of co-operating with the West in trying to secure the passage of the Anti-Ticket-Scalping bill through the lower house of Congress. There appears to be no trouble about getting the bill through the Senate, if we could only procure action in the lower house.

The writer agrees with you as to the immense advantage of having the Erie Canal widened and deepened. Of course, the effect would be extremely beneficial to Chicago as well as to New York. We will try to have the matter taken up at one of the meetings and give the subject wide circulation throughout the West.

Permit me to say that, so far as the writer is concerned, he thoroughly believes that much mutual good can be accomplished by co-operative action between the great distributing centres of the country. Naturally, and properly, we shall all push our local affairs with as much vigor as we can and at the same time be hearty and friendly co-operators along lines for the mutual benefit of American commerce. You will find me always willing to join hands for any measure the success of which would be for the upbuilding of our commercial interests.

"This question of the Erie Canal," said an officer of the Merchants' Association yesterday, "is one of the most important ones with which the city and State has got to deal with in connection with maintaining the export business of New York. So long as differentials on east-bound grain exist in favor of Philadelphia and Baltimore, and what practically amounts to a difference in favor of Boston, the Erie Canal is the great waterway upon which New York must rely to regulate freight charges.

"We are on record in opposing the proposition that the State turn the canal system over to the Federal Government. We believe that the State should maintain the absolute control of its canal system, and that the improvements necessary to bring the canal up to the demands of modern commerce should be made by the State. Our views on this question are well-known. With the canal improved up to the point to which it ought to be improved, it can serve, and undoubtedly will serve, as the determining factor in the regulation of freight tariffs, both east and west bound, and will do more to overcome the differentials than any one thing.

Terminal Charges Must Be Reduced.

"There are, however, heavy terminal charges at this port on freight bound for export, and this burden ought to be lessened. With the canal improved, and the terminal charges decreased, New York can still hold her position as the chief exporting centre of the United States, not only for manufactured products, but for grain, in which latter we believe she will soon regain her old prestige.

"A combination between New York and Chicago looking toward this end will be a very potent influence in bringing about the desired result. The Merchants' Association intends to work on these lines until it has accomplished that result.

"The necessity for the accession of members to the Merchants' Association in order to support it has brought about a renewal of the interest in its work. This is due largely, if not entirely, to the publicity given to this matter by the newspapers in their news columns, and in their editorials. Several of the members who had not paid their dues for this year have paid within the last few days, and many others have announced their intention of making an active canvass in their respective lines of trade for new members.

"Among the new members who have been added to the list this week are Charles Zinn & Co., Sigourney W. Fay, Knapp & Van Nostrand, Oberly Newell, Howells Brothers, Stevens, Sanford & Handy."

ALEXANDER SEAMAN ARRESTED.

Police Say He Was Connected with the E. S. Dean Company.

Alexander Seaman, an alleged swindler, was arrested yesterday in the Manhattan Post Office by Detectives Daly and Murphy of the Headquarters squad in Brooklyn. Seaman was asking for his mail when the two detectives walked up and showed their warrant. He was taken to Brooklyn, arraigned before Magistrate Brenner in the Adams Street Police Court, and held for examination.

The story told by the police is that Seaman ran a financial paper in the interest of the E. S. Dean Company. He was afterward heard of in New Jersey, passing worthless drafts on merchants, they say. The New Jersey police got after him, and he disappeared, but turned up later in Brooklyn, where he resumed the practice of passing worthless drafts.

He would order a bill of goods sent to a fictitious address, and would give a draft, the police say, calling for $10 or $15 over the price of the goods. The drafts were on printed forms and made out in the name of Alexander & Co., 60 Broadway. Complaints were lodged against him by Henry Batterman, William Berri, P. W. Schmits, A. J. Nutting, the Bolton Drug Company, and others.

THE SHELDON MURDER CASE.

Court of Appeals Decides that in Being Locked Up for 84 Hours the Jury Were Coerced.

The recent decision of the Court of Appeals reversing the conviction of Frank N. Sheldon for murder and granting him a new trial turned entirely upon the question whether there was coercion of the jury in the case. The defendant was charged with the killing of his wife, Eva M. Sheldon, and the trial, at Auburn, lasted seven weeks, ending on the 15th of March last year. Over 100 witnesses were examined, and the evidence against the accused was largely circumstantial.

The jury retired to consider their verdict on the evening of Thursday, March 11. The next day, about noon, they came into court for further instructions, and, after receiving them again retired. In the afternoon of that day they again came into court, and were instructed with reference to the importance of the case and of their agreeing. Later in the afternoon they returned again and asked for information with reference to some of the evidence, which they received. On the morning of the following day, (Saturday,) when they were again brought in, the Foreman presented a written communication to the Court stating that it was impossible, in his opinion, for them to agree.

In sending them back, the Court said: "I have made my own arrangements so as to be back at your call, both for to-day and for some time in the future, so that this case may be fully disposed of if there is a possibility of it." The same day the jury were again brought in, and the Court, after instructing them at some length, said a failure to agree was almost to confess incompetency in the matter, and he said he would like to enforce upon them an appreciation of the importance of settling the question. "It has got to be settled," the Court declared. "I have arranged with the Sheriff that you shall occupy this room from now on to the completion of your labors. Of course, I don't know how long it will take." On Monday morning, March 15, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty after having been out about eighty-four hours without beds or cots.

The Court of Appeals holds unanimously, in an opinion by Chief Judge Parker, that the agreement of the jury should be regarded as coerced.

The decision of the court was a subject of much comment by the bar generally in this city yesterday.

Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre said: "In my opinion the jury should be held together as long as there is any chance of an agreement. I fear that the decision of Justice Parker will cause much mischief."

Assistant District Attorney Unger said: "From my experience, I feel safe in saying that for every conviction which may be said to have sprung from holding the jury out for any protracted period I can cite two cases where the defendant has been acquitted for the same cause. To cite some of these cases of acquittal would only revive unpleasant memories, but, if we take the important murder case against Farrell tried yesterday, in view of what we now know as to the jury, does any man doubt that if the trial Judge had held them out as long as the Judge did in the Sheldon murder case Farrell would have been acquitted?"

Emanuel M. Friend said: "The decision will be hailed by delight by all lawyers. When a juror has been locked up for a number of hours temptation for him to change his verdict, in order to be relieved from further duty, is very great. The decision just rendered by the Court of Appeals removes this temptation."

William F. Howe said: "There should be nothing in the action of the court toward the jury that would have the appearance of coercion. Judge Parker is right. Any jury should be left free to consider the evidence at their will, and they should not be forced to it. The sending of a jury back after they are unable to agree tends to produce an unjust verdict. It forces jurors to compromise."

District Attorney Gardiner would not be interviewed on the subject.

W. K. FREEMAN TO BE RELEASED.

The Court of Appeals Decides that His Conviction Was Improper.

Walter K. Freeman, the electrical engineer, who was convicted of criminal assault upon Sallie Work in February, 1897, and sentenced by Justice Smyth to seven years and nine months, will now be set at liberty, the Court of Appeals having yesterday declared his conviction improper.

The late Charles W. Brooke conducted the trial, but having died, Freeman secured the services of John R. Dos Passos and Edmund F. Harding to appeal the case. The Appellate Division unanimously sustained the appeal and granted a new trial.

The District Attorney, however, took a further appeal to the Court of Appeals, and was required by the Constitution to file a stipulation to the effect that if the Court of Appeals affirmed the decision of the Appellate Division no new trial would be had, but that an absolute judgment for the dismissal of the indictment might be entered. The Court of Appeals having affirmed the Appellate Division, this stipulation now takes effect, and Mr. Freeman will be free.

DEATH OF ADA CORNELIUS.

The Inquest Is Postponed by Coroner Delap of Kings County.

Coroner Delap of Kings County has adjourned the inquest into the death of Ada Cornelius until July 7. Miss Cornelius, who was sixteen years old, died at her home, 2,208 Fulton Street, on Sunday night. It is alleged that her death was caused by an unnecessary operation, performed by Dr. Frank J. Vose and Dr. Joseph C. Thoms, who are under arrest.

The girl was under treatment by Dr. Joseph Ellis of 1,398 Herkimer Street, and on Friday of last week became worse. Dr. Ellis was sent for, but he was not at home, and Dr. Vose, who was then called, said that an operation was necessary. Dr. Thoms was called in and agreed with him. Miss Cornelius protested, and told the doctors that they were wrong in their diagnosis of her trouble, but they would not believe her, it is alleged, and performed the operation. She became rapidly worse, and died on Sunday.

Dr. Hawxhurst, the Coroner's physician, made an examination and reported that the girl had been suffering from peritonitis from natural causes, and that an operation was unnecessary.

A SUIT FOR SECURITIES.

Brooklyn Trust Company Retains Property Left by Mary F. Raymond.

Justice Maddox, of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, yesterday denied an application for the examination of Mathilda Cooper of 511 Pacific Street, who wishes to testify for the benefit of Alfred Cooper of 1 Place de l'Opéra, Paris. Mr. Cooper has retained Thomas E. Brush to begin an action against the Brooklyn Trust Company to recover possession of certain securities which are in the company's vaults. Mr. Cooper says they were given to him by Mary F. Raymond.

Mr. Rush, in the affidavits supporting his petition, said that the securities amounted to $8,000, and that Mary F. Raymond left them at her death in her safe deposit box in the trust company's vaults. They are sealed in an envelope addressed to Mr. Cooper, and the company has refused to surrender them. Mathilda Cooper accompanied Cooper and Mary F. Raymond as traveling companion in America and Europe for some years prior to the woman's death, and they occupied apartments in her house in Brooklyn.

In denying the application Justice Maddox says that Cooper must know the facts about the dead woman's relations with him as well as Mathilda Cooper does, and does not need her testimony to frame his complaint.

Mathilda Cooper left a will in which Alfred Cooper's name was not mentioned. It disposed of about $100,000. Many of the bequests were charitable.

Man Slowly Choked to Death.

George W. Blauvelt, fifty-eight years old, of 122 East Eleventh Street, died Thursday night at the home of his nephew, at 222 West Fortieth Street, having slowly choked to death. Blauvelt was working in the stable of his nephew at 337 East Twenty-seventh Street on June 22, when he fell from the hay loft. He sustained a fracture of the skull, which so affected the cords of his throat that he was able to breathe but little. The suffering man was removed to Bellevue Hospital, but when it was seen that there was slight chance of his life being saved, he was taken to the Fortieth Street house. Several physicians worked over the man, but in spite of their efforts he slowly choked to death.

RAPID TRANSIT AFFAIRS

Mr. Orr, on Behalf of the Board, Sends an Ultimatum to the Manhattan Company.

SEVERAL CONCESSIONS MADE

The West Street Franchise Modified in Many Particulars to Meet the Views of Mr. Gould—Statement by Russell Sage.

Alexander E. Orr, President of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, yesterday informed George J. Gould, President of the Manhattan Railway Company, of the action of the board at Thursday's meeting with reference to the West Street franchise. Mr. Orr's letter was delivered at Mr. Gould's office at 4:30 o'clock, and at the same time it was made public by Lewis L. Delafield, Secretary of the board. Concerning the letter, Mr. Delafield said:

"It will be seen that the board has made several very important concessions, and, in fact, has treated the Manhattan Company with the utmost liberality consistent with a due regard for the interests of the city. It should be understood, however, that the board has reached the limit of the possible modifications of the original franchise, and that this letter is in the nature of an ultimatum, to be accepted or rejected by the Manhattan Company, as it shall see fit, without further negotiations.

"It was thought at first that the latest communication received from Mr. Gould would make it possible for the counsel of the board and the company to get together and agree upon terms, but when the board came to meet it was found that there were questions of substance which could not be left to the lawyers to determine. If the terms proposed by the board shall prove acceptable to the company, counsel representing the two parties may hold a conference later to decide upon the exact language of the franchise."

At the offices of the Manhattan Company at 5 o'clock it was said that Mr. Gould had left for the day before Mr. Orr's letter was received, and that no prediction could be made regarding the probable action of the company.

Mr. Orr's letter to Mr. Gould follows:

In behalf of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners, I beg to reply to your letter of June 21, in which you express the views held by your company regarding the West Street franchise. As the suggested modifications were numbered in my former letter, and as this numerical designation is followed in your reply, I will still adhere to it in this communication.

1. THE OBLIGATION TO CONSTRUCT.—The board notes that your company will accept the modifications of your proposed franchise suggested by the board, although you appear to make the acceptance of this modification conditional upon the surrender of the privileges proposed to be reserved to the board of the right to intervene in obstructive litigation—a matter hereafter referred to.

2. GRADE CROSSINGS.—The board also observes that you are willing to concede that no crossings shall be at grade, "provided the power be conferred upon this [your] company to make such additional connections as may be necessary to meet the varying demands of its traffic." The board assumes that by this proviso your company seeks only to secure the right to make hereafter suitable physical connections with its existing railroads by curves or elevators at points where the new lines cross at a different grade; and as this seems to be both reasonable and proper, the board is quite willing to accede to this, provided the exact connection which it may be desired to make be submitted for the approval of this board or its successors.

3. INTERFERENCE WITH OTHER RAPID TRANSIT.—Upon this head you write that your company "cannot accept a franchise which will limit the policy of this company in the future in the manner proposed by your [our] board." The board can find nothing in the franchise heretofore prepared by it which would limit the future policy of your company. The board feels that, although no franchise granted by it can confer an exclusive right to occupy the streets, your company should be absolutely secured by the terms of the franchise in the uninterrupted enjoyment of the rights conferred by it and of the structure erected and the property acquired upon the faith of its terms. Upon this your company may justly insist as a right, and, if there is anything in the terms of our proposed franchise which can be viewed as limiting or curtailing this right, we will willingly amend it so as to obviate the objection. But if your company is thus secured in the enjoyment of the franchises sought by it, the board feels that it is only just that your company should bind itself not to oppose or impede the construction of other railroads which do not interfere with the rights conferred upon your company, or with the structure erected by it.

4 and 5. RENTALS AND READJUSTMENT OF RENTALS.—The board will not recede from its demand that if the West Street route be alone accepted your company shall pay a rental equal to 5 per cent. of its gross receipts from that route, but it adheres to its former statement that if your company will construct the other lines and additions proposed the board will make concessions in the matter of the compensation to be paid by your company for this and for the other proposed routes.

8. STATIONS.—The board understands that you accede to its proposition that the stations shall be located by the terms of the franchise, and with this understanding it will grant your request that stations so located may be afterward abandoned, and that new stations may be constructed, provided that such abandonment or location shall be subject to the approval of the board or its successors.

12. DETAILS.—Your company accedes to our modifications under this head, "provided the maximum distance between columns be agreed upon in advance." The board accepts this proviso, and will agree with you upon a maximum distance, with the distinct understanding that you shall not be permitted to locate columns within the prolonged curb lines of intersecting streets or avenues except by the special approval of this board.

13. RIGHT OF THE BOARD TO INTERVENE.—Upon this head you state that your company will not accept a franchise which reserves to our board the right to intervene for the sake of expediting any litigation which, under the terms of the franchise, prolongs the period within which you may construct the proposed extension. Our board regards this provision as being essential to the protection of the public against indefinite delay. For, in the absence of right to intervene, an injunction obtained by any property holder might, if your interests did not lead you to move to vacate it, extend for many years your privilege to construct. We do not assume that your company will seek to retain a mere option to construct by inciting collusive litigation. The existence of litigation of this character, incited for the purpose of extending the time within which railroads may be constructed, is however, a fact so notorious that we are unwilling to omit a clause which will enable us to eliminate that particular danger to the present enterprise. This board assumes that your objection to this provision of the proposed franchise springs only from the apprehension that this board or its successors might intervene unnecessarily in litigation affecting your interests, and might conceivably interfere with your proper plans or jeopardize your interests in important controversies. This board does not, however, desire to intervene in any litigation to which your company may be a party, unless such litigation is relied upon by your company as extending its time to construct. In such cases it is essential to the public interests, and cannot be harmful to you, that, if occasion should arise, the board should intervene in the public interest. The board will so modify its former proposition therefore as to limit its right to intervene to litigations in which that right shall be voluntarily tendered by you, but with the proviso that no litigation of which your company shall fail to give notice, and in which it shall fail to tender to this board the right to intervene, shall operate to extend the period of construction.

14. DELAY OF MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.—This board cannot consent that your company be afforded one year within which to obtain the necessary consents of the municipal authorities. Three months, the period originally suggested by us, seemed ample to secure action by the Municipal Assembly and the Departments of Parks and Docks, especially as power was reserved to the board to extend the time if due cause were shown. But, upon further consideration, the board has concluded that it will be justified in extending to six months the period for obtaining the consents of the local authorities. If this period proves insufficient by reason of any delay not attributable to your company, power to extend the period is reserved to the board.

In the foregoing the board has sought to meet your views in so far as it could do so with due regard to the public interests, and the board desires me to express the hope that your company will accept the conclusions thus reached by it.

The board also notes your suggestion that your counsel meet the counsel of the board. But, as the views expressed in your letter differ from the views of the board in several essential matters, the board is clearly of the opinion that no conference of counsel could be useful at this time. If your company is not prepared to meet the views of the board in respect to the matters above stated, as to which the board has now reached and expressed to you its deliberate and final conclusions, it would appear to be futile to continue the present negotiation.

Wants the Commission Abolished.

Russell Sage made the following statement yesterday concerning the Rapid Transit Commission:

The Rapid Transit Commission should be abolished by the Legislature. It has outlived its usefulness, and it must now be apparent to every citizen that it has wasted half a million dollars of the people's money without accomplishing anything except to prove its own inefficiency. During the time the board has been in existence the Metropolitan Street Railway Company has gone on steadily, making improvements in its service, utterly without the commission's aid.

If the board were abolished the Manhattan could make desirable extensions, which are impossible at present. We anticipate nothing from the commission. It parades the "hole-in-the-ground" scheme in the face of all reasonable proposals for the benefit of the city's transportation facilities. The commission evidently thinks to continue its evasive tactics in the hope that it may be able to force its ideas upon the taxpayers, but the time has come when he interests of the people demand that they be legislated out of office. This method seems to be the only one whereby the city's transportation facilities can be improved.

Our not closing until 6 o'clock, gives you heaps of time to poke around and spy out just what you want. And it's here, no matter what part of you, you want to cover; no matter for what purpose; no matter whether you're a boy or a man; no matter whether it's a money saving tid-bit, or regular stuff.

Clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LEGAL NOTES.

CUSTODY OF MINOR CHILDREN.—Walker Winston instituted a proceeding before the Supreme Court last May, under the domestic relations law of 1896, for the purpose of having the custody of his child, Lillie Winston, awarded to him. The law provides that where a husband and wife live in a "state of separation," without being divorced, either may apply for a writ of habeas corpus to have any minor child of the marriage brought before the court. The petition alleged that the child whose custody was sought was imprisoned and restrained of her liberty at 243 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, in this city, by her mother, who resided there. The return to the write alleged that the child was living at 108 Fourteenth Street, Hoboken, N. J., the home of her mother, and had been so living with her mother, and was not and had not been a resident of the State of New York since the 2d of March. No traverse was interposed to that return. Mrs. Winston was adjudged guilty of contempt for failure to produce the child, the return was stricken out, and the child's custody was awarded to the father. The Appellate Division yesterday unanimously reversed the order. The Court holds, in an opinion by Justice Ingraham, that by the return, a material fact, required to be alleged in the petition upon which the writ was granted, was put at issue, and a question of fact was then presented, upon which rested the jurisdiction of the Court to pass upon the question the relator sought to have determined. If the infant and her mother were at the time bona fide residents of another State, and the infant was not within the State, the Court had no jurisdiction to pass upon the question of the custody of the infant, and should have dismissed the proceeding. The Court held that it was also error to award the custody of the child to a party to the proceeding without the child being before the court, and without an examination into the merits of the application, even though the person in whose custody the child was had failed to make a return and was in contempt. "The one consideration in determining a proceeding of this character is the welfare of the child. The character of the parents, when each claims the right to have awarded the care and custody of the child, is a matter to be inquired into by the Court, to determine to whom the custody of the child should be awarded."

***

RIGHTS OF PEDESTRIANS AND DRIVERS.—Patrick Kennedy, fifteen years old, recovered judgment for $662 against the Third Avenue Railroad Company for injuries he received by the wagon he was driving down Third Avenue being run into by a northbound cable car of the defendant, and the Appellate Division yesterday directed an affirmance. It was urged on behalf of the company on appeal that the verdict was grossly against the weight of evidence, that the plaintiff's story was incoherent and incredible, and was contradicted in all material points by six disinterested witnesses. Presiding Justice Van Brunt, giving the unanimous opinion for affirmance, says that upon the defendant's own testimony the verdict can be sustained. Plaintiff, according to the witnesses, was fifteen or twenty feet from the car when he tried to cross. "It is to be observed," the Presiding Justice said, "that the gripman of this car, when speaking of the rate of speed at which the plaintiff was driving, said that he was driving at the high rate of five or six miles an hour, and that the car was going at the ordinary rate of eight miles an hour, and that even going at that moderate rate of speed, for a cable car, he could stop it in eight feet. The cable car had no absolute right to the exclusive use of the street. Pedestrians and vehicles have some rights which even cable cars are bound to respect. They have a right to cross the street, even though a cable car may be in sight. If not, then the city would be divided into as many zones as there are lines of power cars running the length of the island, and nobody could ever get across. It was not incumbent upon the driver of this vehicle to wait until no cable car was in sight before he attempted to cross. He had a right to cross the track when there was a reasonable opportunity so to do, even though it required the cable car to slacken its speed, in order that it might not upset the vehicle."

***

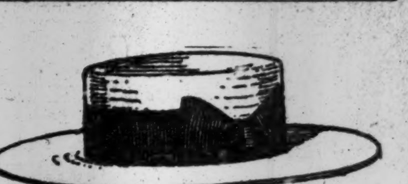
SMITH-BRADHURST ALIENATION CASE.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision affirming the judgment of the Special Term in the case of May Edna Smith against Charles C. Bradhurst and Catherine A. Bradhurst. The suit grew out of an action brought by Mrs. Smith against Mrs. Bradhurst for the alienation of the affections of Mrs. Smith's husband. In 1891 ex-Judge Fullerton, counsel for Mrs. Bradhurst and Clarence F. Birdseye, counsel for Mrs. Smith, drew up a form of an agreement for a settlement of the suit. In this paper it was specified that Mrs. Bradhurst and her husband, Charles C. Bradhurst, were to pay Mrs. Smith $2,500 in cash and give a note and bond for $7,500 more. When the negotiations were about to be ended, however, no agreement could be reached and the present suit for the specific performance of the contract was then brought. The Special Term dismissed the case, holding that no contract had ever really been made. In fact, the original suit for damages for alienation of affections was never withdrawn. The Appellate Division affirms the judgment, and holds that, although the lawyers acted in good faith in drawing up the form, they had no power to actually bind their clients, and no contract was made.

BROOKLYN ELEVATED PLANS.

An Announcement that Electricity Will Replace Steam Next Fall.

The Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, it was announced yesterday, will equip its Fifth Avenue line with electricity and the third-rail system next Fall. President Uhlmann said that the work would probably be begun in October, and that when the Fifth Avenue line was equipped the other lines of the road would follow. Steam engines will then be entirely discarded. The Fifth Avenue line will be the first in this part of the United States to be operated by electricity.

The plan was decided upon some time ago, but it was not expected that the Brooklyn Elevated would be ready to begin the work so soon. The selection of the Fifth Avenue line as the first is due to the fact that that line is the shortest and the best-paying of the various lines belonging to the Brooklyn Elevated system, and the cost will be smaller and the returns larger than would be the case with any of the other lines.



SAILOR HATS

Java Panama Sailors, 35c.

Senet Braid Sailors, 48c. and 95c.

Fine Split Straws, 75c. to $3.50.

New Shapes in Felt Hats, 85c. to $1.75.

O'Neill's

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
Victor Herbert's 22d Reg't Band To-day 3:30, 7; Sunday 3:30, 8
ADMISSION, (EXCEPT SATURDAY & SUNDAY,) 10 cts. & 25 cts.; SATURDAYS & SUNDAYS, 25c. & 50c.
Pain's Manila & Fireworks To-night 8 P. M.
De Wolf Hopper in EL CAPITAN, Commencing To-night. Assisted by A COMPLETE MILITARY BAND. Matinées Saturdays and July 4th at 4 P. M.

THE COOL Casino Theatre & Roof! Adm. 50c. FRANCIS WILSON, with PAULINE HALL, LULU GLASER, and HENRY E. DIXEY. Last Night To-night! Last Mat. To-day! THE COMIC OPERA FESTIVAL! "The Greater" ERMINIE!
Nxt Mon. Evg. Re-Engagem't Extraord'y! The Louis Mann & Clara Lipman: Telephone Girl
"EVERGREEN Roof" To-night! RICE'S SUMMER NIGHTS! Adm. 50c. Evergreen Bxs., $5.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE, 25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
FELIX MORRIS in "A GAME OF CARDS." PAPINTA, New Dances. BEATRICE MORELAND in "A GAME OF GOLF." Tony Wilson & Clown. Biograph.

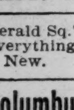
5TH AV. THEATRE, B'WAY AND 28TH ST. Last Mat. To-day, 2:15. Last Time To-night, 8:30. In Sardou's Comedy, Divorçons. MRS. FISKE.

LENOX LYCEUM Mad. Av., 59th St. Rudolph Aronson, Mgr. To-night Promenade Concert by the BANDA ROSSA and Florentine Mandolin Quintette.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN. Every Evening at 8:15. GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS By the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra. ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

AMERICAN Theatre & Roof G'd'n, 25c., 50c., 75c. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. Last Two Times This Season. Evgs., 8:15. Last Mat. To-day. GONDOLIERS.

WORLD IN WAX. New To-Day: Capt. Bob Evans on the Deck of the Iowa. Orchestral Concerts. EDEN Musee WORLD IN WAX. New To-day: Heroes of Army and Navy. CINEMATOGRAPH. War Pictures.



SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE, BROADWAY & 29TH ST. 2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8. Mlle. Troja, Jennie Yeamans, Emma Carus.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL. ROOF GARDEN. Adm. 50c. 3D Week—COOK'S TOUR—100 People—STAR CAST. ROGERS BROS. & Big Vaudeville Bill.

Herald Sq. Thea. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed., To-day, 2:15. Everything New. The Ragged Regiment. The Same Popular Prices.

Columbus Columbus Theatre Stock Company. JIM THE PENMAN. Mat. To-day. Next Week—The Eagle's Nest.

Harlem Opera House. To-day, 2:15. To-night, 8:20. Last 2 times, The Mikado.

THE TURF.

Coney Island Jockey Club.
Sheepshead Bay, June Meeting, 1898.
June 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30; July 2, 4. Rain or Shine.
TO-DAY THE GREAT TRIAL STAKES, $20,000,
The Sheepshead Bay Handicap and Four Other Races.
First Race, 2:30 P. M. Concert by Lander.
Trains Direct to Track.
Leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., via L. I. R. R., at 10:50, 12:10, 12:40, (Parlor Car train 1 o'clock,) 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10. Boats Leave Foot Whitehall St., via 39TH ST., BROOKLYN, FERRY, 11:20, 12, 12:20, 12:40, 1, 1:20, 1:40, 2, 2:20. Trains leave Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, 10:52, 12, 1:10, 1:50, 2:32, 3:10. Brooklyn Elevated Trains leave BROOKLYN BRIDGE EVERY 15 MINUTES, from 12 Noon to 2:30 P. M. TIME, 30 MINUTES. All Nassau Electric Roads transfer direct to track. ADMISSION TO FIELD, 50 CENTS. Extra Accommodations Returning from Track.

THE CASE OF JOHN PRICE.

Warrant of Removal Granted to the District of Columbia Court.

In a decision handed down yesterday by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals the famous decision of Judge Brown, in the Dana case, was held to be untenable. The case was that of John Price against former United States Marshal McCarty of this city. Price stole $2,000 in the Vatoldi Restaurant, in Washington, about a year ago, and was arrested by the United States Marshal in this city, arraigned before Commissioner Shields, and indicted by the Grand Jury under the special statute of the District of Columbia, providing for offenses committed in the District. Application for a warrant of removal was denied by Judge Brown on the basis of the Dana decision, where it was held that a warrant of removal could not be issued for an offense against the United States which was covered by local statutes.

Price was subsequently indicted by the Grand Jury under the general statute of the United States, providing for offenses committed against the United States. Upon this indictment Judge Brown granted a warrant of removal. Price's attorneys then appealed the case to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, which held that the decision of the Dana case was unauthorized, and that Price shall be removed.

Under this decision persons can be removed to the District of Columbia for offenses committed under its statutes from other States, even if the offense is covered by the statutes of the State in which the person is arrested.

East Broadway Free Roof Garden.

Commencing to-night and continuing until the end of the season, East Broadway will have a free roof garden, provided by the Educational Alliance at East Broadway and Jefferson Street. A band of music will play, refreshments, including milk for babies, will be sold at cost price, and games will be provided for the children.

The Oriental Hotel Open.

The Oriental Hotel, at Manhattan Beach, opened its doors for the season yesterday with a large quota of regular guests registered. The Oriental is under the general management of T. F. Silleck, with J. B. Greaves as local manager.

The New York Times.

Saturday Review of Books and Art

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THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1893

Twenty-four Pages.

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The New York Times.

Saturday Edition, with

Review of Books and Art.

$1 Per Year.

Tennyson as a Road Builder.

Much is written about the extension of education and the popularizing of culture. The literature that the public library, cheaper books, and the literary departments of excellent newspapers bring to the masses is a theme full of inspiration; and "the reading public" is a term that has grown to immense and delightful proportions. But facts are slippery things to dreamers and theorists. The ragged little newsboy whom a fortunate writer discovered in the Boston Public Library has become as proud a decoration of that noble building and as much credit to the modern Athens as any painting on the structure's walls. It is a pity that none of our art societies has induced a waif to attend its exhibition and be described to the world.

In the meantime the Empire State need not be envious of Boston simply on account of her studious newsboy. Have we not a library on "the fastest train in the world"? In what other State can a respectable fraction of a mile be as easily covered with a line of verse, or the literary fellow go as far between luncheon and dinner? If the one achievement is practical, the other is of a high intellectual finesse. There comes from one of the cities up the State, moreover, a bit of news that is well calculated to make us proud. It is an extraordinary evidence of wide popular culture. Puffing, blowing, and hissing, a steam roller toils up and down one of the streets of Rochester that is being improved. Unmusical, as is its kind, and ungraceful, this black, crunching, unromantic machine bears on its boiler iron breast the single word "Tennyson."

A psychologist might find interesting subject for study in the mind of the man who named the machine. The Rochester Post Express confesses itself baffled. It asks in bewilderment if he could have chosen the name as a practical joke, whether he could have wished to recall the poet's surly and forbidding aspect to strangers, or whether he thought to "honor him, as a young man of the town lately thought to compliment the girl of his heart, by naming a cow for her"?

It is worth noting that the engine which looks very ugly to the journalist on the sidewalk may be a poem to the man whose hand is on the throttle. Literature is full of the loving tributes of machinists to their engines. Some compare them to living beings, and "McAndrew" found the inspiration of a "hymn" in his. So even a steam roller may be beautiful to the man who built or runs it. That Rochesterian may have thought to pay compliment to Tennyson in giving it the name. We have spoken of "McAndrew's Hymn." It would not be a marked incongruity to name an efficient road roller the "Rudyard." The word itself has an appropriately hard sound. It is not in the least in its auricular suggestion like the chirrupy "Tennyson." And the gain in consistency fully extends to the literature.

But to go back to our theme. In how many cities, in how many States even, do the drivers of steam rollers know and love Tennyson? And what of the shovelers and teamsters whose daily companion this lettered roller is? To them, also, has the name a poetic suggestion? Do thoughts of Locksley Hall come as they prepare the way for the roller; does a vision of King Arthur thrill the teamster as he guides the horses straining with a load of earth, and is the grimy task of the shovelers forgotten in thought of Galahad, the stainless knight, and of lily white Elaine? Perhaps Ruskin, if he learns of the Rochester roller, will fear to die.

How Mrs. Kipling Saved the "Recessional."

One of the newspaper men who interviewed Rudyard Kipling during his recent visit to South Africa writes of him in The Cape Times:

"He takes his work hard. He is tremendously in earnest about it; anxious to give of his best; often dissatisfied with his best. He is quite comically dissatisfied with success; quite tragically haunted by the fear that this or that piece of work, felt intensely by himself in writing, and applauded even by high and mighty critics, is in reality cheap and shoddy in execution, and will be cast in damages before the higher court of posterity. When Rudyard Kipling had written 'The Recessional,' which two hemispheres felt to be one of the very truest and soundest pieces of work done by any writing man in our day and generation, he was so depressed by its shortcomings of his private conception that he threw the rough copy in the waste-paper basket. Thence Mrs. Kipling rescued it. But for Mrs. Kipling we should have had no 'Recessional'! For his best patriotic poems he has declined to accept any pay."

We may repeat here a remark of Kipling's at a dinner party in London when asked if Cecil Rhodes were married. "Yes," he replied, "to tens of thousands of square miles of British territory. England cannot afford to let a man like that marry in any other way." Kipling and Mark Twain obviously do not agree in regard to Rhodes. "When Rhodes's time comes," said Mark Twain, "I hope to get a piece of the rope."

More copies by several thousand of to-day's issue of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW are published than have been published of any other issue since THE REVIEW was started, in October, 1896. Not even the holiday number, issued last December, was so largely circulated. The most gratifying feature of this growth is the wide distribution of the circulation of THE REVIEW as a weekly paper. Subscriptions are constantly coming in from all over the United States and Canada, from small cities and large ones, from towns and villages, north, south, east, and west. At the price for which the paper is sent to yearly subscribers, (one dollar,) Saturday's main sheet included, it is finding its way into reading clubs, libraries, and homes where the knowledge of books it imparts is carried as such knowledge never was carried before. Many hundreds of readers, in receiving the present number, will perhaps see THE REVIEW for the first time. They will then learn what a mass of literary and art intelligence may be had every week for one dollar per year—nearly double the amount of actual reading matter in a year that the largest of the monthly magazines supply at four times the price.

In the Quartier Latin a notable addition is a series of four plates taken of Mr. Gladstone as he appeared at St. Swithin's Church in March of this year. This work, which has been done by Mr. A. S. Forrest, is of exceptional excellence. The Quartier Latin is well worthy of study by our own illustrators. They will see how within the limits of a small page excellent effects can be produced.

150 Books for Summer Reading.

Selected and Classified List with a Brief Notice of Each Book.

Introduction.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by

Joel Benton,

Author of "Emerson as a Poet," &c.

The Summer book, like the "Summer girl," cannot be easily defined with scientific precision. Both, in the main, are names embodying only a slight relativity or difference from other girls and books. In a small degree, perhaps, they are mythical. For many readers, at least, the Summer book is a species that does not exist. They ask with some show of propriety: "Why should we desire certain books in July which would be unclimatic in January—or, why is the book enjoyed in Winter essentially unfit for perusal under the Summer solstice?"

For the deep student and thoughtful reader seasons, undoubtedly, do not count much in the way of a spur to taste or to control. To read with amusement or diversion as the secondary consideration is to obliterate for the most part seasonal distinctions. One may put aside Plato, Kant, and Hegel when the day is too hot and debilitating, for some author with a lighter play of fancy—to lessen mental exertion. But, apart from extreme days, the Summer propulsion to choice does not dominate very rigidly readers of the highly intellectual type.

But the multitude, it must be confessed, do not make diversion secondary. They pick up their chosen volume to be amused. They have no problems such as beset the scholar and the publicist to settle; they want chiefly to hie to the mountains and the seashore, and get away from even the minor everyday affairs. It is this floating current of tendency that brings the Summer book just now to the front. The traveler not only has it in his hands, but so has the reader whose Summer outing is delayed or set aside for another year.

Fiction we shall always find in the majority whenever the Summer book makes its appeal. The reason is obvious. As all the world loves a lover, in Emerson's affirmation, so all the world loves the book which is devoted to lovers, and which so fascinatingly reports their thrills, their perturbations, their mishaps, and their triumphs. The much bethumbed novels of Howells and James here surmount the list. They stand for literary excellence no less than entertainment. They pacify the desire for a literary pabulum, and salve the conscience of such readers as seek the titillations of a tender story, and who still do not wish to leave the realm of literary charm untraversed.

It is the function of the true novel or romance to lift its reader into a more satisfactory world above the humdrum daily one, or to take some features of the life we really live and give them a visible, rationalized, and organic setting, which we can examine in a sort of cosmoramic way. I think if we are sane we shall not stop to inquire if the story is realistic or romantic, but whether it pleases and has given us some insight into a part of life. 'Tis a very romantic story, indeed, that does not instill some value as well as delight. Even Cinderella and the Fairy Tales do this, and the realisms of the strictest photographic delineators (which phrase suggests Howells once more) not seldom is tinged all along with a captivating, prismatic light.

The Summer book has perhaps been made more summery within the last generation by the fact that an annual vacation as a nearly universal institution has now come to be everywhere accepted. Of course, it comes usually in the warm months. It follows the collegiate commencements, and coincides largely with July days and August dreams. Books of the type of "The Complete Angler" and "The Essays of Elia," which no season can dismiss, seem to be perfectly fitted to Summer. Though the vogue of the essay is of late somewhat in desuetude and looked upon askance, we still have books of our own day that justify this delightful type of literary work.

Are not Thoreau's "A Week on the Concord and Merrimac," Burroughs's "Wake Robin," and other out-of-door volumes, and all of Richard Jeffries's books well made for the Summer day? As we go to nature largely in our idle weeks, why not let nature have her description as well as her presence at work upon us? The Summer book, whatever else it is, must be genial and solacing. It is too often, I fear, simply slight and trashy. The very popular one, or the one the publisher tries to make so, is quite often written as if its readers wished to put their intellects in a hammock and feared to experience a thrill of real thought.

The Summer book must pay some homage to nature and youth. We are often to read it under cool shades and by still waters. It should be contemplative and not too boisterously active, originating in (to use Keats's

fancy) or having the flavor of the scene where he heard

"A little noiseless noise among the leaves,
Born of the very sigh that Silence heaves."

It will best fulfill its measure of use if it takes us into nature's heart, where the touch of man is most subdued. Such a place as Matthew Arnold described when he wrote:

"Here, where the brook shines, near its head,
In its clear, shallow, turf-fringed bed;
Here, where the eye first sees, far down,
Capped with faint smoke, the noisy town,
Here sit we, and again unroll,
Though slowly, the familiar whole.
The solemn wastes of heathy hill
Sleep in the July sunshine still;
The self-same shadows now, as then,
Play through this grassy upland glen."

We are never likely to have too many Keatses and Arnolds. Those to whom they appeal should not fail to slip in the portmanteau a volume of their verse. Even lyric poets lesser than they bring Summer and youth and love together in many enchanting ways; and their leaves, too, may be turned over with profit.

If it be an impertinence to bring a small book into the presence of pure nature, let us consult our mood and avoid profanation. Still, there will be rainy days and shady verandas where nature holds only a divided or approximate reign. Here your chosen book may be held as if you had the author by the hand. Is there any closer spiritual thrill than that? And is there any conceivable reason why this author should not be one of certain worth, even though fame may not have put him yet upon her high and shining pinnacle? JOEL BENTON.

[Mr. Benton has hinted broadly at the prime motive of the editor in the preentation of these Summer lists. But it is not the worst trouble with books nowadays that so many are "slight and trashy," as he says; but that the number published is so great that those which are really good are easily lost in a vast and dreary multitude. If the editor of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW has any one motive stronger than another in the pursuit of his vocation, it is to keep before the public this small saving remnant. It is very easy to ignore a bad book—far easier than to expose it—but it is of more importance that a really good book should receive the widest possible publicity, that its influence should be spread, its inspiration made everywhere felt. In the preparation of these Summer lists the aim has been to apply this idea to the books which readers are most likely to read during the next two months. No guarantee can be given that all these books are of some permanent value as literature; the editor knows only too well that for very, very few of them could any such claim be made; but he believes that throughout the list will be found, with scarcely an exception, books that are worth reading when one has time for reading; that they will be found wholesome as entertainment, frequently profitable as instruction, and always free from the worst vices that stain the literature of these times.—ED.]

HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, AND MEMOIRS.

A HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY. From 1775 to 1898. By Edgar Stanton Maclay, A. M. With Technical Revision by Lieut. Roy C. Smith. New Chapters and New Illustrations. Two volumes. $7. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

This history of the navy is quite up to date. Dewey's victory at Manila is to be found in it. In it also is to be read an account of the Maine disaster according to official reports. The latest additions are chapters on cruising after slavers, the attack on the Wyoming, sea power in the civil war, and Cuba and the United States. There is a spirited account of Commander (now Commodore) Schley's arctic relief expedition, the sequel to the sinking of the Monitor, and a complete story of the Apia disaster, with the last appearance of the Merrimac in Hampton Roads, the material of which has been prepared by Rear Admiral Thomas Stowell Phelps. An important chapter is the one devoted to the equipment and mobilization of the navy in the Winter and Spring of 1897 and 1898. In the illustrations are pictures of new vessels, which are in action to-day, and besides that, maps, which include all present scenes of naval operation. This history is complete, and can be relied upon as giving the latest and best information. Volume I. closes with the war of 1812. The second volume includes all recent topics having to do with our navy. The sales for this work have been large in the past, and under present circumstances the demand for it has been much increased.

THE ISLES AND SHRINES OF GREECE. By Samuel J. Barrows. Illustrated. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

This volume, which has many distinguishing traits, is written by an ardent Hellenist, a devoted student of Homer, who determined to "enter Greece by the portals of the Odyssey and to leave it by the Trojan gates of the Iliad." The book is a record of travel, with a strong archæological coloring. Mr. Barrows visited Ithaca, the Ionian Islands, the Peloponnesus, Phocis, Thessaly, Attica, and the Aegean Isles. There was no shrine sacred to the memories of the heroic age which the author did not see. Having lived in Athens, he studied the collections there, and besides that he gave particular attention to modern Greek life. The old Greek is contrasted with the Greek of the present day. Mr. Barrows describes the old Greek theatre, and a better comprehension may be had of what are Dr. Dorpfeld's theories, which have somewhat puzzled our modern architects. Mr. Barrows has had, too, the immense advantage of having been present during the excavations of Troy. Particularly notable are the chapters entitled "The Street and the Agora," "The Altar of the Home," and "The Christian Shrine." "The Isles and Shrines of Greece" is a work which puts us in touch with Greek life, its language, and its religion. The volume is handsomely illustrated, and furnished with a copious index.

LADY HAMILTON AND LORD NELSON. An Historical Biography Based on Letters and Other Documents in the Morrison Collection. By John Cordy Jeaffreson. New York: The New Amsterdam Book Company.

Lady Hamilton, née Emma Lyon, who was the second wife of Sir William Hamilton, and whose celebrity came when she formed an intimacy with Lord Nelson, is a character which always comes to the front. What were her relations with Nelson require no explanation. But why the hero of Trafalgar left his wife, a good, honest woman, has never been fully told. It is only recently that a number of letters, some in Nelson's own hand, have been discovered and commented on, which event only shows how a reading public takes an interest in the frail, beautiful, and ever fascinating Lady Hamilton. Political influences at the time may have served Lady Hamilton. She was, too, the mother of Horatia Nelson, but her fate was a sad one, for in her old age, her prestige gone, she died in absolute want. Mr. Jeafferson has with great industry collected all the facts, letters, and material having to do with Lady Hamilton, and presents them in a most interesting manner. Very curious are the details of Emma Lyon's girlhood and the powers she exercised. Unquestionably she was a woman of talent, but unscrupulous. The volume under notice has been largely read and most favorably commented on. Recent biographies of Lord Nelson perhaps do not evade the presence of Lady Hamilton in Nelson's life, but perhaps do not give her the necessary prominence. It is in Mr. Jeafferson's book that the whole truth may be found. Apart from social conditions, the volume explains much of a historical nature having to do with the relations of England, France, and Italy at the close of the last and the beginning of this century.

FORTY-ONE YEARS IN INDIA. FROM SUBALTERN TO COMMANDER IN CHIEF. By Field Marshal Lord Roberts of Kandahar. With Portraits and Maps. Two volumes. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

The bravest men are always the most modest, and Field Marshal Lord Roberts of Kandahar, that fine type of English pluck and gallantry, in telling the story of his services begs the reader to remember that "the writer is a soldier, not a man of letters," and he asks forgiveness for "all faults of style and language." There are no reasons for finding the least fault with Lord Roberts, for those who may have followed the dispatches written by him know how clear and lucid they were. The Field Marshal sprang from fighting stock, his father having been Gen. Sir Abraham Roberts. Lord Roberts entered the service early, and his opportunity for distinction came during the mutiny. Wherever there was heavy fighting he was present. His gallantry always was conspicuous. These volumes tell in true, honest, soldier-like fashion the deeds of a distinguished man, and the reader can at once understand why England so honors the man who in the ranks is lovingly called "Lord Bobs."

THE WEST INDIES AND THE SPANISH MAIN. By James Rodway. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

This book is particularly interesting at this time, not so much that it gives strong and graphic descriptions of the character of the people we are fighting, as it recounts the evolution of that people in showing that in their early conquests they were the same as we find them to-day. Mr. Rodway has done his work particularly well, and his narrative of the events on the Spanish Main and in the West Indies during the last four centuries is graphic and interesting, although he had subjects to deal with whose veriest citation of fact is a romance.

HERE AND THERE AND EVERYWHERE. By Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood, author of "An Epistle of Posterity." Illustrated. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

Mrs. Sherwood's work is already well known to readers of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW. Nearly all sketches in her latest volume have appeared in these columns. "Here and There and Everywhere" is just what its title implies—sketches of various people at various times and places. Her themes range from dinners at Newport to dinners in the capitals of Europe, and from table gossip with society's favorites to intimate chats with world-known celebrities. People will linger long over such episodes as that of the school days of Marguerite of Savoy, now Queen of Italy, and over the conversations with eminent literary men both in London and in America. The reader must be constantly impressed with Mrs. Sherwood's utter sincerity in all that she writes. She has seen and heard a vast deal of life and the world, and in this volume betrays none but the kindest feelings.

LITERARY SHRINES. The Haunts of Some Famous American Authors. By Theodore F. Wolfe, M. D., Ph. D. 16mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

A LITERARY PILGRIMAGE AMONG THE HAUNTS OF FAMOUS BRITISH AUTHORS. By Theodore F. Wolfe, M. D., Ph. D. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

An old idea has been taken up and carried out so well in these volumes that it seems almost a new one. Dr. Wolfe combines the faculty of taking infinite pains as to facts, with the faculty of writing in an interesting and instructive manner about them. He has real enthusiasm for his work—a positive delight in it. We are not surprised to find that the two volumes have already gone into their tenth editions. No one who ever has possessed them can have failed to treasure them. Of all books dealing with authors' homes we know none of equal charm and value.

GLADSTONE. HIS CHARACTERISTICS AS MAN AND STATESMAN. By His friend James Bryce, M. P. New York: The Century Company.

Mr. Gladstone's death makes Mr. Bryce's volume a most opportune one. No one could better appreciate the noble character of Mr. Gladstone than the author of "The American Commonwealth." The knowledge shown in this volume has been gained by Mr. Bryce during an acquaintance of many years. Just before Mr. Gladstone's death the text was thoroughly revised. For a broad and thoroughly statesmanslike record of one of England's greatest men, Mr. Bryce's work may be particularly recommended.

CHARLES DICKENS. A Critical Study. By George Gissing, author of "In the Year of Jubilee," "The Whirlpool," &c. 12mo. Cloth. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.00.

Mr. Gissing understands Charles Dickens thoroughly, and is in closest sympathy with him. He writes a dispassionate criticism on the author of "Pickwick," and treats him as a story teller, gives him his exact place as a humorist, shows how exquisite he was in his pathos, and then compares his first works with those of his later years. There are many episodes in the life of Dickens made clearer in this volume. For a just appreciation of the great romance maker of this century nothing could be better or more entertaining than this volume.

ROBERT BURNS AND MRS. DUNLOP. Correspondence now published for the first time. With elucidations by William Wallace. Two volumes. Octavo. Frontispiece and facsimiles. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $5.

For a fuller comprehension of Robert Burns this volume is indispensable. Mrs. Dunlop's influence over the poet cannot be questioned. She was among the earliest of his critics. Sometimes she found fault with not only his topics, but his methods of expression. As a true artist Burns bore patiently the first, but was by no means inclined to take his lesson in versification or expression from Mrs. Dunlop. Correspondence between the lady and the poet was kept up for many years. Some of the original manuscripts of Burns are presented, and where they differ from the accepted text is indicated.

MYTHS AND LEGENDS OF OUR OWN LAND. By Charles M. Skinner. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. From $3 to $6.

What Mr. Skinner has done has been to collect all the accepted stories, purely American in character, and to present them in one volume. Many of these old legends are beautiful and entitled to our respect. The advantage of collating them need not be argued. The author has shown great industry in bringing together these materials, and evinces in the telling of these legends marked literary skill. His book has been very justly one of the most popular of the past year.

LOVE IN FRIENDSHIP. (A Nameless Sentiment.) With a Preface in Fragments from Stendhal. Translated from the French by Henry Pene du Bois. New York: Meyer Brothers & Co. $1.50.

In the original French these letters have much more the suggestion of reality than in the translation. But it is an artistically, logically worked-out reality which bears the dogears of the consummate littérateur and dramatist. The work is dedicated to de Maupassant's mother. The dedication is signed H. L. N. We know that the great writer of short stories experimented in every kind of emotion that he could conceive. It is not improbable that many, if not all, of the letters in "Love in Friendship" fell from his pen—at first possibly spontaneously and naturally, and later to be edited under the cold eye of the consummate literary artist. But whether real or imagined the letters form a novel that is captivating in the intensity of its pathos and passion.

SOME COLONIAL HOMESTEADS AND THEIR STORIES. By Marion Harland. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.

The author of this volume must have been intimately acquainted in loving association with the historical themes which are therein contained. She knows her subjects thoroughly, and it is plain that with taste of the utmost discrimination she has selected from a mass of material only those tales which for one reason or another would be particularly attractive to readers of to-day. She gives faithful pen pictures of the worthies who built and lived in those old homesteads, and recounts the romances that are attached to each dwelling. Col. Byrd of Westover, Va., and his ill-fated daughter, the fair Evelyn; bewitching Mary Cary of Williamsburg; "Pretty Peggy" Chew of Cleveden, Penn., Major André's American sweetheart; the Colton Smiths of Sharon, Conn.; the Van Cortlandts; Mme. Jumel, and Aaron Burr—are some of the characters that play parts in these chronicles which have all the charm of fiction.

DRAKE AND THE TUDOR NAVY. With a History of the Rise of England as a Maritime Power. By Julian S. Corbett. 2 Vols. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

After Sir Walter Raleigh, Drake is the man who did most to give England supremacy on the seas, and therefore Drake's name is forever united with the deeds of the English Navy. As has been often said in reference to Queen Bess's time, the exact line between a merchantman and a pirate was by no means strictly defined. If the merchantman took the law into his own hands and enforced it with pike and gun it was because he had always to be ready for the aggressions of the Spaniard. Mr. Corbett's first volume is mainly occupied with Drake's career as a seaman, and in the second volume he treats him as an Admiral and administrator. The author shows clearly that Drake was a master of naval strategy, with great courage, and possessed of the essentially English characteristics of never knowing when he got the worst of it. Drake's early voyages are fully described, and then there is found the most exciting of all sea stories, the first fight with the Armada and the final dispersion of the Spanish fleet. Mr. Corbett presents all the facts, and shows that the whole subject has been mastered thoroughly. The illustrations are numerous, and there are reproductions of many old maps. For frontispiece there is a fine mezzotint, taken from the portrait of Drake.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF CHARLES HADDON SPURGEON. Compiled from His Diary, Letters, and Records. By His Wife and Private Secretary. 4 Vols. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. Set, $10.

Charles H. Spurgeon was a very extraordinary man, and has left in his autobiography some extraordinary literary remains. Nearly every minister of the Gospel at some time or another has wished to write his own autobiography. Sometimes he has carried out the desire. But his work is very often such that to the casual reader makes him out to be a foolish egotist. Not so with Mr. Spurgeon, however. His individuality pervades the book, to be sure, but in an objective way, and not even in the story of his boyhood does he force the reader to pay elaborate attention to his youthful escapades and call them wonderful. There is much power, charm, and a great deal of humanity in the work, and its style is strong, full, fresh, and vigorous.

YANKEE SHIPS AND YANKEE SAILORS. By James Barnes. Full-page Illustrations of Zogbaum and Chapman. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Mr. James Barnes springs from a family who have always followed the seas, and one of them was a naval hero of 1812, and so, the author has by heart all the old traditions. The stories he tells then are those of battle and adventure, and appeal to our patriotism. They show out of what good stuff our forefathers were fashioned, and you see how these traits have been inherited by a Dewey and a Hobson. We need to-day just such a book as Mr. Barnes has written, and it is to be read at home and on the fo'castle of our ships. Mr. Barnes has the best of styles, and feels the inspiration of his subject, and the influence "Yankee Ships and Yankee Sailors" must exercise will be of the best. Bravery is not alone extolled, but the book shows how thorough was the obedience in those days, and with what implicit faith sailors followed the commands of their officers. The illustrations by Mr. Zogbaum and Mr. Chapman are additions to the general effectiveness of the volume.

CHEERFUL YESTERDAYS. By Thomas Wentworth-Higginson. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

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youths who rallied about Phillips and Garrison, as scornful of the mob as they were pitiful of the slave; and to be the elder comrade of that later generation so willingly sacrificed that the American Union might live is to have singular good fortune, and it is hardly strange that Col. Higginson should call his reminiscences "Cheerful Yesterdays." What with Transcendentalists, abolitionists, soldiers, and scholars, and an occasional specimen of those eccentric camp-followers always hovering about the army of progress, the book is so bright that it will make any day passed in its company a cheerful yesterday in remembrance. The later quiet time of travel and of practicing the duties of the good citizen in politics make pleasant chapters, and on every page one feels the charm of a mind interested in everything in the world except its owner, of an Odysseus who tells his tale with no care for the conception of himself that may be formed by his hearers.

MEN I HAVE KNOWN. By the Very Rev. F. William Farrar, D. D., Dean of Canterbury. Boston: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.75.

The Dean of Canterbury's geniality and caution combine to make him an agreeable and trustworthy story-teller whose anecdotes are never pointed by ill-nature and never rest upon conjecture. His "Men I Have Known" describes, now with more and now with less particularity, nearly all the chief Englishmen of his time, excepting those who were living last Autumn, when his reminiscences were published. Each sketch is accompanied by a portrait of its subject and of a fac simile of his manuscript, and in many cases a little story is attached to the manuscript itself, some having been produced especially for the book, and some having been written on exceptional occasions. Tennyson, Macaulay, Arnold, Browning, Cardinal Newman, Dr. Holmes, Lowell, Tyndall, Thackeray, and Carlyle are a few of the worthies of whom Dr. Farrar has written.

ROSE A CHARLITTE. By Marshall Saunders. Boston: The L. C. Page Company. $1.50.

Call it Acadia or Acadie, call them Acadians or Acadiens, Longfellow's genius has made Evangeline's country and Evangeline's countrymen forever interesting to Americans. They are still more interesting to their descendants wherever scattered and to the present Nova Scotian, and Miss Marshall Saunders will doubtless find attentive and interested readers for the historical studies embodied in her "Rose A Charlitte." As no two Acadiens, Nova Scotians, or Prince Edward Islanders ever entirely agreed with one another on the religious, political, racial, and social details of the Acadian question, or agreed with anything which any presumptuous American ever wrote about it, and as the American is prone to accept his own authorities as final, it is not to be supposed that Miss Saunders's theories will be silently received. Her book will be discussed with animation by the serious, and read with pleasure by the light-minded to whom a novel is a novel.

THE STORY OF THE MALAKAND FIELD FORCE. An Episode of Frontier War. By Winston L. Spencer Churchill. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Lieut. Churchill quotes Lord Salisbury, who said: "Frontier wars are but the surf that marks the edge and advance of the wave of civilization," but the courage of the English soldier in these Indian frontier wars and the skill of the officers are often underestimated. Lieut. Churchill writes simply and modestly, and his descriptions of the numerous and powerful tribes of the Indian frontier, of his own experiences during the campaign, and his observations on the problems of frontier warfare are both interesting and readable. One chapter, entitled "The Riddle of the Frontier," explains what are the many problems England is called on to solve. As an officer of hussars, Lieut. Churchill became attached to the Malakand Field Force under Major Gen. Sir Bindon Blood, and took part in the campaign in the northwest frontier of India, with the result of the subjection of the Mahmuds and the turning back of the wave of Afghan invasion. The campaign called forth all the courage and enterprise of the English forces, with their native contingent, and the character of this sanguinary business can be best understood by the statement made that out of a force of 1,200 men 249 men and thirty-three officers were killed or wounded before the Mahmuds were crushed. Lieut. Churchill vaunts the pluck and endurance of the Pathan. His volume is of singular interest to-day, for it gives the best insight as to methods of handling a small aggressive force. As may have been noticed in our late landings on Cuban shores, everything depends on the audacity of the men, the coolness of the officers, and, above all, the discipline. As Americans we may take a special interest in Lieut. Churchill, whose grandfather was Leonard Jerome. Churchill, too, is a good fighting name. This episode of a frontier war shows that the writer, besides being a soldier, has also the ability to discuss questions of military strategy with clearness and precision.

TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE.

GOING TO WAR IN GREECE. By Frederick Palmer. 12mo. New York: R. H. Russell. $1.25.

The recent Greek-Turkish war, notwithstanding its brief duration and inglorious ending for Greece, had from its very rapidity of movement almost a kinetoscopic effect upon the mind. It seemed almost as if it consisted of a series of flash-light pictures running into each other. Mr. Palmer, the author of the present book, was the correspondent of a New York paper during the war, and saw all the important engagements from the first raid into Turkey until the final battle of Domoko and the retreat upon Thermopylae. He defeated all his fellow war correspondents with the story that the Greek army had retreated from the battlefield of Mati in a panic. His story, which is a graphic one, is that of the only war correspondent who saw the first seven days' fighting, who visited both armies in the field, and had the good fortune to see all the battles from the beginning to the end of the struggle. The book has over sixty excellent illustrations.

ON BLUE WATER. By Edmondo de Amicis, author of "Holland and Its People," "Spain and the Spaniards." Translated by J. B. Brown. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.25.

This is the story of life on an emigrant ship bound from Genoa to Buenos Ayres. It is a subject that is commonplace or sensational, according to circumstances. Whether it be one or the other, it depends upon the author to write an interesting book. Mr. Amicis's ship was named the Galileo, and carried the little world, with its humor and pathos, its tragedy and humanity, without extraordinary mishaps, but the commonplaceness is rendered interesting in a masterly manner. The story-teller's touch is as light as his observation is close, and his pictures of saloon life, as well as those of the teeming emigrant quarters, are graphic, and, like mental burrs, are hard to brush from the mind.

KOREA AND HER NEIGHBORS. By Isabella Bird Bishop, author of "Unbeaten Tracks in Japan," "The Hawaiian Archipelago," and "Among the Tibetans." Illustrated. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $2.

Mrs. Bishop, who visited Korea four times in a little less than three years, has left a record of her journey which is as fascinating to the lover of books on travels as it is valuable to the missionary or the sociologist. She penetrated many corners of the "Hermit Kingdom" that had never been reached before by a white person, and her impressions therefore must of necessity be entirely her own, uninfluenced by biased predecessors. Since the Chino-Japanese war Korea has become a subject of much eager discussion. Its people, its social condition, and its art have been described by casual sojourners there, but the final word has not yet been written. Mrs. Bishop's book, if revised a few years hence, might be that final word. It was her good fortune to see the passing away of the old régime and the dawn of a new social and political era, and she paints a very attractive picture of the future possibilities of that country. Her style is lucid, at times vivid, and she shows much painstaking and accuracy in matters of detail, which, had she been more of an artist and less of a social economist, might have escaped her eye.

CUBA IN WAR TIME. By Richard Harding Davis. Illustrated by Frederic Remington. 12mo. New York: R. H. Russell. $1.25.

Mr. Davis's contributions to Cuban war history are considered by many of his admirers—and who is not an admirer of his graphic style and power of type delineation?—as perhaps the best work that he has done. The present attractive volume, which is published both in boards and in paper, has an excellent war map of Cuba in colors, with flags for marking the positions of the American, Cuban, and Spanish armies.

JAVA, THE GARDEN OF THE EAST. By Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore. Illustrated. New York: The Century Company.

There is nothing strange in our eagerness to become acquainted to-day with the islands in the Indian Ocean, and that one trait of a natural healthy curiosity marks the difference between an American and a Spaniard. Evidently there are other islands in these tropical seas than the Philippines, and inhabited by a different people, but still having certain affinities. Miss Scidmore's "Java, the Garden of the East," opens then a new insight for us. We learn what are the Dutch methods of colonization and can understand that though they may be somewhat the ways of the past, how infinitely better they are than Spanish ways. The author paints Java in glowing colors, for it is indeed the "Garden of the East." The lady shows that she was replete with energy and enterprise, for she describes portions of Java which have never been

Books for Summer

(Continued.)

visited before. Miss Scidmore was one of the few who saw those wonderful Buddhist ruins which are among the wonders of the world. The book is sumptuously illustrated.

WITH THE CONQUERING TURK. By G. W. Steevens, author of "The Land of the Dollar." 8vo. Cloth, with maps. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.

Mr. Steevens was the correspondent of a leading English journal, and followed the Turks in their war with Greece. You have in this volume the whole history of the campaign, extending over two months and a half, and although there are vivid descriptions of battles, in relief are presented the many humorous accidents which befall a war correspondent. Mr. Steevens writes in the brightest manner, and you understand what is war, with all its lights and shades, well précised.

THE COMPLETE POCKET GUIDE TO EUROPE, Edited by Edmund Clarence Stedman and Dr. Thomas L. Stedman. One Vol. Full leather. New York: William R. Jenkins. $1.25.

This guide is the revised edition of Cassell's Pocket Guide to Europe, and in the preparation of the volume the utmost care has been taken. The labor bestowed on it has had for result a complete, handy, and concise volume, and a volume to be stowed away in the pocket. If we may not pay Spain a friendly visit this year, Spain is by no means all Europe.

IN THE LAND OF THE BORA. Or Camp Life and Sport in Dalmatia and the Herzegovina. By "Snaffle." Illustrated. New York: The New Amsterdam Book Company.

Dalmatia and Herzegovina, notwithstanding one may be a fair geographer, are countries somewhat unknown to us. Forming, as they do, a part of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, and our commercial relations with them being slight, much ignorance about them exists. To the writer, who signs himself "Snaffle," we are indebted for many spirited pages giving us interesting episodes in these countries and a great deal of solid information. It is a new field an enterprising Englishman has opened. In search of sport, he becomes an explorer. "Snaffle" took to tent life, and so his impressions are of the most lively kind. As a dependency of Austria, Dalmatia shows but little of her former prowess, for in the Middle Ages, when Venice was in her prime, the part these countries played was a fairly important one, and "Snaffle" tells in an interesting manner of their old prestige. "The Land of the Bora" is a clever book and written with spirit. If incidents of the chase abound, the author is not given to extol his prowess with the rifle or print details of battues. It is a story of true adventure, just such as will please the American sportsman.

FARTHEST NORTH. Being the Record of a Voyage of Exploration of the Ship Fram (1893-1896,) and of a Fifteen Months' Sleigh Expedition by Dr. Nansen and Lieut. Johansen. By Dr. Fridtjof Nansen. With an appendix by Otto Sverdrup. Over 100 full-page and numerous text illustrations, sixteen colored plates. Two vols. 8vo. New York: Harper Brothers. $10.

This work of Nansen's came as a revelation in arctic travel, and the new interest in the hardy explorer has by no means lessened. The demand for the work still continues. It is the history of perhaps the boldest adventure in travel ever attempted, and the author tells modestly of his great success. Sure that he had done as far as preparation went all that science or practice could effect, Nansen started on his journey and carried out his plans. There was something miraculous in the way rescue came to him at the very last moment. Nansen's "Farthest North" will ever remain the remarkable history of an attempt to penetrate the Arctic Circle during the close of the present century. Nansen's narrative has peculiar charm in a literary sense. His style often is striking and beautiful in its iteration of merit. Many parts of it were written in the North. One feels in reading it how the lonely North inspires many of its passages.

A WORLD PILGRIMAGE. By John Henry Barrows, D. D. Edited by Mary Eleanor Barrows. Illustrated. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $2.

Dr. Barrows's interesting book of travel might be called "The Notebook of a Tourist Among the Religions of the World." The doctor describes the main incidents of his recent journey around the globe through Great Britain, France, Germany, to Jerusalem, India, China, and Hawaii. Everywhere the impressions made upon the traveler are vivedly reflected, with a wonderful grasp of the political and social situation—the university life in Germany, the gay society of Paris, Greece, and Italy in their artistic moods, the restless empire of the Turks, and the sufferings of India, the mystery of the Far East. And through these pages troop the noted divines of all faiths and creeds—a panoramic tribute to Achme, who said: "Religion is the mode in which the various nations of the earth worship the same God."

WITH A PESSIMIST IN SPAIN. By Mary F. Nixon. Illustrated. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

After the war is over it would be very charming to travel in the land of the Cid "With a Pessimist in Spain" for one's traveling companion. In the meantime the pleasure of such a journey may be anticipated by the perusal of the volume safe from the taunts of the impressionable subjects of young Alfonso XIII., in some quiet veranda corner. Miss Nixon jots down about all the points of interest generally found in a first-class guide book, but these are so pleasantly interwoven with incident, episode, anecdote, and personal impression that the reader is a ready tourist and has no desire to depart from the itinerary laid out for him by the author.

GARDENS, FLOWERS, BEASTS, AND BIRDS.

BIRD LIFE. A Guide to the Study of Our Common Birds. By Frank M. Chapman. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The assistant curator of mammalogy and ornithology in our American Museum of Natural History in compiling his textbooks seems to have understood in what respect the public was wanting in knowledge. The information he imparts is precise and yet general. "Bird Life" is just the book to consult. The volume has seventy-five full-page plates and numerous drawings interspersed with the text.

CITIZEN BIRD. SCENES FROM BIRD LIFE IN PLAIN ENGLISH FOR BEGINNERS. By Mabel Osgood Wright and Elliott Coues. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Company.

"Why do you call the bobolink a 'harlequin,' Uncle Roy? What is a harlequin?" And the uncle answers: "Don't you remember that Harlequin was the name of the man in the pantomime we saw last Winter who wore all sorts of colors, changing from one thing to another, but always dancing about, as if he could not possibly keep still? These are the precise characteristics of the bobolink." From this statement it can be understood what is the method of instruction presented by the author of this charming study, which has for title "Citizen Bird." "It is the story of the Bird people told for the House people, especially for young people," for it is dedicated to "all boys and girls who love birds and wish to protect them." Ornithology is introduced to the attention of young readers, and in the most entertaining manner. The book has over 100 half-tone engravings, and there is an index of 154 American birds. To that most pleasant manner which Mrs. Wright possesses is added the scientific knowledge of Prof. Elliott Coues.

INSECT LIFE. By John Henry Comstock. Illustrated by Mrs. Anna Botsford Comstock. Library Edition, $2.50. Teachers and students' Edition, $1.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The Professor of Entomology in Cornell University here presents a most thorough volume, in which is found exactly what one wants to know about insect life. Such a work is the result of long and elaborate study, and in the making up of such a vast subject the author's good taste and judgment are most perceptible. Something that adds much to the completeness of the work are the illustrations made by Mrs. Comstock, who is a member of the Society of American Wood Engravers. Some who may be fortunate enough to possess a proof print of the lady's work know how she can be in the same picture both vigorous and delicate.

IN GARDEN, ORCHARD, AND SPINNEY. By Phil Robinson. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

Mr. Robinson takes us a pleasant walk afield in this little book and shows us the joys and beauties of the changing seasons in England. A good idea of his pleasant and attractive style may be gained from the following lines, which are part of his description of an English January: "A queer, empty sort of month, when Nature seems to let things alone, and, between the balanced attractions of either season, to stand, in cold neutrality, aloof. The impatient Spring may hazard a week of untimely warmth, and the sparrow, ever ready to be tempted, turns him, uxorious, to domestic joys. But Winter jealously supervenes, and the sun hangs crimson in a frozen sky, and the sparrows, married in haste and repenting at leisure, sit, too cold to care for appearances, ruffled up and contradictory on opposing water pipes, scandalously apart and drearily recriminate in chirps. Ay, the month that looks two ways—one face of it sad with regret, the other glad with resolve. A resting time, the 'breathing hill' of the year of the pilgrims."

POT-POURRI FROM A SURREY GARDEN. By Mrs. C. W. Earle. 12mo. Cloth, $2.50. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

Through this book we gain free admittance into all the privileges and delights of English garden life during the entire year. In the form of a diary, which daily traces the development of the changes of the year, the author reveals the mysteries, charms, and secrets of horticulture and arboriculture in England. She also discourses upon health, the principles of house furnishing, a day in London, and the training of sons and daughters. The book has a healthy tone and shows an intimate knowledge of and acquaintance with outdoor life and the care of the garden.

ACROSS THE EVERGLADES. A Canoe Journey of Exploration. By Hugh L. Willoughby. 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

"Land of Flowers." Some may so deem portions of Florida, but try and penetrate the southern portion of the State, and "land of the saw grass" would be the fitter name. For two centuries that mysterious portion of Southern Florida known as the "Everglades" has baffled the efforts and inspired the curiosity of tourists and explorers. Lieut. Willoughby, recently commanding officer of the Rhode Island Naval Reserves, with great patience and indifference to local annoyances, determined to solve the problem of the Everglades. Starting from Miami, on the lower east coast, he soon plunged into the endless Everglades. The difficulty of the passage may be best understood when the author tells you that to get over twenty-five miles, between the Miami and Harney Rivers, it took two weeks. The chief difficulties in traversing through the swamp arose from the shallow water, the numberless and perplexing blind leads, the poisonous snakes, and especially the tall and tough saw grass, the edges of which cut the skin. Lieut. Willoughby is a naturalist and a botanist, and describes all the creatures and plants he sees. The volume is a highly entertaining one, exceedingly well written, and fully illustrated.

BIRD STUDIES. An Account of the Land Birds of Eastern North America. By William E. D. Scott. Illustrated from original photographs. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.

Many books have been written about birds and bird study, and for many and varied reasons. That Mr. Scott has undertaken the task suggests that he must have something distinctive to offer. He has a firm belief in his power to make bird study popular and agreeable, both in the home circle and at school. In his work he avoids the use of technical terms, and there are no artificial notes in his descriptions of the creatures that fly through the air over the fields and forests. He introduces each specimen as though it were a strange visitor who needed to be made welcome, and he heralds the visitor's characteristics in a most charming and intimate manner. The illustrations deal with three divisions of bird life—birds, nests, and eggs. What is particularly interesting in the illustrations is that many of them are taken from photographs which were secured by Mr. Scott after the most patient and trying experiences.

THE PROCESSION OF THE FLOWERS AND KINDRED PAPERS. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

Mr. Higginson, who loves all the flowers, watches them in the New England fields and woods, and they are to him as the hands on a clock, indicating the exact hours of the spring and summer time. Then he forms a procession of the flowers as they troop past. He tells of the happy April days, the coming Spring, the luxuriance of Summer, and the Autumn fruitage. We have also the author's spells of happy musing. The close relations between flowers and birds, and all creatures come to him in natural sequence. With the utmost grace and in a felicitous manner the author has written a charming book, which should be looked upon as a companion during the Summer season.

HOW TO NAME THE BIRDS. By H. E. Parkhurst. Illustrated. 16mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1 net.

In the bird world its occupants are countless. The thorough ornithologist devotes a lifetime to their classification. Mr. Parkhurst makes no attempt of this kind. The object he has conceived is to popularize an acquaintance with birds and to give certain lessons which will permit the reader to identify a bird as it flies past him. Absolutely versed in the science of his topic, the author talks gracefully and sympathetically of the birds as they are found, and the manual he has devised rests in the natural laws of color, season, and locality. If you are an inexperienced lover of birds Mr. Parkhurst's volume opens a new field for you. The many excellent illustrations are of vast help in this most interesting study.

THE BIRDS ABOUT US. By Charles Conrad Abbott, M. D. Author of "Recent Rambles," "Travels in a Tree-Top," &c. Cloth. Decorated cover. Gilt top. 12mo. Pages 288. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

When we remember that 10,000 caterpillars could easily destroy every blade of grass on a cultivated acre, and that in thirty days the average caterpillar increases 10,000 times in bulk, its food being entirely vegetable, we gain some idea of the economic value of birds whose food is insectivorous. Dr. Abbott in this volume introduces us to the common birds, those around and about us, and gives us at first hands an insight into their habits and characteristics. It is a fascinating study, and soon paves the way for the creation of enthusiasm in and for ornithology. A popular, as contrasted with a technical, description of the birds that are everywhere is sought, and the sad fact of some recent bird exterminations is pointed out and lamented. No little foundation knowledge of bird life can be derived from this volume by an enthusiast, if studied faithfully in connection with field work during the vacation period.

BIRD NEIGHBORS. Text by Neltje Blanchan. Introduction by John Burroughs. Colored Photographs. New York: The Doubleday & McClure Company. $2.

In this handsome volume, with its many colored plates, the photogravures having been taken from actual birds, the text is clearly and cleverly written. "Bird Neighbors" possesses certain original features, and one is that all the birds are grouped according to color. This idea is an excellent one, for though outline of form may escape you when you first see a bird the color always makes an impression. The descriptions are made purposely untechnical. At the beginning of a study of ornithology scientific nomenclatures would not be understood. There is a chapter, an invaluable one, which tells which groups of birds show preferences for particular localities, and then there is another classification of birds studied according to the seasons. Birds have, according to locality, quite as many different names as have fish, but in the index all these names are to be found.

WILD FLOWERS OF THE NORTHEASTERN STATES. By Ellen Miller and Margaret Christine Whiting. 308 Illustrations in life-size. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.

In this volume there are 308 specimens described as common to the Northeastern United States, drawn from life by the author and artist. For the most part they are of the common New England field variety, whose blossoms every country sojourner is more or less acquainted with. The volume will offer the most delightful introduction to an acquaintance with these fair Summer visitors by field and pasture lanes and in the shaded woodland paths. As a work of art also the book should be particularly commended. The correctness and at the same time suggestiveness of the artist gives his work all the elements of art, while not taking away one important detail that the camera might show. As an attempt to popularize the study of botany it will undoubtedly be a great success. But it will also have a great attraction for those impressionable persons who have always longed to admire nature and yet scarcely knew where to begin to satisfy that longing.

NATURE IN A CITY YARD. Some Rambling Dissertations Thereupon. By Charles M. Skinner. New York: The Century Company. $1.

Mr. Skinner reveals to his readers, in a singularly winning manner, the possibilities of squeezing the sanity and delight of the outdoor world from a few square feet of homely soil, given up to clothes and lines on Monday, and during the rest of the week to a "repository for broken toys." He brings to his subject keen observation, crisp humor, and an interest that is both wide-awake and poetic. Nature lets him into her little secrets and surprises. The style of the book is charming. It ought to promote the interests of town gardening and make many new gardeners. There is no purer pleasure than the pleasures he writes about. There are few which yield so rich and constant a reward.

FLOWERS OF FIELD, HILL, AND SWAMP. By Caroline A. Creevey. Illustrated by Benjamin Lander. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.50.

Mrs. Creevey furnishes in this volume an excellent guide for the study of botany and shows how a knowledge of plants can be easily obtained. There are no attempts made at cramming. The lessons are pleasantly and gradually given. The author has an excellent literary method, and knows how to classify her many topics. "Flowers of Field, Hill, and Swamp" is not written for a special class, but for all lovers of plants.

THE MOUNTAINS OF CALIFORNIA. By John Muir. Illustrated. New York: The Century Company.

What a compliment was that paid John Muir when Emerson said of him: "He is more wonderful than Thoreau." As an explorer Mr. John Muir is without a rival, and in this volume he gives the results of the observations made by him of the great Sierra Nevada range. To many of us this section of the Pacific is an unknown region, and when Mr. Muir describes the great glaciers, the frozen lakes, the vast streams, the animals, the birds, the flowers, wild nature as it exists, we are lost in astonishment. Endowed with the best of literary styles, the author shows how he can render such a topic of absorbing interest. Why should one go to Switzerland to see or study a glacier when we have such rivers of solid ice in our own country? This country is so vast that its various phases are only beginning to be understood by us. The volume is thoroughly illustrated, and with that artistic elegance particular to the Century Company.

FAMILIAR LIFE IN FIELD AND FOREST. By F. Schuyler Mathews. Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co.

Mr. Mathews describes the animals, reptiles, insects, and birds commonly met with

in our walks through field and forest. The volume is by no means a scientific one, that is, in the strict formal sense popular. It imparts to readers just such solid information as the various subjects require. "Familiar Life in Field and Forest" is a perfect guide and makes us better understand the wonders of creation.

BIRDS OF THE VILLAGE AND FIELD. By Florence A. Merriam. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

The way of the amateur bird observer is made very smooth by Miss Florence A. Merriam's "Birds of the Village and Field," for, by an ingenious arrangement of references, any person not absolutely color-blind may find the name of any bird seen and described in the book, and thence may proceed to a sketch of his life and ways. Nearly eight score of the common Eastern land birds are described in the volume, and the purpose subserved by each in the economy of nature is so clearly explained as to leave no excuse for their wanton destruction, the English sparrow being the only one which has no value. The illustrations include heads of many species, and large pictures showing birds in characteristic attitudes, and a list of reference books tells the real student where to look for further information. For the use of this book no more equipment is necessary than a scrupulous conscience, unlimited patience, a notebook, and an opera glass. With these, one may be as happy as an Audubon.

BIRD-LAND ECHOES. By Charles Conrad Abbott. The J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. $2.

The absolute specimen business, stuffed and labeled, does not satisfy Dr. Abbott. He knows all about that kind of business. What he most likes to do is to follow birds in their wild haunts and to become intimate with them. He is the best friend of the birds, their self-constituted protector, and he inveighs against those who slaughter them. Enamored with his subject, the author is blest with a finer ear than most people possess, for he hears more distinctively their voices. The quality of this book is of the best.

GARDEN-MAKING. Suggestions for the Utilizing of Home Grounds. By L. H. Bailey, aided by L. R. Taft, F. A. Waugh, and Ernest Walker. New York: The Macmillan Company.

"The man who worries morning and night about the dandelions on the lawn will find great relief in loving the dandelions. Love the thing nearest at hand, and love intensely." This paragraph, taken from "Garden Making," gives in some way the keynote of the volume But though in the care of your plants you must be practical, you never will be thoroughly successful unless you have a love for the growing thing. Prof. Bailey, who at Cornell occupies the chair of horticulture, gives in this work the results of his long experience. You learn how to prepare your ground. You are told how to sow, what are the best conditions of light or warmth, and step by step you are taught how to garden. Your plot of ground in the city or country may be cultivated for flowers or vegetables. You may be decorative in fuchsias or utilitarian with turnips, but if you read "Garden Making" and follow its instruction, you will be no longer amateurish, but, in a measure, masterful. You may think of the envy of your neighbors when in a little plot back of your city house you surpass them all in your floral display.

THE ART OF TAXIDERMY. By John Rowley, Chief of the Department of Taxidermy in the American Museum of Natural History. Illustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Is a stuffed bird a spoiled bird? That depends on the quality of the taxidermist. Mr. John Rowley is among the most proficient of taxidermists, and has introduced new features into his art, special points of nicety, which he presents for the first time in this volume. The method adopted by the author differs entirely from instructions in taxidermy imparted in former days. He leads a party of naturalists to the Canadian woods and then describes what is actual field work. Methods of preserving the raw materials are all explained, and then follows the exact treatment of the bird or animal, and finally the mounting of it. This work is fully illustrated.

OUR COMMON BIRDS AND HOW TO KNOW THEM. By John B. Grant. With Sixty-four full-page Plates. Oblong. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

While there are many other volumes written for readers of mature age, Mr. John B. Grant's is intended in part for school use. The text, however, is so well worked up that it will interest readers of all ages. The work is to be highly recommended for its accuracy and for the graceful way in which it is written.

SONGBIRDS AND WATERFOWL. By H. E. Parkhurst. With eighteen full-page illustrations by Louis Agassiz Fuertes. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Songbirds are innumerable and waterfowl countless, yet Mr. Parkhurst's book is so comprehensive that none escape him. As in "How to Name Birds," by the same author, his acquaintance with the subject is thorough, and yet by ease of expression and simplicity of style, the harder and dryer portions of science are in a measure eluded. You become acquainted with the many birds, are on a familiar footing with them, and are scarcely aware that you are receiving a true ornithological education. The illustrations are capital, executed as they are by a special artist, who has made the study of bird-life his own particular domain.

NATURE FOR ITS OWN SAKE. First Studies in Natural Appearances. By John C. Van Dyke, Lh. D. With photogravure portrait. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

It is one thing to use your eyes in the ordinary and matter-of-fact way and another to observe intelligently, so as to appreciate what are Nature's varied moods. The professor of art in Rutgers College makes in this pleasant volume but slight reference to the artistic side of nature, but rather deals with the material beauty of the world, showing what are its lights, its shadows, its forms, its colors, and its surroundings. To the lover of nature the work affords untold pleasures, for not alone are the grander forms described, but you catch the more minute details, precisely those which might escape you. Fully imbued with all that is best and highest in the poetry of to-day, Prof. Van Dyke understands, too, the entire science of the subjects he treats. The suggestiveness of "Nature for Its Own Sake" is one marked quality of the work.

MY STUDIO NEIGHBORS. By William Hamilton Gibson. Illustrated by the Author. 8vo. Cloth. Ornamental. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.50.

This was the last work that Gibson wrote. It is convincing that he left us in the maturity of his talent, and that death robbed us of a naturalist, author, and artist of distinguished merit. It is given to few to see a bird, an insect, or a flower, to describe it absolutely and then to complete the task with his pencil. In "My Studio Neighbors," Gibson, ever alert, puts down all passing objects and invests them with both novel and attractive trades. All in nature was beautiful to him.

HOW TO KNOW THE WILD FLOWERS. A Guide to the Names, Haunts, and Habits of Our Common Wild Flowers. By Mrs. William Starr Dana. With 156 illustrations by Marion Satterlee. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.75 net.

Ranging through the fields and woods, you see the wild flowers, you admire their beauty, but as often as not you are ignorant of their names. If you have the common local name, ten to one in the next county the flower is called something else. Were you to describe it, nomenclature being so mixed, the chances are that you would blunder. Mrs. Dana furnishes you with the key to the entire situation. It is something to have some acquaintance in botany, though the grounding may be but slight. In this charming volume there are not less than 500 descriptions of American wild flowers, covering a great range of locality, and there are innumerable illustrations. It is just the book to take into the country, and by reading it a new pleasure is given to those who collect wild flowers. When the book appeared it was the pleasure of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW to commend it as the first which made country walks an intelligent joy for those who do not understand botany, but who have eyes to see and minds to question. Mrs. Dana has produced a work of great usefulness. In every way it is helpful and satisfying. Wild flowers are described briefly, and yet with a definiteness that will make them recognized. Along with such descriptions she gives the literary and other associations that the flowers have. The volume may well find its place with the permanent equipment of all who roam the fields and stroll by the roadsides. Mrs. Dana's other book, "According to Season," in which flowers are written about in the order of their appearance, has a value all its own—a value separate from the other work, but quite as definite.

FICTION BY FAMILIAR HANDS.

HELBECK OF BANNISDALE. By Mrs. Humphry Ward. 2 vols. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Mrs. Humphry Ward, in this romance, dwells on the love of an agnostic given a Catholic. We encounter the experiences of Laura Fontain when turned adrift on the world without the faith in religion that traditionally upholds a woman. Alan Halbeck is willing to take Laura as his wife, without question Her director, Father Leadham, is one who "came over"—a recent convert to Catholicism. Father Howles is of an older and stricter faith. The Helbecks of Bannisdale are of old stock, and have been high livers and somewhat dissolute in the past. They drank and they played cards and dissipated their means. Alan is a zealot, "a type sprung from the finest English temper, disciplined by heroic memories, by the persecutions and hardships of the penal laws." Laura is a child of "knowledge, freedom, and revolution," and is a product of her environment. She is bred to recognize only scientific truths. She cannot live a lie, she cannot surrender her will, and yet she loves Alan. The story is an example of the English novel in its latest development, and the difficulty of the topics, social and religious, show the master hand of the author. "Halbeck of

"The Century Is a Fountain of Information on the Topics of the Day."

DO NOT MISS
THE SUMMER NUMBERS
of

THE CENTURY.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

WITHOUT injury to its general features the Summer numbers of *The Century* will touch in a most timely and interesting way upon subjects connected with the present war. The magazine has in fact already arranged for a series of "Battles and Leaders, Places and Problems of the Spanish-American War," somewhat in the manner of its famous "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War." A timely and entertaining feature of the July number, which will be issued Friday, July 1st, is

A STORY OF
CUBAN FILIBUSTERING

"By Order of the Admiral," by Winston Churchill, author of "The Celebrity," with a number of striking pictures by Clinedinst.

Under the general title "Confederate Commerce-Destroyers," *The Century* will publish several articles on the four Confederate Cruisers which, in addition to the "Alabama," were most conspicuous in the destruction of American shipping. Articles on

Cuba, the Philippines and Porto Rico

will appear in August, including "Cuba as Seen from the Inside," by an American sugar-grower; articles on the Philippines by competent authorities; "Impressions of an Artist with the Fleet"; an authoritative paper by the Surgeon-General of the army on the Sanitation of Havana; a brilliant Spanish-American story by Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield, etc., etc. Sold on every news-stand. Always ready on the first of the month.

Our War Ships

are splendidly illustrated in the July "St. Nicholas" from a series of remarkably well-taken photographs of the Maine, Iowa, Massachusetts, Indiana, Texas, New York, Brooklyn, Columbia, Minneapolis, Vesuvius, etc., etc., and in the same number Lieut. Philip Andrews, U. S. N., writes of "Ceremonies and Etiquette of a Man-of-War."

THE SUMMER NUMBERS OF "ST. NICHOLAS"

will contain much that has to do with interesting phases of the Spanish-American war. An expert account by a naval officer of the power of the big guns and the trusty armor of our vessels will have unusually fine illustrations, and there is a story of an amusing adventure in the Philippine Islands. The student of nature will be especially interested in a clear explanation of the origin and course of the great ocean storms with which men-of-war have to reckon.

A historical article in the July "St. Nicholas" is devoted to the services of Benjamin Franklin at the French Court during our Revolution, and it tells some amusing stories of the sturdy old Republican envoy's life in Paris. "St. Nicholas" is always well filled with whatever bright pens and clever pencils can create for its young (and older) readers. It is an influence broadening beyond all that the best equipped school or the most refined home can furnish to boys and girls.

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THE CENTURY CO., New York.

Books for Summer

(Continued.)

Bannisdale" is likely to bring about endless discussion.

THE GIRL AT COBHURST. By Frank R. Stockton. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Mr. Stockton manufactures no heroes or heroines. His women never let down their back hair and drag themselves around on their knees. They are mostly plain folks and unassuming ones. Above all, they are plausible personages, and you need stand on little ceremony with them. They incline you to gossip with them. They all wear their hearts on their sleeves. There is no necessity for introspection or retrospection in understanding them. You delight in their chatter and you believe in them. They say absurd things, and act them, too, and you are imbued with the comicality of the situation, for any accident in a story by Mr. Stockton is a natural one. It comes about apparently without effort on the part of the author, and so Defoeish is he, so well worked up are the surroundings, that you accept them all. It is this plausible way Mr. Stockton has which is his special gift. You are not to indulge in uproarious guffaws when "The Girl at Cobhurst" is read; you are suffused in smiles all the time. Then the hero! Imagine his many difficulties, and how intense all his troubles, due to a way he has of allowing his affections to carry him off. An old maid and a French cook in this story are among the most amusing of all Mr. Stockton's characters. Some writers are conspicuous for the making of eccentric personages. But Mr. Stockton, somehow, does not care for any overaccentuations. You meet in life such queer personages, but it is the author of "The Girl at Cobhurst" who knows how to isolate them.

CALEB WEST, Master Diver. By F. Hopkinson Smith. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Stories of the wind and sea and of the heave and haul are still to be told in the lighthouse service if silenced forever in war song and legend, and Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith tells them so energetically in "Caleb West, Master Diver," that the reader becomes indifferent to electricity, turrets, and armor and shell, and regards derricks with respectful awe, and divers as braver than Admirals. Caleb has a sad love story; Capt. Joe's family life is beautiful in its homeliness, and Sanford, the lighthouse builder, and the employer of both, has placed his affections unhappily, but the real life of all three is in their work, and there the reader's interest is centred. Contrasted with these toilers, the airy, irresponsible, lovable vagabond, Major Slocomb of Pocomoke, flits gayly through the tale, carrying with him an atmosphere of good manners and juleps, other men's cigars, and his own wonderful compliments, delighting Sanford and sorely puzzling Caleb and Capt. Joe. The book is what Capt. Joe would call "happifying," a book in which to forget "scare-heads" and "rumors."

THE LANDLORD AT LION'S HEAD. A Novel. By William Dean Howells. Illustrated by W. T. Smedley. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.75.

This, the most recent of Mr. Howells's fictions, has proved a particularly successful one. No one can be more artistic in a literary sense than the author of "A Hazard of New Fortunes." The force shown in this story is remarkable. The book has straightforward qualities and keen analysis, which entertain and impress the reader.

THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY. By Alphonse Daudet. Translated by Levin Carnac. With a Critical Sketch by Adolphe Cohn, Professor of Romance Languages, Columbia University. Illustrations by Marchetti. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

"The Head of the Family" is the English version of "Le Soutien de Famille," which may be considered a posthumous work, for its closing chapter had not been published in a Parisian illustrated magazine when M. Daudet died. It is the most Dickens-like work that he had produced. There are glimpses of the family life in Paris, whose treatment in detail and atmosphere is much the same as we find them in that other metropolis across the Channel—in "Dombey and Son" and "David Copperfield." But against this background of homely life and everyday occurrences there are flashes of the imaginative wit of the Frenchman and the crisp sarcasm of the boulevard. It will not do for one to compare "The Head of the Family" with any of the "Tartarin" series, for in the former Daudet employs a style that is little short of the realism approved by M. Zola. There are many recognizable characters in the book, and descriptions of certain social functions which one may recognize. As Mr. Rowland Strong has said in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, "the story presents a brilliant analysis of the political temperament as developed in the Third Republic."

THE MARTIAN. A Novel. By George du Maurier. Illustrated by the author. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.75. Edition de Luxe, $10.

Just after "The Martian" began to appear came news of du Maurier's death. The keen interest shown in "Trilby" was continued in "The Martian." In this fiction du Maurier indulges in the supernatural, and his leading character feels the influence of some unknown power. Those rare qualities du Maurier possessed are conspicuous in "The Martian."

JEROME, A POOR MAN. A Novel. By Mary E. Wilkins. Illustrated by A. I. Keller. 16mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Jerome is masterful as a hero and typical of the fine-strung New England man. He has dogged obstinacy, but at the same time holds the point of honor high. There are curious people in New England, and Mary E. Wilkins depicts them. Her taste and judgment are of the best.

SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE. By Richard Harding Davis. Illustrated by Charles Dana Gibson. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

The theme Mr. Davis has selected is one which suits him precisely. Being a work of love, "Soldiers of Fortune" is to be considered one of the best of this author's works. He believes much in "grit." His heroes are brave and show their heroism. The incidents and adventures are many, for Mr. Davis never is wanting in the construction of a plot. His heroines are always strong and capable, and yet have the proper womanly traits. "Soldiers of Fortune" is a most effective bit of fiction, and has enhanced the reputation of the author. "The King's Jackal," by the same author, which has been one of the attractions of Scribner's Magazine, is now ready in book form. In "The King's Jackal" the financial problem is presented in fictitious guise, and herein Mr. Davis enters on new ground.

EVELYN INNES. By George Moore. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Sad as may have been the conditions of Mr. Moore's older book and of his heroine, Esther Waters, absolute truthfulness carried it triumphantly through. There has been the greatest curiosity evoked in relation to Mr. Moore's new romance, "Evelyn Innes." If Esther sprang from an humble class, Evelyn does not. She is born in the half artistic one which has no exact social status. Mr. Moore writes of the doubtful and tangled conditions of life today. Would any one have ever deemed that George Moore would care to take position as a musical critic? Yet in "Evelyn Innes" he shows that he is a capable one, discussing with great cleverness the musical schools of the present or the near past. Of course the style the author possesses is excellent, and for power of expression he is a master. Again is an ever-present subject mooted. The fight between art and the world and religion is presented.

MANY CARGOES. By W. W. Jacobs. 12mo. cloth. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.

This collection of sea stories, all of them filled with a unique humor, obtained a wide popularity when they appeared in the leading magazines some months ago. They have lost none of their attractiveness as now presented in book form, and will be found delightful reading.

RUPERT OF HENTZAU. From the Memoirs of Fritz von Tarlenheim. By Anthony Hope. With eight full-page illustrations by Charles Dana Gibson. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

In "Rupert of Hentzau," which is a sequel to "The Prisoner of Zenda," Mr. Hope treats with his same light, picturesque style the romantic characters and historical scenes that have always given his work of this sort the semblance and garb of truth and fact. Perhaps somewhere in a little isolated royal Court of the Balkans his personages have existence in real life, with all the petty intrigues and pseudo-culture, unhung rascals, loyal gentlemen, and fair women, with which the wonderful memoirs of Fritz von Tarlenheim deal. As in "The Prisoner of Zenda," the absolute resemblance between the King and the hero leads to romantic and interesting complications. A woman beloved by the hero marries the King, but still remembers her old love, who does not forget her. The King is slain, and there is nothing for the hero to do but to take advantage of his striking resemblance to the dead monarch, ascend the throne, and marry the Queen. The tale abounds in strong dramatic incident vividly described.

TROOPER PETER HALKET OF MASHONALAND. By Olive Schreiner. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

The effects "Trooper Peter Halket of Mashonaland" produces on the reader's mind were lasting. Of President Krüger, of Cecil Rhodes, we know a great deal; but it is Olive Schreiner who has described the South African Dutchman. In this story she draws the semblance of an Englishman who fights in the service of the company. Deeply interesting is the description of the rough English soldier who for the first time feels a religious emotion. Strange and weird is the coming of one who wanders in the wilderness, even through the African veldt, bent on saving men's souls. Peter becomes a convert, and dies while on a mission of mercy. Olive Schreiner may be mystical—that is her bent; but the tendency of the writer of this romance is to inculcate good fellowship between men. To-day, when strife and carnage rage, "Trooper Peter Halket" may be read with profit.

THE SCHOOL FOR SAINTS. By John Oliver Hobbes, (Mrs. Craigie.) 12mo, cloth. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

This latest work of Mrs. Craigie deals with English political and social life in the time of Disraeli. It is a strong, bright, and interesting work, and will be found to fulfill all expectations which her former successful works have aroused among her admirers. It is one of the novels of the period; has been widely read and as widely talked about.

SIMON DALE. By Anthony Hope. 12mo, cloth. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

The author of "Phroso" and "The Prisoner of Zenda" lays the scene of this last romance in England at the time of Charles II. The story is one of love, intrigue, and adventure, and is worked out in the same brilliant and original way as his former books. Louis XIV., Charles II., and Nell Gwynne figure prominently in the romance. Returns from many book centres have recently shown that "Simon Dale" ranks among the most popular books of the past four months.

THE RED LILY. By Anatole France. 12mo, cloth. New York: Brentano's. $1.25.

This is an excellent English translation, and the first published here, of the clever "Lys-Rouge" of Anatole France, who is regarded by some critics as the representative of the dilletante spirit in modern literature. He loves to write of bright, witty, and beautiful women, and delights to describe the charms of their boudoirs in detail. He traces in this story the dangerously narrow line between love and hate. His irony is graceful, rather than biting, and he only hints at scandals; he does not relate or repeat them.

CAPTAINS COURAGEOUS. By Rudyard Kipling. New York: The Century Company.

Selecting a most entertaining theme, Mr. Kipling gives the experiences of a son of a multi-millionaire who suddenly through accident takes to a seafaring life and makes a trip as a fisherman to the Grand Banks. The boy has pluck, and, thrown on his own resources, surmounts all difficulties. Contact with the rugged fishermen does the lad no harm, it rather stimulates him. If Mr. Kipling had actually gone for cod off our shores, sailing from Gloucester, he could not have told his story better. Old skippers have read "Captains Courageous" with delight, and wondered how its author was so thoroughly well informed. The great talent in Mr. Kipling is that though he apparently addresses a young class of readers, older people like to read the book. Such is his force and vigor that he appeals to all ages. Certainly "Captains Courageous" is among the most successful of recent books.

THE WHIRLPOOL. By George Gissing. 12mo, cloth. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.25.

A deep and comprehensive study is this, and one likely to continue the profound impression it has already made upon thoughtful readers. While somewhat sombre, it is a strange but true picture of London life to-day. Mr. Gissing writes with much conviction and deals in so natural a manner with the facts of modern life that the reader is forced to realize the strength of each successive picture.

THE WATERS OF CANEY FORK. A Romance of Tennessee. By Opie Read. Chicago and New York: Rand, McNally & Co.

Mr. Opie Read has written a psychological romance, and given to his story many strange effects. This is the problem, Can one bereft of reason return to sanity by means of love and devotion, certain accidents helping toward a change of mental condition? Mitford Hudley is a doctor who, after an absence of years, returns to his home in Tennessee and establishes his practice. "Lady" Edwards, whose real name is Barbara, has been bereft of reason ever since she was nine years old. Evidently her brain has been turned because of some sudden shock. Dr. Hudley feels intense sympathy for Barbara, for she is beautiful. She communes with nature and talks to the birds and flowers. Then the doctor, who loves her, strives to find out the prime cause of her strange ways. Is her trouble hereditary? He learns that her sad mental condition arose from a fall. Was she thrown over the cliff into the waters of Caney Fork? Could her malady be cured? One day when the woods are all ablaze Hudley and Barbara have to fight for their lives, and together they spring from the cliff. The girl is saved, and the fall restores her reason. Then follows the regenerating influence of love.

BROWN STUDIES: OR, CAMP FIRES AND MORALS. By George H. Hepworth. 16mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

While nominally an account of a Winter spent by a jaded middle-aged bachelor in the Adirondacks, this book is really a storehouse of sound advice, of outspoken criticisms, novel theories, and wise maxims. The bachelor goes from town and its bustle and noise to the quiet of the mountains, and there, musing, tells the story of his life, of a misunderstanding with an early sweetheart, a separation from her, and her marriage to another man to whom she was unsuited. The end of her troubles comes through her husband's death, while her former lover is musing, and their marriage follows. There is nothing very new about the plot, although it is both interesting and pathetic, but Dr. Hepworth's reflections, his common sense suggestions, and his fearlessness in treating our modern marriage relations and institutions, which he considers far from perfect, make every page attractive reading. The studies are those of a man of ripe experience, healthy mind, and much sympathy with human nature.

THE STORY OF AN UNTOLD LOVE. By Paul Leicester Ford. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Mr. Ford has never accepted the theory that the contemporary reader of fiction is too indolent or too stupid to understand anything but a short story, and his second novel, "The Story of an Untold Love," resembles his first, "The Honorable Peter Stirling," in having chapters enough for a whole Summer day's amusement. It is told in the first person, but the hero, under the impression that his love is hopeless, is represented as addressing himself to the heroine and explaining his conduct during their acquaintance, and thus the air of egotism is ingeniously avoided. He is perfectly credible but much more interesting than the average actual young man, and not only the heroine, but her female friends, are uncommonly bright talkers and uncommonly keen of insight. There is a plot, but it is so well disguised that the reader is unaware of it until almost the last chapter, supposing himself to be listening to a simple, straightforward tale. The villain is not quite novel, but he is not commonplace, and his detection is unforeseen and dramatic. "The Story of an Untold Love" is one of the "great American novels" of the present day.

PENELOPE'S PROGRESS. By Kate Douglas Wiggin. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

When Penelope Hamilton and Francesca Madison Munroe and Salemina decided to make a conquest of Scotland they began by adopting such Scottish worthies of history and tradition as pleased them for ancestors, they learned the language as far as a mere foreign body may, and spoke it at all opportunities which presented themselves and also on those created by American enterprise and American sauciness, of which they had at least the normal quantity. They captured the kingdom with no difficulty whatsoever, except perhaps in the case of the highly respectable young person who stooped to the management of their domestic affairs, and they made themselves a sweet savor in the nostrils of all the kingdom's various kirks, establishments, conventicles, and independent believers. The story is such a mixture of fun and history, farce and vivid description as no other author would dare attempt, and one of its gems is a ballad which is a liberal education in the Caledonian tongue.

AN ICELAND FISHERMAN. By "Pierre Loti." Translated by Mrs. Helen B. Dole. Boston: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.

"Les Pêcheurs d'Islande," M. Viaud's masterpiece, appears in translation as "An Iceland Fisherman," and the American reader unfamiliar with the original is surprised to find that half its action passes in Brittany and that all the characters are French. The author's genius for description is here exercised upon the dangers of the mariner's life and the sublime aspects of nature in the northern regions. The mental and spiritual tragedies silently played in the sailors' homes during their long absences are placed before the imagination with great power, and the hero and heroine are not subordinated to the general type, but are distinctly individualized in characteristics and experience.

LOCHINVAR. A Novel. By S. R. Crockett. Illustrated by T. de Thulstrup. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

No one has been more clever in his years than Mr. Crockett with the novel of adventure. His "Lochinvar" has special merits. There never was a more lusty hero than the author here describes, and the period in which his personages live is full of natural romance. Such distinguishing merits as were shown in Mr. Crockett's "The Men of Moss Hags" are to be found in "Lochinvar."

THE CHOIR INVISIBLE. By James Lane Allen. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Mr. Allen in this now famous story writes of Kentucky as of a land he knows thoroughly and loves well. In magazine articles many years ago he wrote of the Blue Grass region as no one else had ever written—with an exquisite understanding, the purest sympathy, the sanest fancy. His new novel is the most striking he has ever produced. Kentucky, when it was a forest dotted with primitive settlements,

after the Revolution, is his scene. He is not alone master of sentiment and character, but fertile in fresh and original sketches of forest scenes, woodland paths, rude highways, and the savage life of the wilderness. He unfolds a drama peculiar to the times, warm with human nature in its best aspects, pathetic with that unknown, unrecorded, unobserved tragedy of life which so abounds everywhere in human experience. His volume charms the imagination and moves the heart.

A DESERT DRAMA. BEING A TRAGEDY OF THE KOROSKO. By A. Conan Doyle. 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

Mr. Doyle's clever conceit in this romance is the capture and the attempt to carry off a number of tourists by a band of dervishes. The action of the story is rapid, the characters are firmly and strongly sketched, and an excellent insight is afforded into desert life and the cruelty of the fanatical Arabs. There is a most amusing personage in the story, the dandified English veteran Col. Cochrane. In addition to the English and Irish personages are the queer New England spinster, Miss Adams, and the thorough business man from Manchester. Exciting is the telling of the capture, the night march through the sands, and the final rescue of the party by the English camel corps from Wady Halfa. The tone of the story is excellent throughout, and it can be commended to readers of all ages. The romance is highly dramatic; so much so that with the proper arrangement it might be used on the stage.

HISTORICAL NOVELS.

HUGH WYNNE, FREE QUAKER. Sometime Brevet Lieutenant Colonel on the Staff of His Excellency General Washington. By Dr. S. Weir Mitchell. Illustrated by Howard Pyle. New York: The Century Company.

Though "Hugh Wynne" is now many months old, it remains the popular romance of the day. It is the historical novel par excellence and a masterpiece. The reading of it excites to heroism, for it brings back to us vividly the deeds of our forefathers. The romance has much to do with Philadelphia and the Quakers there, and it tells how Hugh Wynne broke through all restraints, became a soldier, served on Washington's staff, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. The romantic element in "Hugh Wynne" never is commonplace, but quickly and impressively drawn. The acquaintance the author has with the period he portrays is absolutely thorough. The characters are imbued with the thoughts and sentiment of the period, and so the story has gone quite home to the hearts of countless readers.

IN THE DAYS OF DRAKE. By J. S. Fletcher. Chicago and New York: Rand, McNally & Co.

No period in English history is more replete with romantic incident than the Elizabethan. Nor is there one with more heroic episodes. It was the golden one of adventure, when Drake, Frobisher, Hawkins, and Raleigh lived. Of them all there is no grander figure than Drake, and it is of his adventures that Mr. Fletcher writes. The story teller has served under the doughty English Admiral, and fights on sea and land with the Spaniard. The English sailor has been captured by the Dons and cruelly treated, when Drake in his great ship comes to the rescue. The old hero "was of middle height, with a high forehead, crisp brown hair, very steady gray eyes, and a hard, fierce mouth." England of the sixteenth century the author well describes. He gives us a most interesting romance. It is of particular fitness to-day, when we too are battling with the Spaniard.

THE FORGE IN THE FOREST. By Charles G. D. Roberts. Boston: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $1.50.

Evangeline's country in Evangeline's time is almost always fascinating in fiction, and in this book one sees it in 1746 when the French "neutrals" were demonstrating their neutrality rather dubiously by refusing to admit the rights of the English. The hero is a fine fellow and a good fighter, and the villain, the Black Abbé, is painted very black. Events follow one another very swiftly in the little story, and the personages are of the kind which is not content with bringing trifles to pass, and aims at exterminating its enemies as swiftly as may be. The book is illustrated by Mr. Henry Sandham.

AN ENEMY TO THE KING. By R. A. Stephens Boston: L. C. Page Company. $1.50.

Catharine of Medici, Margaret of Navarre, Henry III., Henry of Navarre, and Henry of Guise, and Bussy d'Amboise are among the real persons in "An Enemy to the King." The hero is nominally a Huguerot, but his religion is chiefly political and partisan, and its works are quarrels with Catholics rather than prayer and praise. The tangled intrigues of the French Court and the Court of Navarre and the cold-blooded fashion in which royalty played with its subjects provide the chief interest of the story, though a love tale and a pretty heroine belong to the plot, to say nothing of a scheming beauty, one of the redoubtable Catharine's "flying squadron." The novel is founded upon the author's well-known play, and it is said that is was written to disprove the charge that his personages were borrowed from Mr. Weyman. There is very little resemblance between the book and those of the English novelist.

AN IMPERIAL LOVER. By M. Imley Taylor. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

The scene of this story is laid in Russia, in the Kremlin, at the Court of Peter the Great. It gives a clever picture. Guillaume de Lambert of the French Legation carries off to France Najine Zotof, whom Peter loved and sought to woo. But in the end the Czar is content to share his throne with Catharine Shavronsky, the Lavonian peasant girl. "A woman with the tigress in her nature, passionate, bold, ambitious, a peasant, a slave, and Empress of all the Russias." There are duels fought in the book with the sword and with the tongue, and one kind is as exciting as the other.

ON THE RED STAIRCASE. By R. Imley Taylor. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

The scene of this story is laid in Moscow, and much of the action takes place on the Red Staircase in the Kremlin. The hero is a French Viscount in diplomatic service in Moscow; he tries to rescue the beautiful Zenaide from a cruel uncle, who is bent on marrying her to a profligate. Of course, he rescues her, and all ends happily. In unraveling the theme the author takes the reader through many exciting scenes. Miss Taylor has the unusual gift of vivid word painting, but a word painting that never oversteps the decorum of good style. The scenes are exciting; there are escapes, night attacks, kidnapping, intrigues of all kinds, but the motif is well sustained with proper reserve, and the reality of it all makes the reader for the nonce forget the nineteenth century and the excellently disciplined guardians of the peace in his native country.

A SON OF THE OLD DOMINION. By Mrs. Burton Harrison. Boston: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $1.50.

Virginia, indisputably the most picturesque of the colonies, was never more interesting than in the period immediately preceding the Revolution, when her most prominent figures were the budding statesmen and soldiers who were soon to lead the united colonies into rebellion. Mrs. Harrison, a member of the historic Cary family, is able to supplement published history with inherited traditions and legends, especially in the case of Washington, so that her story has unique interest. Being Mrs. Harrison, it is gracefully written, with a keen appreciation of humor.

ANDRONIKE. The Heroine of the Greek Revolution. By Stephanos Theodoros Xenos. Translated by Edwin A. Grosvenor. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

This is a romance of the Greek revolution of 1821. The incidents in the struggle of last year differ from those in the book only in minor degree. The story tells of Andronike, of Thrasyboulos, her lover, and of the traitor Barthakas. The writer presents Greece in the throes of a struggle and her political and moral conditions. Stephanos Theodoros Xenos follows the precise historical events of seventy-five years ago, and has known how to weave into his facts just the proper embroidery of fiction. The translation by the Professor of European History of Amherst is remarkable for its spirit and exactness.

THE VINTAGE. A Romance of the Greek War of Independence. By E. F. Benson. With Illustrations. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

The sad drama of the recent struggle between Greece and Turkey makes Mr. Benson's romance most opportune. The author tells of Greek patriotism and of the men of half a century ago who had willed that their beloved country should be free. All the blood that was spilled amounted to so little, as recent events have shown. Mr. Benson's pictures are cleverly drawn, and the interest is thoroughly sustained.

KING NOANETT. By F. J. Stimson. Boston: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $2.

Mr. Stimson's novel has two attractions; its action passes in an interesting period of Virginian history, and one of its characters is popularly reputed to have been studied from the late John Boyle O'Reilly. The author is one of the most careful and conscientious of American writers, polishing and finishing his work with minute care, and making very careful researches by way of preparation. The hero is Bampfylde Moore Carew; King Noanett himself is mystery until the very end, and the heroine is the model young woman of the seventeenth century. The book has been a great favorite for two years.

THE KING'S HENCHMAN. A Chronicle of the Sixteenth Century. Brought to Light and Edited. By William Henry Johnson. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Jean Fourcade is a follower of Henry of Navarre. To be a henchman to this King was certain to bring about many adventures. Jean at once gets into an intrigue, but not of his own making. The time referred to is the period when Catholic and Huguenot were ravaging France, and Henry of Navarre was on the side of the Reformation. Early in the story Fourcade resists the advances of a bad woman, and the romance shows how dangerous can become a woman spurned. Jean's love for a sweet, honest girl is charmingly depicted. The romance is based on truthful historical data, and written in a singularly engaging manner.

THE CHEVALIER D'AURIAC. By S. Levett Yeats. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Mr. Yeats writes the historical romance and gives pen pictures of the men who followed Henry of Navarre. Adventures are innumerable, and the story is replete with action. The heroine, Mme. de Tremouille, is mistress of the Chateau de Bidache. For her hand and favor le Chevalier d'Auriac sues, but he becomes the rival of the King. There is a highly clever description of a battle in front of La Fère, where the hero lies wounded almost unto death. The work is full of true dramatic incident, and you follow the adventures of the Chevalier with unabated interest. Though you may dread the duels that the hero is always fighting, you feel certain that he is a master of the art of fence. Mr. Yeats has written an unusually delightful story, working it up in the approved Dumas manner.

FREE TO SERVE. By Emma Reyner. Boston: Copeland & Day. $1.50.

New York, sometimes by good fortune, sometimes by bad, escaped the doom of dullness that at times fell upon Colonial New England, and Miss Rayner has seized upon some of the most picturesque elements of the early days to enliven her story. A white slave, slave although actually called an indentured servant, a picturesque blending of Dutch and Puritan, French and Indian figures, and glimpses of the conflicts between the various classes of society diversify the tale, which, published last Christmas, has continued a favorite.

FOR LOVE OF COUNTRY. A Story of Land and Sea in the Days of the Revolution. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 12mo. $1.25.

"For Love of Country" attests its popularity in being now in its third edition. The author has written a story which is patriotic to the core, and especially fitted for the day we live in. It is replete with action and incident, and the lessons inculcated are of the highest.

THE TERROR. A Romance of the French Revolution. By Félix Gras. Translated by Mrs. Catharine A. Janvier. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Romantic conditions could hardly be better presented than in a book of this kind, and, above all, in a book by Félix Gras. Adeline is an aristocratic girl thrown into the vortex of the French Revolution. The action takes place sometimes in Paris and sometimes at Avignon. Historic personages of this dreadful period are described, and the romance is replete with interest.

THE ROMANCE OF A JESUIT MISSION. By M. Bourchier Sanford. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. $1.25.

This pretty romance of love, adventure, and devotion is written by a woman who

SOME CHARMING SUMMER BOOKS.

First Edition Ready To-day—Second in Press.

Richard Harding Davis's New Novel

THE KING'S JACKAL.

With Illustrations and a cover design by Charles Dana Gibson. 12mo, $1.25.

It is evident that Mr. Davis's new story, of an exiled king and his plot to re-establish his financial fortunes, will rival in popularity his very successful "Soldiers of Fortune," published a year ago and now in its fifty-fifth thousand. The present tale is in many ways stronger than anything the author has ever written, and the advance orders have exhausted one large edition before publication, a second being now in press.

"It is the dramatic tale of an exiled king, the action taking place at Tangier in the space of thirty-six hours. The story contains some very good comedy scenes, and the characters are of that cosmopolitan cleverness that Mr. Davis delights to depict. A beautiful American heiress is the heroine, and a newspaper correspondent is the real hero."—*Cambridge Tribune.*

"The scene is at Tangier, the action dramatic, the heroine an American heiress, the hero a newspaper correspondent. Mr. Davis has a way of his own in doing this kind of thing, and a very delightful way it is."—*Boston Beacon.*

"The characters are drawn in Mr. Davis's inimitable style. The plot is perhaps the most striking he has ever conceived."—*Evansville Courier.*

"Contains personages and conditions which afford a fine opportunity for stirring scenes and incidents."—*Christian Intelligencer.*

"The course of the story introduces some thrilling scenes and dramatic situations."—*Waterbury American.*

"If Mr. Davis's story needs any extraneous aid to make it popular, that is surely supplied in Mr. Gibson's illustrations."—*Black and White.*

"Just the sort of book for Summer reading."—BOSTON BEACON.

THE GIRL AT COBHURST.

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Books for Summer

(Continued.)

must have learned the lessons Canada had to teach her from infancy, and became absorbed in the legends of the early French missions. The action of the story takes place in the middle of the seventeenth century, and the scene is laid, for the most part, at Fort Ste. Marie, the central station of the missions to the Huron Indians, near the site of the present town of Midland, Canada. It is a book of ideals and shattered hopes, but the latter are repaired, and the theme abounds in the picturesque, the stirring, the adventurous, with dashes of color of the hazardous life of the traders, hunters, and Indians in and about the fort and in the forest. The rude existence of the wilderness, the beauties of nature, form strange contrasts with the simple life, the unselfish labors of the missionaries, whose reward was not to be of this earth.

THE REGICIDES. A Tale of Early Colonial Times. By Frederick Hull Cogswell. Illustrated. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. $1.50.

The average reader may regard "The Regicides" from one of two points of view: as a romantic novel based on as much fact as pins one's faith in "The Scarlet Letter" or "The Three Guardsmen," or as a study of the social conditions in New England in the third quarter of the seventeenth century. Regarded in the latter way, it is very evident that the author has made a patient and thorough study of the scenes in which he places his characters, some of which are historical in more than name. Every schoolboy knows, of course, the legend of the regicide Goffe at the Deerfield fight, and when he comes to study English history the boy learns more about Goffe and his companions in signing Charles Stuart's death warrant, particularly about Gen. Whalley. The action of the novel centres in the flight and pursuit of the regicides. The style is direct and the descriptions well made; the dialogue of the times is happily reproduced, but without a tinge of pedantry.

A GROUP OF FEMALE NOVELISTS.

ZISKA: The Problem of a Wicked Soul. By Marie Corelli. 12mo. Cloth. $1.25. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

This is one of the most characteristic as well as one of the most successful of Marie Corelli's works. It deals with theosophy and the occult, and also discusses many aspects of Christianity. The book has artistic power of the Marie Corelli kind, which is a kind that those who like, like very much. Those who do not like it, like it not at all. But if success is justification, Marie Corelli may keep her literary conscience quite placid.

THE KING'S STIRRUP: A Tale of the Forest. By Elizabeth Harcourt Mitchell. Illustrated. New York: E. & J. B. Young & Co. $1.25.

"The King's Stirrup" is the story of a dog and his young master in the days of King William and the first Henry. There was a royal decree, made in order to preserve the King's deer, that no one should keep a dog that could not pass through the King's Stirrup. It was expected that this provision would prevent the keeping of hounds save by the King. Woven into the delicate love romance, which has its scenes placed in this environment, is the development of a man in his religious belief. But this feature is treated with nineteenth century discrimination, and the reader is not stopped in the narrative to listen to a sermon. Although, perhaps, intended for a youth's book, adults may be interested in it as well and gain trustworthy information about the time in which the action takes place.

THE CEDAR STAR. By Mary E. Mann. Cloth. $1.25. R. F. Fenno & Co.

Here is a good story of English country life, simply told and well. In the figure of Betty Jervois the author has drawn the portrait of a very fascinating, although an erring, woman. She is the unruly child of an English rector, and falls in love with a worthless libertine who marries her cousin. Later in life she again sees him, discards an honorable lover to marry him, and then makes the pleasing discovery that he has drowned his wife in order to be free.

BOSTON NEIGHBORS: In Town and Out. By Agnes Blake Poor. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

This little volume contains eight charming sketches which are well worth reading, for they are as pretty and witty as they are sensible and bright. The author has a very pleasant style—the gift of taking the reader into her confidence at once, but without any breach of literary etiquette. The conversation in the volume is bright and sharp, with a fund of human nature, keen satire, and humid humor. On the whole, the tales are cheerful, wholesome, and can be read several times to advantage, and the volume may be left about the house without fear of corrupting anybody.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN. By Madeleine Lucette Ryley. Cloth. $1.50. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company.

So many people have enjoyed this story in its dramatic form that its publication as a book will be accepted by them with satisfaction. The play itself has had perhaps the most successful run of any recent drama. The author has displayed much skill in developing the plot, and all the outlines of the play are now artistically rounded into a complete novel which the reader will find interesting from the first line to the end.

THE GADFLY. By E. L. Voynich. Sixth edition. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

"The Gadfly" is a romance with a mission, but the mission does not intrude, and is only apparent in retrospect when the last pages of the book have been read. It is a tale of Italy in the second quarter of the present century, before Victor Emmanuel and the unification, before Garibaldi had thrown open the Papal prisons and closed the convents—in short, when the hierarchy at Rome was all-powerful, and its priesthood had immunity from civil or military courts. However, no sincere Roman Catholic should take offense, for the Church is not attacked, but only its unworthy servants. Into this scene, into the corner of it occupied by those who are seeking Italy's freedom, is woven a tale that is as strangely human and tender as the story of Jean Valjean in Victor Hugo's masterpiece. A priest sins once, and his whole life is spent in the expiation of that sin. He becomes a great man, immeasurably great, with all the attributes of greatness. His character forms a strange contrast to the popish mockery around him. And yet in the end retribution is demanded for that early sin, and a whole life of sanctity cannot wash the stain away; at least not on this earth. His son lives to curse him, and becomes, through the father's perfectly pardonable deception, one of the most formidable enemies of the Church and State. But the father and son are united before death comes to them both. As a relief to this tragic yet not gruesome comédie is the bright character of an English girl who is one of the happiest creations in fiction.

THE GRAY HOUSE OF THE QUARRIES. By Mary Harriott Norris. Boston: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $1.50.

Miss Norris's endeavor is to paint the development of a young girl reared in a family following New England traditions but living in one of those villages among the Catskills chiefly peopled by the descendants of early Dutch settlers. The household group includes two or three quaint figures, among others a child who dies young, but not because of abnormal goodness, and the school scenes are good, although not strikingly original. In the later chapters one sees the heroine slowly losing the stamp of her early environment and developing into the woman of the world. The young Dutch farmers and their nervous, passionate sisters are described with spirit, and the reader's attention is directed to a question which most persons will be unprepared to regard as existing in the United States, the question of consanguineous marriage for the sake of retaining large parcels of land in one family. The book belongs to the same school as Judd's novels, being a study of character formed under purely American influences.

THE DURKET SPERRET. By Sarah B. Elliott. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

Miss Elliott, it will be recalled, is also the author of "Jerry," "John Paget," and "The Felmeres," and her latest book more than ever emphasizes the fact that the author knows her mountain country and the people whom she describes. Her power of visualization is remarkable, and her dramatis personae never have their characteristics jumbled. Each is consistent throughout. But it is not alone the Cumberland mountaineers nor the homespun maids and housewives that are the sum and end of Miss Elliott's work; her novels have action, plenty of it, and no matter how trivial or commonplace the scene the attention of the reader is forced without any trick of rhetoric or trope, but with the insatiable spirit stimulated by the desire to know what is coming next. The conversation, especially the vituperation of Mrs. Warren, is grotesque in humor, but it never offends the taste. The utter sincerity and naturalness of dialogue is a feature that should claim particular attention in these days of pseudo-realism.

BROKENBURNE. A Southern Auntie's Tale. By Virginia Frazer Boyle. Illustrated by William Henry Walker. New York: E. R. Herrick & Co. $1.50.

Mrs. Boyle has been well known to magazine readers for some time. She belongs to that group of artistic writers of themes befo' de wa' of which Thomas Nelson Page just now is a popular representative. "Brokenburne" is a tale of family quarrels, broken happiness, torn hearts; but the end is as peaceful and quiet as a plantation melody. Visions of the past are thrown before the reader—the golden times in which Aunt Bene glories. The character of the heroine is a fascinating picture; she is high-spirited and beautiful, with all the warm passion of the luxuriant South. There is a strain of "Evangeline" in the theme, but the action is more rapid and there is less time for tears and meditation.

FLINT. His Faults, His Friendships, and His Fortunes. By Maud Wilder Goodwin. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Mrs. Goodwin writes a romance of New England life, in which there are more than one hero and heroine. Flint is a newspaper man, and decidedly in love with himself, holding his own ability exceedingly high. He comes to Nepang to enjoy his vacation. There are many situations of an amusing character, but the conclusion is a tragic one.

AT THE SIGN OF THE SILVER CRESCENT. By Helen Choate Prince. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

The "Silver Crescent" was the "sign" of an inn around which once centred the fortunes of an American artist, a budding English diplomatist, and a strangely assorted group of French Catholics, practical and nominal. The former type is represented by a clever and amiable girl; her excellent but prosaic mother, a solemn little sister of the parish priest, and a genuine Marquis bearing an ancient title. Being good, these four persons are tame compared to the bad Catholics; the converted Jew, using his profession of faith as a tool for his selfishness; his wife, who having married him for his money, is indifferent to him, and openly negligent of her religion; and, lastly, the parish priest, who is so eagerly desirous of ecclesiastical distinction that he is willing to participate in a crime, if thereby he may obtain money to repair and adorn his church. The story ends in the triumph of the virtuous Catholics and Protestants, but the reader does not too soon perceive by what channel it will arrive.

CAPE COD WEEK. By Annie Eliot Trumbull. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

"Cape Cod Week" tells of the adventures of five New England girls, who spend some happy days at Cape Cod. The young women are particularly bright, and talk in the most amusing manner. Then Annie Eliot Trumbull delights in fine descriptions of nature as it exists. The book is capital reading, and its merits can be appreciated the whole year round.

DIANA VICTRIX. Florence Converse. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

The Diana whom Miss Converse makes her heroine is a lecturer and teacher too devoted to her work to need the love of any man, a truth of which it is difficult to convince the man who loves her. Two other women are used to illustrate other phases of contemporary American femininity, and a little French Creole maiden with old-fashioned ideals is the foil for all three. The lovers are as diverse as the girls, but the final chapter leaves every one happy who deserves happiness. The story is the prettiest of comedies before it becomes serious, and its graver pages are agreeably full of scenes and speeches provocative of amicable discussion between critics properly matched as to age and sex, and this is the chief end of a Summer novel, even when, like this, it considers a grave social problem.

WHERE THE BROOK AND RIVER MEET. By Nellie Hellis. 12mo. Cloth, $1.25. New York: Thomas Whittaker.

This is a simple, well-told story of the placid, refined life of country gentle-folk. There are no exciting incidents, no scandals, but many well-drawn pictures of healthy homes and lovable men and women. The book can hardly be called an exciting one, but is a refreshing novelty in its absolute freedom from sensationalism.

"SONNY." A Book of Stories. By Ruth McEnery Stuart. New York: The Century Company.

When that fine old Arkansas father had born to him a son, his life was changed. Most happy is the author in her description of family life, and all the circumstances attending the growth and maturing of "Sonny." A charming bit of poetic sympathy runs through this volume. The comicality of some of the situations inclines to laughter, but then you always see in "Sonny" how broad, great, and ennobling is human affection.

AMERICAN WIVES AND ENGLISH HUSBANDS. A Novel. By Gertrude Atherton. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Gertrude Atherton shows how a well-bred and high-spirited girl does her best to render her English husband happy. The woman has an idea that as a wife she should never forget her individualism. The ideal she cherishes is a lofty one, but individualism she finds may interfere between the woman and the wife. Her heroine is a California girl, and she describes social conditions in San Francisco. The interest in this story is well sustained and the conclusion a pleasing one.

NOVELS BY SOME NEWER WRITERS.

THE PRIDE OF JENNICO. By Agnes and Egerton Castle. New York: The Macmillan Company.

The dash and spirit of "The Pride of Jennico," the numerous adventures described, and the entire turn of the romance have all tended to make it one of the taking stories of to-day. Basil Jennico is eaten up with family pride, and fears he has made a misalliance with a waiting maid. He comes near repudiating his wife, but it is not the maid, but the Princess Marie he has espoused; the Princess too has her pride. Basil at last feels the loss of his wife, and still ignorant as to whether she be of high or low calling determines to regain her affections. He has a precious hard time of it before he gets her back again. It is the nice action of the characters of this novel as shown by the authors which carries along the reader's. It is just that kind of fascinating story which when you begin it you must read through, and at a single sitting.

STORIES FROM ITALY. By G. S. Godkin. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

Sunny Italy seems to be coming to the front again as the scene of action of much good literature written by foreign residents there. Mr. Godkin has spent many years in Italy. He once wrote a "Life of Victor Emmanuel II." He knows his Italy and is never extravagant or sensational. His literary quality is pure-toned and natural, and ne presents to the readers many interesting and rare old characters. The sketches are divided into two parts, "The Bevilacqua Stories" and "Other Stories." In them figure the picturesque Bersaglieri, the Monk, the Lady of the Nobilità, and there is a duel which is far from the conventional affaire d'honneur.

HARVARD EPISODES. By Charles Macomb Flandrau. Boston: Copeland & Day. $1.25.

There are seven "Episodes," one belonging to the life of a college nobody; one occurring in the career of a little snob; one diversifying the too prosperous days of Mr. Sears Wolcott, "the magnificent"; one showing how a man may die in a great university; one illustrating the methods by which a youth may use Harvard as an agent for ruining his life; one exposing the folly of an instructor's trying to live with undergraduates as an equal; and one describing a class day of wrath, a dreadful day wherein a horror of a backwoods visitor managed to lead the most fastidious of graduates captive. The stories are absolutely innocent, except for an occasional bit of thoughtfully uncommon profanity, but they frighten those who fancy that the undergraduate is awed by the age of his seniors, and they vex those who divine the university by never visiting it. It is not wholesome reading for young gentlemen of the class of 1902 and their juniors, but for others it is enlightening and agreeable.

ACROSS THE SALT SEAS. By John Bloundelle-Burton. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.50.

Mr. Bloundelle-Burton is a romancer who has done good work, and yet gives promise of better. "The Clash of Arms," "The Hispaniola Plate," and "In the Day of Adversity," were the forerunners of this new tale of adventure. There is a variety of character in "Across the Salt Seas," each worthy of the reader's acquaintance. The scenes of the tale are thrilling, and particularly is the escape of the prisoners made attractive by the complications and contingencies of the situation. The author weaves the love strand into the fabric of the story in a pretty and artistic manner; and the end, of course, is satisfactory to the hero, the heroine, and the reader.

A BRIDE OF JAPAN. By Carlton Dawe. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.50.

The fascinating taste lately cultivated for romances the action of which takes place in the Land of the Chrysanthemum has been augmented by American authors who have visited Japan, so that Pierre Loti and Sir Edwin Arnold no longer have a monopoly of the theme. "A Bride of Japan" is almost as much a study in sociology as it is a romance of the land of flowers and sweet perfumes. An Englishman falls in love with a Japanese girl. She is not a tea-house girl, but lives in an entirely different sphere. Nevertheless she is ultra-Japanese, and against the advice of his friends, he marries her. The story concerns the success of the match. The tale is well told, and is rendered doubly fascinating by the picturesque background.

THE LONDONERS. By Robert Hichens. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.50.

Mr. Hichens's stories are varied. Every new book is a surprise, and the curiosity of the reader is constantly aroused to wonder what phase of the world's stage his ken and pen will seek next. Mr. Hichens believes also in contrasts, not only in action of scene, but in subjects. Many authors have written about the interesting designs of women trying to get into society; Mr. Hichens in "The Londoners" tells how one woman tried to get out. The action takes place amid the smart set of London society, in town and at Ascot. The dialogue is clever, the characters well drawn, and the scenes amusing.

LA SANTA YERBA. Written by William L. Shoemaker. Boston: Copeland & Day. 75 cents.

One of the terrors of the vacation-time is the lovely woman who desires to be told, eloquently and at great length, why a man likes to smoke, and not the least of her terrifying quality is that she often asks the question twice of one man, compelling him to exert his memory most painfully in the effort to remember his former answer.

Mr. Shoemaker's poems furnish many lines excellent for quotation in such a strait, and they have a prelude of sayings in praise both of pipe and of weed. It is a good book for a man to read while lying in a hammock and practicing its precepts.

HER LADYSHIP'S ELEPHANT. By David Dwight Wells. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

Mr. Wells was second secretary of the American Embassy at the Court of St. James's during Mr. Cleveland's second Administration, and the functions of his office brought him into intimate relations with many phases of London society. From this and from the American sojourners in London he selects his characters. He takes composite types and gives each an individuality that, while devoid of exaggeration, is nevertheless pronounced and amusing. An American Consul marries an English girl, and a young British aristocrat marries an American girl. The four start off on their honeymoon, which before proceeding very far is spoiled by an accidental exchange of partners, and the rest of the book is taken up in the endeavor of the wives and husbands to find their proper mates. The part played by the sedate monarch of the jungle, which is the unconscious cause of a good deal of annoyance to all concerned, must be presented by Mr. Wells's own per. to be fully appreciated.

THE CELEBRITY. By Winston Churchill. New York: The Macmillan Company.

If the sale of a book be the criterion of its value, "The Celebrity" is valuable. It is now in its eighth edition. As a story it has a clever plot, and the characters all take part in the action of it. Weston Churchill has an excellent literary style, and gives life to his personages. The dialogues are sharp and clever, and throughout the whole romance the interest is sustained.

AT YOU-ALL'S HOUSE. By James Newton Baskett. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Mr. Baskett deals with farm life in Missouri, where men have a dialect of their own. The author tells of "the birds and bees and the running brooks." The ory is one of boyish love and of the traits of country people. Mr. Baskett takes hold of entirely new ground, and shows great originality of treatment. The novel is out of the common track of American fiction, and is to be highly recommended.

THE SIEGE PERILOUS. By Roger Jamieson. Edited by Austin Clare. New York: E. J. B. Young & Co. $1.50.

This little volume is dedicated "In loyal homage to her who, in this year of jubilee, has worthily occupied the siege perilous of this empire for sixty years." The story is the romance of a boy who was not too good to be human; who sat in the "perilous seat" of his own selfishness and vanity, but finally overcame himself in the thought that there were those whom he should consider more than himself. The morality of the book is not hackneyed, and there is no distortion between cause and effect in order to present an illogical moral. As to the theme, the scene is laid in the English middle class, and the romance unrolls itself in a bright natural way with plenty of the atmosphere of "Home and Love," that is the foundation of Anglo-Saxon society.

THE "PARADISE" COAL BOAT. By Cutcliffe Hyne. New York: M. F. Mansfield. $1.25.

W. L. Alden, in his weekly letter to THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Jan. 15 last, called attention to the merits of Mr. Hyne's work, and particularly to his stories of Capt. Kettle. Mr. Alden said at the time that these were not only exceptionally good stories, but showed that the writer was thoroughly familiar with what he was writing about. He is the first to deal with that modern product, the steamer sailor—not that suave person in brass buttons found on well-managed ocean liners, but the merchant seaman of the under-manned cargo liner and tramp steamer. Mr. Hyne is soon to write a story of a cattle ship which will embody his experiences of a trip on one of these vessels.

A PEDIGREE IN PAWN. By Arthur Henry Veysey. Cloth. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.25.

This story is by the author of the amusing sketch "A Check for Three Thousand," which was much laughed over when it appeared. "A Pedigree in Pawn" is really a skit on American aspirants to social pretension, and shows up the humbug that is practiced on social climbers in a most diverting manner. The hero is Sir John Mariner, an impoverished English baronet, who, hearing that a wealthy spinster in America has boasted of being related to his house and has appropriated as her own his coat of arms and his pedigree, visits "Aunt Charlotte," acknowledges her claim to pretended relationship, and sells her a right to the pedigree and coat of arms. He pretends to have a son and heir, and Aunt Charlotte provides this phantom son with guns, yachts, &c., and supposes that her niece Barbary shall marry him. After five years Aunt Charlotte, despite Sir John's protests, sails for England, and the ludicrous situations that follow when Sir John attempts to live up to his statements and finally has to substitute an American admirer of Barbara for his fictitious son and heir keep the reader in a constant state of mirth.

THE WAR OF THE WORLDS. By H. G. Wells. With Illustrations. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

We read to-day with a certain equanimity how a shell from an American ironclad sped hissing through the air and landed in a Spanish stronghold in Cuba, scattering death and destruction; but that is war, and war rather hardens one's feelings, for we think of the Maine and the horrible slaughter there. Mr. Wells, so it is said, imagined a situation of this kind when a lot of savages in some unknown island on the Pacific had their huts bombarded by a European man-of-war. How did they take it? Suppose some force beyond our sphere, say in Mars, should bring death and destruction, taking London as its objective point of attack. That is the theme of Mr. Wells. London was likely to become either a howling desert or a mass of ruins, for the Martians were invincible, though they were but octopods. Mr. Wells's dénouement is peculiar. The last of the Martians succumbs from natural causes. This daring fiction has had great success.

THE MAKING OF A SAINT. By W. Somerset Maugham. Boston: The L. C. Page Company. $1.50.

No one, according to Thomas à Kempis, can know that he may not die a great saint, and it pleases Mr. Maugham to lead the characters of his "The Making of a Saint" through battle and intrigue and long quarrels before the goal is reached. The scene is in Italy, in that wonderful fifteenth century when so many things might happen that the discovery of a new hemisphere created no great commotion, and the hero is one of those who make things happen.

KRONSTADT. A Romance. By Max Pemberton. Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co.

Mr. Max Pemberton has to do with a political intrigue in which love and adventure play their parts. You visit the Fortress of Kronstadt, pass over the Baltic, become familiar with the Finnish Island, and are carried to London. Mr. Pemberton is a clever constructor of plots, and writes a spirited dialogue.

THE GOSPEL OF FREEDOM.—By Robert Herrick. New York: The Macmillan Company.

There is a story written by a strong English novelist in which is deescribed as a man given over to athletic exercises who in time becomes a mere animal. Mr. Robert Herrick perhaps points to somewhat the same conclusion; only it is not athletics which ruin the man Simeon Erard, but art. It is not to be discussed whether a painter may or may not become sensuous; but this is the ultimate condition of Mr. Herrick's leading character. The story itself is Parisian and Chicagoan. Adela, the daughter of Simeon Erard's patron, is an erratic young person who is not satisfied with her existence. The story gives full insight into Parisian studios and their effects for good or bad on American artists. It is highly entertaining and vigorously written.

SHORT STORIES.

RODS SALVATION. By Annie Eliot Trumbull. Illustrated. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

This is a collection of stories of New England life, happily imagined, and with both amusing and pathetic colorings. One of the stories is quite new. Annie Eliot Trumbull has both grace and dignity, and is an effective writer of the short sketch.

PACIFIC TALES. By Louis Becke. New York: The New Amsterdam Book Company.

We are not to accept any of those matter-of-fact narrations of travels which try to take all the romance out of the Pacific Isles. You have only to read Louis Becke's stories to be convinced of the contrary, for in his way the author is just as interesting as is Loti. Some one has called the author of "Pacific Tales"—and not inappropriately—"The Bret Harte of the Pacific." Most graceful are the women of these islands, who are the true children of nature. The men show the sterner and stronger traits. It is in his descriptive powers that Mr. Louis Becke is so wonderful. The palm trees wave for you in the pictures he paints, and you sail with him past the coral reefs and through the tortuous lagoons. You mix with the natives and the Europeans, and the latter are a class apart, and the author of "Pacific Tales" paints them at times certainly truthfully, but not with a pleasant coloring. Mr. Louis Becke has created the special story with new surroundings, and has known how to imbue it with originality. As a new man, the author of "Pacific Tales" made a wonderful start, for he at once met with general acceptance.

A CHRISTMAS ACCIDENT.—By Annie Eliot Trumbull. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

Some readers have considered that Miss Trumbull is at her best in "A Christmas Accident." The incidents are many and the talk is clever. The ideas presented strike home, and are just such as we all accept. It is the happy mien between acrimony and romanticism which makes Miss Trumbull's books popular.

SOUTHERN SOLDIER STORIES. By George Cary Eggleston. Illustrated by Zogbaum. New York: The Macmillan Company.

These were brave boys, no matter whether they wore the blue or the gray, and we all know that. It was during an actual war this common fact was made clear. And since to-day North and South stand shoulder to shoulder and laud each other's acts of heroism there is a united country. Such a volume as Mr. Eggleston has written helps further to close up our ranks. A veteran here tells of his fights and gives his many experiences. The author dwells, too, on the sacrifices made by mothers, wives, and daughters, and of family devotion. He who is spokesman was first a horseman in Stuart's cavalry, and then joined the artillery. The two branches of the service are well described. Mr. Eggleston saw service and knows what he writes about. As a good soldier there is not an expression which savors of bitterness in the whole volume. When you take your licking in war the only thing to do is to be pleasant with those who thrashed you.

THE OPEN BOAT, AND OTHER TALES OF ADVENTURE. By Stephen Crane. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company.

For vigor and intensity Stephen Crane is almost unsurpassed. He describes in this volume the life struggle of shipwrecked men, their endeavors to reach the shore, their inner sensations; that is all, but in that description the power of Stephen Crane is manifest. You, as a reader, feel how small you are when opposed to nature's overwhelming force. All the stories are excellent, and one entitled "The Bride Comes to Yellow Sky" is of special merit.

STORIES FROM SCRIBNER'S. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

In this series are six volumes. They include "Stories of New York," "Stories of the Railway," "Stories of the Sea," "Stories of the South," "Stories of Italy," and "Stories of the Army." The authors are among the leading American writers: Annie Eliot, Bliss Perry, Thomas Nelson Page, A. C. Gordon, Joel Chandler Harris, F. Hopkinson Smith, Brander Matthews, and others. The paper edition, which is the most reasonable in price, has been taken by William R. Jenkins of 851-853 Sixth Avenue, and can be had only of Mr. Jenkins. These little volumes are all of typographical excellence.

SKETCHES IN LAVENDER, BLUE, AND GREEN. By Jerome K. Jerome. Illustrated. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

Mr. Jerome is known for his amusing manner, his gayety of heart, and in these sketches shows his versatility. While he brings about the laugh, all the stories in the volume do not make you smile. Some of them have a powerful emotional interest. The volume is not new this year; but it has had in recent weeks a revival of sale and is now in its fourth edition.

FOLKS FROM DIXIE. By Paul Laurence Dunbar. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

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"In 'Evelyn Innes' Mr. Moore joins to microscopic subtlety of analysis a sense of the profound and permanent things in human life which is rarely to be encountered anywhere save in works of great breadth. . . . The method is with Mr. Moore an affair of piercing, and yet, tender insight, of sympathy as well as science. . . . 'Evelyn Innes' will greatly strengthen the author's position. It speaks of a wonderful imagination and, even more, of a sane and hopeful view of human life."—New York Tribune.

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ARACHNE.

An Egyptian Romance By Dr. GEORG EBERS, author of "Uarda," "Joshua," "An Egyptian Princess," etc. Uniform edition. In two volumes. 16mo. Per vol., cloth, 75 cents; paper, 40 cents.

A Voyage of Consolation.

By Mrs. E. C. COTES, (Sara Jeannette Duncan,) author of "A Social Departure," "An American Girl in London," "His Honour, and a Lady," etc. Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

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Books For Summer.

(CONTINUED.)

the warmest reception, and the applause given it was fully merited. In his "Folks from Dixie" he presents both the humorous and pathetic side of negro life, and if Mr. Dunbar cannot write exactly about it, being to the color born, who else can? Besides the natural curiosity these sketches of negro life excite, the sound morals inculcated make them most worthy of reading. There is a fine touch about Mr. Dunbar which is particularly his own. The volume shows in a quite convincing manner how varied is its author's ability.

A CONTINENTAL DRAGOON. By R. N. Stephens. Boston: The L. C. Page Company. $1.50.

A Tory heroine and a Whig hero, combination dear to the heart of Scott and much beloved by the elder generation of American novelists, has so long been disused that it has regained its original charm, and the readers of "A Continental Dragoon" will find Miss Elizabeth Philipse as haughty and hard of heart and as difficult to be wooed as any of her predecessors on the upper shelves of the library. During the British occupation of New York the Philipse manor house in Yonkers, standing in neutral territory, was deserted by the owner's family, but it pleased Mistress Betty to go thither for a few days and to make endless trouble for two gallant gentlemen, one the holder of His Majesty's commission, the other the "Continental Dragoon" himself. The billing and cooing of a pair of elderly turtledoves, an occasional scene of very good fighting, and the absurdities of the negro slaves give sufficient dramatic variety to enliven every page. but the story never transcends the truth of history, for all the chief personages are real, and life was very animated in Yonkers in those days. The story is illustrated by Mr. H. C. Edwards, and the author appends some valuable notes.

THE FOREST LOVERS. A Romance. By Maurice Hewlett. New York: The Macmillan Company.

That gallant young gallant Prosper Le Gai rode with burst of song "toward the West." His heart was full of laughter. He seeks, as did the knights, golden adventure, and he plunges into the shadows of the Morgraunt Forest. You recall at times the Arthurian romance, and Merlin, Vivian, and Sir Galahad. There is certainly the charm of novelty in this work, and there comes a strange refreshment in the reading of it. It is a return as it were to an older and a former style, recalling somewhat the Elizabethan structure. The incidents are innumerable and all told in heroics, and in his description of nature Mr. Hewlett shows true poetical conception. His story is unlike anything which has been presented of late, and the impression it leaves is a lasting one.

THE DUENNA OF A GENIUS. By M. E. Francis. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

"The Duenna of a Genius" is avowedly a musical novel. The various chapter headings are musical terms beginning with "Introduzione" and ending with "Finale con Molto Sentimento." The heroine is a Hungarian young woman, aged twenty-two years, who is protectress and companion of her gifted sister, aged seventeen years, who plays the violin very well indeed. The hero is an immensely wealthy and reasonably stupid English baronet, who is at first fascinated by the witchery of Valerie, the violiniste, but afterward gives his heart to steadfast, sensible, clear-eyed Margot. These girls are of noble blood on their mother's side though their father was only a music master; so the baronet's choice of a wife is not so shocking to one's sense of propriety as it might be.

This is not a very lively novel, nor is it of the modern, fashionable, ultra-sophisticated kind. The story is told in a plain, old-fashioned way, and with none of the smartness of the Bensons and Hichenses, and some of the recent lady novelists. Yet it is to be commended for its wholesome tone, and its author's familiarity with musical compositions and the French language is not to be questioned. Some people are getting a little bit tired of the very smart novels, and by them a good love story of the old pattern ought to be warmly welcomed.

HASSAN; A FELLAH. A Romance of Palestine. By Henry Gillman. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Mr. Zangwill went to Jerusalem, staid there for about a fortnight, and so got a smatter of local color. But Mr. Henry Gillman was the United States Consul in Jerusalem for five years, and so had the fullest opportunity of studying the ways, the habits, the very methods of thought of the people of Syria. His acquaintance was not alone with the dwellers in the larger centres, but the fellahs, or the villagers, the rural population were the subjects of his investigation. In "Hassan" the conception of what is true Orientalism is clearly conveyed. The plot mainly centres in one of those blood feuds common to Syria. Some of the incidents have to do with the Cretan insurrection. The tyranny of Turkish rule is a salient feature in the romance. Mr. Gillman's novel is dramatic in form and full of adventure. The fellah himself is shown in Hassan, who loves and hates with all the intensity of a true Arab. The romance is dedicated to the late Mr. Gladstone, the author having had special permission to do so.

MRS. DE LA RUE SMYTHE. By Riccardo Stephens. 12mo. Cloth. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

This cleverly written little book is a sketch aimed at London society of the present day, and details Mrs. De La Rue Smythe's efforts to become one of the socially elect. It is witty and sarcastic, and the pen pictures of London society which it presents recalls the "Dolly Dialogues." They are very cleverly drawn.

NAVY BLUE. A Story of Cadet Life at Annapolis. By Willis Boyd Allen. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

While West Point and the life of its cadets have formed the subject of many a story, little has been written and less published concerning the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. Just at present when so much public interest is centred in the United States Navy this volume is peculiarly timely. The book tells the story of two young cadets, describes their daily life at the Naval Academy, and details their ambitions, trials, and triumphs. Its pages bring the life of a naval cadet very vividly to the reader, and one lays the book down with a renewed feeling of pride in the excellent Government institution which has turned out and is turning out men who are reflecting credit in our navy upon their country and their flag.

WOLFVILLE. By Alfred Henry Lewis. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

Mr. Lewis, who is known chiefly as a newspaper correspondent, has in his book embodied the experiences of an early life spent in the Far West. The stories attracted much attention when they first appeared in the newspapers. They deal with the same characters we meet with in "Chimmie Fadden," and are woven into one story in much the same way.

THE MAN WHO WAS GOOD. By Leonard Merrick. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.25.

A clever and unconventional story is this. The heroine, a simple, sweet, and sincere woman lives with a scamp of an actor who has promised to marry her when he can procure a divorce from his vicious wife. As might have been expected, after three years he announces his intention of marrying a wealthy woman. The heroine then goes to live as a companion to an old lady in the house of a country physician, who falls in love with her, of course, but whom she refuses, finally giving him the reason. She then resumes her early occupation of trained nurse. The country physician, Dr. Kincaid, is "the man who was good." The actor Carew's neglected child is brought to the hospital suffering from diphtheria, is nursed by the woman his father had ill-treated, and gives that nurse the disease, which, of course, kills her. So the book ends with a tragedy.

A GIRL IN TEN THOUSAND. By L. T. Meade. 12mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.

Here is an excellent story for young girls, and one that may be admitted to any household where there are children or young people. The story is told with animation and appreciation of the attractive character of a well brought up and healthy minded English country maiden.

THE DEVIL TREE OF EL DORADO. By Frank Aubrey. With illustrations by Leigh Ellis and Frank Hyland. New York: The New Amsterdam Book Company.

The popularity of Mr. Frank Aubrey's romance is attested since it is now in its fourth edition. In tracing the history of the title of the story the legends about "El Dorado" are found to be innumerable. The old Spaniard did not create the idea of "a land of gold," for it always existed. The position of this land always was remote, and the superstition was common that the golden treasure was guarded or under the protection of the gods, who barred the way. Taking one of these legends of the "Devil Tree," a kind of upas, for the salient ideas come from an identical source, Mr. Frank Aubrey has constructed a highly dramatic romance. It is a novel of pure adventure and a hidden city is to be found, and it is finally discovered. The entire theme is cleverly worked up, and the points of interest are many. The volume is handsomely illustrated.

THE CHARMER. A Seaside Comedy. By Shan F. Bullock. New York: M. F. Mansfield. $1.50.

Mr. Bullock is the young Irish author who has been favorably introduced to the English reading public by Clement Shorter and Coulson Kernahen. This story is the outcome of a holiday spent at a seaside resort and centres in the novel idea of a young couple masquerading during their honeymoon as brother and sister. The book abounds in delicate and graceful humor, and has much sparkling spontaneity.

BOOKS ON MANY THEMES.

THE GENERAL MANAGER'S STORY. By Herbert E. Hamblen. New York: The Macmillan Company.

This is a narrative of a personal experience of fifteen years as a railroad brakeman, fireman, and engineer. It tells how a man worked his way up on a railroad from the lowest to the highest position. It gives a picture of actual life spent in railroad work, and is full of narrow escapes. The book shows how quick-witted a man must be who has under his care thousands of travelers. Mr. Hamblen's "On Many Seas. The Life and Exploits of a Yankee Sailor," was one of the most successful books, and in "The General Manager's Story" the same thorough acquaintance with his topic is evident. You learn about train-robbers, the methods of the strike, their actions, of collisions, of the signal system, and the rules of the road. Is "The General Manager's Story" based on actual circumstances? It seems all so truthful. But how can a man, in one short lifetime, steer a ship and run a locomotive? Mr. Hamblen must evidently know how to fill both callings.

THE INTEREST OF AMERICA IN SEA POWER, PRESENT AND FUTURE. By Capt. A. T. Mahan. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.00.

In what Capt. Mahan wrote on "The Influence of Sea Power in History," as far as his deductions are to be considered, he seems to have been prophetic. To-day we know that it is a navy, and nothing but a navy, which can protect our shores. But Capt. Mahan explained how under past and present conditions, as shown by history, defense was not alone what was expected of a navy, but that in innumerable instances its power of offense or attack also became a necessity. Isolation as the world moves on is no longer possible, as the incidents of this year prove. If then the author of this timely book was called to Washington, the United States is to be congratulated on having a so thoroughly competent man in its councils. It is unnecessary to state how "The Influence of Sea Power in History" or Capt. Mahan's other works, particularly "The Life of Nelson," has been lauded, or how we are forced to take to-day all the lessons the author has imparted to heart.

GONDOLA DAYS. By F. Hopkinson Smith. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

It is no more probable that any tourist will see Mr. Smith's Venice than it is that any everyday Yankee will behold the glories of a Turner sunset, and that is one of the reasons why "Gondola Days" is one of those books with which the ordinary man should enlarge the dreamland made for every one of us by descriptive literature. The actual Venice, in spite of historical association, in spite of Ruskin's noble and sometimes fierce advocacy, will seem less fair than Mr. Smith's Venice, with its magic of color and light, soft melodious sounds, and mysterious voices ever calling the wanderer to pause and remember what has been. Therefore it is the part of wisdom to remain in the United States and to read "Gondola Days," rather than to cross the ocean in search of his Venice.

WHERE THE TRADE WIND BLOWS. By Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Conditions in the West Indies have not changed. There can be only some modifications in Cuba, since the war, but manners, customs, the scenery are about the same. Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield, in this volume, gives a view of social conditions in the West Indies by means of a series of short stories. Fictitious though the personages are, the author draws the outlines with vigor, and the coloring is truthful. Evidently there are many variations of character in these islands. Sometimes there are glimpses of savagery, and then again the high polished manners of an advanced civilization.

SKETCHES AWHEEL IN MODERN IBERIA. By Fanny B. Workman and William H. Workman. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

The bicycle has given us a new collection of books of travel. The well-worn lands have been served up to us again. But we see something new. The cyclist goes to out-of-the-way spots, sees with brighter eyes, records with newer impressions. He soon knows the roadside, the villages and the farms—not the great towns, the palaces, the shrines of faith, the remnants of feudal times The above volume is a fine example of the best books the wheel has produced. The things seen are described graphically; the writers have cultured minds; they have courage, and they know the land whose praises they speak. As a manufactured article the book meets every desire; type and paper are good, the illustrations agreeable, the map is excellent.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY CITY. By the Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong, author of "Our Country" and "The New Era." New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. 50 cents.

"The Twentieth Century City" is one of the few books over which the religious and the social economist may clasp hands. It is a fascinating presentation of facts and figures, showing the enormous centralization of people in cities that is going on and the consequent effect upon the affairs of the State as a whole. The book is a danger signal, for the logical end of this centralization of the inhabitants is to have a National government more corrupt but along the same lines as those which dominate certain large municipalities. Dr. Strong demonstrates the dangers of centralization in a clear, even style that is freed, on one hand, from tiresome statistics, and, on the other, from rampant generalizations which lack foundation in fact; he points out the principles through which a remedy may successfully be applied for a solution of the problem, and he appeals for action. It is all an interesting, timely lesson; it is one that should be learned.

THE OLD HOUSE AND OTHER POEMS AND SKETCHES. By Grace Duffie Boylan. New York: E. R. Herrick & Co. $1.25.

"The Old House" is a small volume of poetry and prose sketches dealing with a variety of characters and scenes to be found principally in lowly country life. But some of the verses and sketches have a more urban theme, and there are a few bright stories, as "A New Woman" and "Even in Far Japan." The brief negro dialect tales are extremely well rendered. Perhaps the poem which will particularly appeal to readers just now is "The Cuban Amazon."

LETTERS TO AN UNKNOWN. By Prosper Merimée. Translated with a Preface by Henri Pene Du Bois. New York: Brentano's. $1.25.

The dainty grace and refinement, as well as the cleverness of these famous epistles to an unknown, by Prosper Merimée—qualities which the balder English cannot generally express—have been preserved to a remarkable degree in Mr. Du Bois's translation. They are, of course, not quite the original, but to use the old Arabian story which Merimée himself introduces, "when one cannot have white bread, one should be satisfied with brown."

OF DANDYISM AND OF GEORGE BRUMMELL. Translated from the French of J. A. Barbey D'Aureoilly, by Douglas Ainslie. Boston: Copeland & Day. $1.

The whimsical pleasure to be extracted from reading any French criticism of English manners is heightened when the subject is itself a whimsicality, and the critic whimsical by discreetly cultivated habit; and when the translator is a critic and keenly appreciative both of his author and of his author's subject the result is highly complex, but very agreeable enjoyment. The book is very small, but the matter is highly condensed, and one who cares for the dandies and their time might well find it an agreeable companion for rest in the intervals of a Summer journey in canoe or on a bicycle.

THE COMPANIONS OF THE SORROWFUL WAY. By Ian Maclaren (Rev. John Watson.) New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 75 cents.

Ian Maclaren, famous for his "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," is also, as his title implies, a clergyman, whose sermons are of the most impressive kind. This is a volume of meditations couched in the true Christian spirit. It is full of advice and dwells on the troubles which beset one's path.

LAST YEAR'S BEST BOOKS.

BEST, THAT IS, FOR A VILLAGE LIBRARY—RESULTS OF THE STATE LIBRARY VOTE.

Early in February the public libraries division of the University of the State of New York, following recent precedent, issued a list of "500 leading books," their titles selected from the 4,928 published in 1897. This list was submitted to librarians in different parts of the State to "obtain an expression of opinion respecting the best fifty books of 1897 for a village library." The result was given in an article printed in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of March 12. It will perhaps interest readers to have these results set forth again at this time.

Up to March 7 157 replies had been received. As recording the verdict of trained judges regarding the literary output which was most important in 1897, and as measuring to some extent relative values as well as positive by the degree of unanimity with which each volume was voted for, the list attracted wide attention and comment. It will be observed that it contains fifty-two, instead of the requested fifty, titles, but this was inevitable, owing to the identity of the vote recorded for four volumes at the end of the list. The list follows, with the vote given to each book:

		Votes.
1.	MITCHELL, "Hugh Wynne"	129
2.	ALLEN, "Choir Invisible"	121
3.	KIPLING, "Captains Courageous"	116
4.	NANSEN, "Farthest North"	111
5.	DAVIS, "Soldiers of Fortune"	104
6.	FISKE, "Old Virginia and Her Neighbors"	94
7.	BROOKS, "Century Book of American Revolution"	88
8.	WILKINS, "Jerome"	88
9.	HARRISON, "This Country of Ours"	84
10.	STEVENSON, "St. Ives"	82
11.	STEEL, "On the Face of the Waters"	78
12.	ADAMS, "Dictionary of American Authors"	75
13.	MAHAN, "Interest of America in Sea Power"	74
14.	TENNYSON, "Alfred, Lord Tennyson"	74
15.	McCARTHY, "History of Our Own	74

Time" 73
10. MITCHELL, "American Lands and Letters" 70
17. McCARTHY, "Story of Gladstone's Life" 68
18. WYCKOFF, "The Workers" 67
19. MAHAN, "Life of Nelson" 61
20. STOWE, "Life and Letters" 59
21. CLEMENS, "Following the Equator" 57
22. CRAWFORD, "Corleone" 56
23. BIGELOW, "White Man's Africa" 55
24. CAMPBELL, "Household Economics" 54
25. LANG, "Pink Fairy Book" 54
26. WRIGHT, "Citizen Bird" 53
27. GIBSON, "Eye Spy" 52
28. CHAPMAN, "Bird Life" 51
29. HOWELLS, "Landlord at Lion's Head" 49
30. CAINE, "The Christian" 47
31. SCOTT, "In Kedar's Tents" 47
32. GUERBER, "Stories of Famous Operas" 46
33. BRYCE, "Impressions of South Africa" 44
34. PALGRAVE, "Golden Treasury of Modern Poetry" 44
35. TYLER, "Literary History of the American Revolution" 44
36. WINDSOR, "Westward Movement" 44
37. ABBOTT, "Theology of an Evolutionist" 43
38. BATES, "Talks on the Study of Literature" 43
39. BELLAMY, "Equality" 42
40. BROWNING, (Mrs.) "Letters" 42
41. PHELPS, "Story of Jesus Christ" 41
42. STOCKTON, "Great Stone of Sardis" 41
43. CROCKETT, "Lochinvar" 39
44. HAWKINS, "Phroso" 39
45. BLACKMORE, "Dariel" 38
46. COMSTOCK, "Insect Life" 38
47. DAVIS, "Cuba in War Time" 38
48. STEDMAN, "Poems Now First Collected" 38
49. ADAMS, "Sunlight and Shadow" 37
50. BALDWIN, "School Management and School Methods" 37
51. FORD, "Story of an Untold Love" 37
52. MATHEWS, "Familiar Features of the Roadside" 37

On the whole, it is a commendable list. It contains some titles which the village library would, perhaps, be quite as well without; but generally they have only a low vote, and no very important publication of the year is omitted, though it is a surprise not to find Horace Porter's "Campaigning with Grant." Readers will note the absence from the list of the most popular book of the year—"Quo Vadis"—but this was not published in 1897. It came out in 1896.

In scanning the list one has to remember that it is made up for library, not individual, use. Actual, and especially proportionate, values are not, therefore, precisely such as any individual might believe most applicable to his own case. The books have a somewhat larger, if less personal, claim to attention as reflecting what experts adjudge to be the public taste and need.

Rearranged into groups of subjects, the list gains in value. Then one sees at a glance which of the year's volumes of fiction the librarians deem most valuable, which of the books of travel, which of biography and religion. Naturally enough, the largest group is fiction, with seventeen volumes selected. More than a quarter of all the titles submitted to the librarians for choice are in that group, and they take from it just under a third of their list. The proportion is considerably greater than a year ago. Three groups—biography, description and travel, and natural science—are tied for second place, with five titles each. If, then, we divide the list into groups, arranging the titles in each group in their order of importance as indicated by the vote they received, it appears as follows:

Fiction.

WEIR MITCHELL, "Hugh Wynne."
J. L. ALLEN, "Choir Invisible."
KIPLING, "Captains Courageous."
R. H. DAVIS, "Soldiers of Fortune."
MISS WILKINS, "Jerome."
R. L. STEVENSON, "St. Ives."
MRS. STEEL, "On the Face of the Waters."
CRAWFORD, "Corleone."
HOWELLS, "Landlord at Lion's Head."
HALL CAINE, "The Christian."
H. S. SCOTT, "In Kedar's Tents."
EDWARD BELLAMY, "Equality."
F. R. STOCKTON, "Great Stone of Sardis."
S. R. CROCKETT, "Lochinvar."
ANTHONY HOPE HAWKINS, "Phroso."
R. D. BLACKMORE, "Dariel."
P. L. FORD, "Story of an Untold Love."

Biography.

HALLAM TENNYSON, "Alfred, Lord Tennyson."
JUSTIN McCARTHY, "Story of Gladstone's Life."
CAPT. A. T. MAHAN, "Life of Nelson."
MRS. H. B. STOWE, "Life and Letters."
MRS. E. B. BROWNING, "Letters."

Description and Travel.

NANSEN, "Farthest North."
S. L. CLEMENS, "Following the Equator."
POULTNEY BIGELOW, "White Man's Africa."
A. G. BRADLEY, "Sketches from old Virginia."
R. H. DAVIS, "Cuba in War Time."

Natural Science.

M. O. WRIGHT and ELLIOTT COUES, "Citizen Bird."
W. H. GIBSON, "Eye Spy."
F. M. CHAPMAN, "Bird Life."
J. H. COMSTOCK, "Insect Life."
F. S. MATHEWS, "Familiar Features of the Roadside."

History.

JOHN FISKE, "Old Virginia and Her Neighbors."
JUSTIN McCARTHY, "History of Our Own Times, Volume III."
JUSTIN WINSOR, "Westward Movement."

Social Science.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, "This Country of Ours."
W. A. WYCKOFF, "The Workers."
A. T. MAHAN, "Interest of America in Sea Power, Present and Future."

Other Literature.

D. G. MITCHELL, "American Lands and Letters."
M. C. TYLER, "Literary History of the American Revolution."
ARLO BATES, "Talks on the Study of Literature."

Juvenile.

E. S. BROOKS, "Century Book of the American Revolution."
ANDREW LANG, "Pink Fairy Book."

Poetry.

F. T. PALGRAVE, "Golden Treasury."
E. C. STEDMAN, "Poems Now First Collected."

Religion.

LYMAN ABBOTT, "Theology of an Evolutionist."
E. S. PHELPS, "Story of Jesus Christ."

Reference.

O. F. ADAMS, "Dictionary of American Authors."

Education.

JOSEPH BALDWIN, "School Management and School Methods."

Fine Arts.

W. I. L. ADAMS, "Sunlight and Shadow."

Music.

H. A. GUERBER, "Stories of Famous Operas."

From the above list it is possible to see at a glance where, in the opinion of the librarians of the State of New York, the best literary work of last year was done, who did it, and in what book. Perhaps it is worth while to note that in the fiction list, long as it is, George Du Maurier, Thomas Hardy, Beatrice Harraden, John Oliver Hobbes, Henry James, Gilbert Parker, Molly E. Seawell, and Henryk Sienkiewicz have no place, though they are represented in last year's books. Also that from the poetry Sir Edwin Arnold, Alfred Austin, and George Meredith are omitted. It is obvious that, however it may be with a hurried public, the librarians do not select many books merely by the prominence of the name of the author.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

For July.

THE WAR AS DESCRIBED BY RICHARD HARDING DAVIS. His series of descriptions begins in this number with THE FIRST SHOT OF THE WAR and THE FIRST BOMBARDMENT. Both of these events Davis watched from the flagship and now describes with his characteristic dash and vividness. These and the succeeding articles illustrated by many photographs—many of them snap-shots by the author.

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THE STORY OF THE REVOLUTION, by Senator Lodge, telling of the invasion of Georgia; illustrated by Howard Pyle and others.

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"As the Twig is Bent."

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
Eliot Gregory,
Author of "The Idler" Papers and of the forthcoming "Worldly Ways and Byways."

I knew, in my youth, a French village far up among the Cevennes Mountains, where the one cultivated man of the place, saddened by the unlovely lives of the peasants around him and by the bare walls of the village school, devoted the evenings of several Winters to informal classes, talking with the boys and showing them his prints and paintings. When the youths' interest was aroused he lent them books that tney might read about the statues and the buildings that had attracted their attention. At first, he told me, it appeared a hopeless task to arouse any interest among these peasants in subjects not bearing on their abject lives. To talk with boys of the ideal, when their poor bodies were in need of food and raiment, seemed superfluous, but in time the charm worked, as it always will. The beautiful appealed to their simple natures, elevating and refining them, and opening before their eager eyes perpectives of undreamed-of loveliness. The self-imposed task became a pleasure and a delight as their minds responded to his efforts. Although death soon ended his useful life, the seed he had planted grew and bore fruit in many humble homes.

At this moment I know men in several walks of life who revere with touching devotion the memory of the one human being who had brought to them at the moment when they were most impressionable the gracious message that existence was not merely a struggle for bread. The boys he had gathered around him realize now that the encouragement and incentive received from those evening glimpses of noble works existing in the world have been the mainspring of their subsequent development and a source of infinite pleasure through all those intervening years.

This reference to an individual effort toward cultivating the poor that came under my notice many years ago has been made because I find that other delicate spirits have been attempting some such task in our big city, where quite as much as in the mountain village the children in the schools stand in need of some message of beauty in addition to the excellent instruction they are receiving; some window opened for them, as it were, upon the vast fields of art and architecture that their eyes when raised from study or play may rest on something more inspiring than blank, white walls and the graceless surroundings of street or schoolroom.

We are far too quick in assuming that the love of the beautiful is confined to the highly educated; that the poor do not share this desire to surround themselves with graceful forms and harmonious colors. We wonder at and deplore their crude standards, bewailing the general lack of taste, and the gradual reducing of everything to a commonplace, money basis. We smile at the efforts toward adornment attempted by the poor, and take it too readily for granted that on this point they are beyond redemption. This gross error is the less excusable that so little has been done by way of experiment before forming such an opinion; whole classes being put down as inferior beings, incapable of appreciating the beautiful, before they have been allowed even a glimpse of the fine works of art that form the daily mental food of their judges.

The portly charlady who rules despotically in my chambers is an example. It has been a curious study to watch her growing interest in the objects that have for the first time come under her notice here; the delight she has come to take in dusting and arranging my belongings, and her enthusiasm at any new acquisition. Knowing how bare her own home was, I felt at first only astonishment at her vivid interest in what I imagined was beyond her comprehension, but I have now realized that in some blind way she appreciates the rare and the beautiful quite as much as my more cultivated visitors. Once after a laborious morning, when everything was arranged to her satisfaction, she turned to me, her poor, plain face lighted up with an expression of delight, and exclaimed: "Oh, Sir, I do love to work in these rooms! I'm never so happy as when I'm arranging them elegant things!" And, although my pleasure in her pleasure was modified by the discovery that she had taken a delicate eighteenth century comb to disentagle the fringes of a rug, and broken several of its teeth in her ardor, and that she invariably placed a certain sketch of Niagara upside down, and then stood in rapt admiration before it, still, in watching her enthusiasm, I always feel a thrill of satisfaction to see how her untaught taste has responded to a touch of the beautiful.

Here in America, and especially in our city, which we have been at such pains to make as hideous as possible, the schoolrooms, where hundreds of thousands of children pass so many hours daily, are one degree more graceless than the town itself, and the most artistically inclined child can hardly receive any but unfortunate impressions. The other day a friend took me severely to task for rating our American women on their love of the big shops, and gave me, I confess, an entirely new idea on the subject. "Can't you see," she said, "that the shops with us are the museums of the poor? It is there only that certain people may catch glimpses of the dainty and the exquisite manufactures of other countries. The little education their eyes receive is obtained during visits to these emporiums."

If this is so, and it seems probable, it proves how the humble long for something more beautiful than their meagre homes afford.

In the hope of training the younger generations to better standards and less vulgar ideals, a group of ladies are making an attempt to surround our schoolchildren during their impressionable youth with reproductions of great masterpieces, and have already decorated many schoolrooms in New York and Chicago in this way. For a modest sum they are able to tint the bare walls with an attractive color, which is a delight in itself, and to hang them with plaster casts of great statues and with solar prints of celebrated pictures and stately buildings. The transformation that $50 or $60 judiciously expended in this way can produce in a schoolroom is almost beyond belief, and, as the shop advertisements say, "must be seen to be appreciated," giving an air of cheerfulness and refinement to the dreariest apartment.

It is hard to make people understand the enthusiasm such decoration excites among both teachers and pupils. Recently the Directress of one of our large schools was telling me of the help and pleasure the prints and casts had been to her in her instruction, that she had given them as subjects for the class compositions, and used them in a hundred different ways as object lessons. As the children are transferred from room to room, a great variety of high-class subjects can be brought to their notice by varying the decorations.

It is by the eye principally that taste can be educated. We speak with admiration of the "eighth sense" so common among the humblest Parisians, and of their magic power of combining the simplest materials into a captivating whole. The reason is not hard to discover. For generations the eyes of those people have been unconsciously educated by the harmonious lines of well-proportioned buildings, finely finished detail of stately colonnade and shady perspective of quay and boulevard. After years of such subtle training the eye instinctively revolts from the vulgar and the crude. Whoever has passed through our city streets will realize that there is little here to rejoice or refine the senses, and that squalor and all-pervading ugliness are not least among the curses that poverty entails.

It is a curious fact that if you have a subject of interest in your mind every book you open, every person you speak to, refers to that topic. I never remember having seen an explanation offered of this phenomenon.

The other morning, while this article was lying half finished on my desk, I opened the last number of my Paris paper and began reading an account of the new drama, "Les Mauvais Bergers," (treating of that perilour subject the "strikes,") which Sarah Bernhardt has just had the courage to produce before the Paris public. In the third act, when the owner of the factory receives the disaffected "hands," and listens to their demands, the leader of the strike, (a type of intelligent young workman,) besides shorter hours and increased pay, demands that recreation rooms be built where the weary toilers, their wives, and their children may pass unoccupied hours in the enjoyment of attractive surroundings, crying in conclusion: "We also need some poetry and some art in our lives, for, poor as he may be, a man does not live by bread alone. He has a right, like the rich, to things of beauty!"

In commending the use of decoration as a means of bringing a little pleasure into dull, cramped lives, one is too often met by the curious argument that taste is innate. "Either people have it or they haven't," like a long nose or a short one, and it is useless to waste good money in trying to improve either. "It would be much more to the point to use the money in giving poor children a good roast-beef dinner at Christmas than hanging the head of Clytie before them." That argument has crushed more attempts to elevate the poor than any other ever advanced. If it were listened to, there would never be any progress made, because there are always thousands of people who are hungry.

When we reflect how painfully ill-arranged rooms or ugly colors affect our senses and remember that our less fortunate neighbors in their way suffer quite as much as we do from their hideous environments, it seems like keeping sunlight from a plant, or fresh air out of a sick room, to refuse glimpses of the beautiful when we can give this satisfaction to the poor with so slight a sacrifice to ourselves. Nothing can be more encouraging to those who occasionally despair of human nature than the good results already obtained by this small attempt in the schools.

We are so apt to fall into error of imagining that because the Apollo Belvedere and the Square of St. Mark's in Venice have become stale to us by reproduction they are necessarily so to others. The great and the wealthy of the world form no idea of the longing the poor feel for a little beauty in their lives. They do not know what they want. They have no standards to guide them, but the desire is there. Let us offer ourselves the satisfaction as we start off for our pleasure trips abroad or to the mountains of remembering that at home the routine of study is lightened for thousands of children by the counterfeit presentment of the scenes we are enjoying; that, as we float up the Grand Canal or sit in the moonlight by the Parthenon, far away at home some child is dreaming of those fair scenes as she raises her eyes from her dull task, and is unconsciously imbibing a love of the beautiful, which will add a charm to her humble life, and make the present labors lighter. Even if the child never lives to see the originals, she will be happier to "know that somewhere in the world domed mosques mirror themselves in still waters, and marble gods, the handiwork of long dead nations, stand in the golden sunlight and silently preach the great gospel of the beautiful."

ELIOT GREGORY.

Balzac in English.

The George Saintsbury Edition in Popular Form.*

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
H. Irenaeus Stevenson.

One is scarcely called on to dilate, much less to dogmatize, on Balzac nowadays. To be sure, the author of the "Comédie Humaine" is not even yet read and measured nicely by all those men and women quick in perception, broad in cultivation, to whom literature's wide horizon offers few peaks known merely by name and by distant contours. The real essence of Balzac's genius curiously escapes appreciation, every now and then, in the very moods and temperaments that we would look to see most impressed by it. But we do well to remember that only within a half generation's time (Balzac died thirty-eight years ago next August) has he been distinctly a novelist for an actual French public as distinguished from the critical following that gradually deemed him to be wonderful—not to speak of the irregular and often ill-considered attitude toward him on the part of European novel readers, not French in language and taste. In England and America the process has been slower because of prejudice, preoccupation, and the fact that the really good offices of translators of Balzac are comparatively a recent atonement for bad ones. But Balzac to-day has with us a distinctly large enthusiasm, thanks to those to whom his translating has been last committed. He is no longer with us among the foreign authors that one readsabout and even studies about, but is not much directly studied or read. His best works, at least, are sown thickly, if not broadcast, among American public and private libraries from New York to San Francisco. Indeed, it may be doubted whether in English translations and with Anglo-Saxons Balzac will ever attain a much more popular circulation than his masterpieces to-day receive.

The present edition of the "Comédie Humaine" will find favor with two or three classes of Balzacians that have not been quite at ease in their hearts as to how their great novelist was faring in English. The translation is the same as that London one from the Messrs. Dent made by Miss Ellen Marriage and by others equally capable; edited and introduced by Mr. George Saintsbury and till now is issued in only a much more expensive and limited edition. It will include twenty volumes, two of the longer novels or a group of the shorter stories being distributed in each by a system that—we confess with some regret—does not follow the succession and sorting of the "Comédie" in the authorized French edition. The volumes are wieldy, dressed plainly but rather elegantly, and printed in excellent type on a thin but opaque page. The illustrations will be photogravures, besides Mr. Boucher's admirable etchings—pictures that really illustrate Balzac as well as embellish the books. It is not purposed to add to this edition of the "Comédie" (any more than did a preceding English version) those immature romances, that large and vague set of stories by the un-Balzacian Balzac, brought into being during the early struggles for a livelihood, and without definite value in his vast list. Nor will be translated now his dubious essays and rather more than dubious stage dramas. Requiescat in pace. In spite of what Mr. Saintsbury amiably says of Balzac in the hungry days, when he wrote like Mrs. Anne Radcliffe or the author of "The Monk," let no English reader feel injured in this neglect of such things as his "Aglow le Pirate," or "l'Israelite." Besides these impossible romances, and the rest of the ten or more like them, even Xavier de Montepin and Emile Richebourg have eloquence and quite robust probability.

The two opening volumes of this edition, from which the present notice must be written, offer Mr. Saintsbury's well-known and masterly study, the familiar outline of the course of the "Comédie," and "Le Peau de Chagrin," "The Country Doctor," "Père Goriot," and "Les Chouans." The latter story, out of the two that constitute the "Military Scenes," is to be remembered as Balzac's first success, (1830,) and as, in its hesitating art and seriousness, the cornerstone of the "Comédie's" edification. By the bye, we hope that the edition will not omit the general "Directory" of Balzac's personages, good and bad, high and low, important or obscure, attractive or odious, as they appear and reappear in the various novels; and it would have been well to do also what no English edition yet does—to put at the end of each story a guide to the other books in which its characters take part. The familiar Lévy collection has attended to this painstakingly. It helps to bring Balzac into a proper point of view for casual readers. The famous preface, by Balzac, dealing with the "Comédie's" theme as a whole (Paris, 1842,) is not, so far, included. Of course it ought to go in, and best would go in the first volume. As to the translation, it leaves little to desire, and ranks as one of two authoritative and expressive English ones. In fact, it may be called definitive. Miss Marriage's work does not suggest a translator's wearisome if affectionate, responsibilities any more than did Miss Wormeley's volumes for another house. That is the best compliment that can be paid to a spirited and accurate conversion. Occasionally a title or a phrase seems arbitrary, not quite in wisdom; for example, one cannot but think a more literal version of "Le Peau de Cha-

*H. DE BALZAC, THE COMEDIE HUMAINE. Edited by George Saintsbury. Authorized edition. THE WILD ASS'S SKIN, and the COUNTRY DOCTOR. OLD GORIOT and THE CHOUANS. Translated by Ellen Marriage, with preface by George Saintsbury. Two volumes. Illustrated. Complete set to comprise twenty volumes. London: J. M. Dent & Co. New York. From Croscup & Sterling Co.

grin" would always serve rather than either "The Wild Ass's Skin" or, as Miss Wormeley put it, "The Magic Skin." But these are trifles. To make Balzac read so smoothly and impress himself on us in English so characteristically means a great deal, and here one has it.

In connection with the fact that the present edition intends to omit no volume of the "Comédie Humaine," and that it will not soften down, not to say Bowdlerize, the Balzac text, one is reminded how little such process really is necessary. Have not preceding Balzac translators been unduly sensitive? Have they not seen more to censure in their novelist's concrete manner than ever can be discovered amiss there in black and white? So it would seem. Balzac is not for the Young Person, that troublesome terrible, that quantity in novel-providing just now. At least he is not so when at his best in such books as "Cousine Bette," or even in "Le Peau de Chagrin," and much more decidedly not so in sundry well-known other books. But Balzac's pages are amazingly free from the open methods of realism and offense without which lesser geniuses seem unable to get on. The author of "Sarrasine" would have been startled at the boldness of diction in France's later and up-to-date school of psychologists in fiction, some of whom will charge to his influences their own sorry faults. We cannot help reading abysmal depravity, hopeless viciousness, between Balzac's lines—but between rather than in them. There comes in part of his method and his dignity. The "Contes Drolatiques" sound a Rabelaisian, coarse note by themselves. They are aside from the great series of works. As for the unwelcomest personages of the "Comédie Humaine," why, the girl with the Golden Eyes would have cast them down in bashfulness before Nana; his Mme. Marneffe seems decorous alongside the Honorine d'Arlemont of Mendès, or Huysmans's Mme. Chantelouve, or the heroine of such a dainty trifle as Octave Mirbeau's "Jardin des Supplices." Decidedly Balzac believed in decency as well as fidelity in realism, quite as thoroughly as he believed in his voluminous white flannel dressing gown. And he proved them compatibles in portraying abominable men and shameless women.

A reviewer is less inclined than essayists of wider and more permanent privilege to add another laurel leaf to the eternal offerings to Balzac's greatness. A literature of criticism and admiration is developing about the novelist of Tours, until he seems likely to come near to being hid under it, like Dante. Indeed, one may wish now and then that the tributes were more in discrimination. That Balzac was not perfectly successful in expressing his genius we may conclude by the evidence in many pages. We rightfully can question, too, whether he has really written for all time and all a world; as have done some workers in fiction that similarly amaze us in the quantity and quality of their conceptions, in their power to make fictitious narrative interesting in a high sense, in their insight into such eternal principles of life and conduct and the philosophy of human nature as a story can affirm. Balzac had clay in more than one foot. We need not try to feel him masterful in every demesne that he entered during those twenty years of his most concentrated work. Popularity for a novelist never can be independent of the historical and social background of his stories. Balzac's future with the real world-public will be affected, more than his blinder worshippers care to express, by the fact that it is a France, and particularly a Paris, studied at a period by no means impressive, a transition-era, that he has put largely into the weft of his best novels. It requires a good deal of imagination to realize his Faubourg St. Germain, his Quartier St. Jacques, his central Arrondissements, now given to business, his very Boulevards when we move about them to-day. His society is demodée on its surface, and it will seem more and more so unless readers look ever below the surface. Even his Provincial France is not Provincial France as we see it. Nor are we called on to find in his style those virtues that it never possessed apparently, while he made it do superbly his iron will. "Sans génie, je suis flambé," he declared. But he had genius. He is great, extraordinary, and unique in genre even while we subtract honestly and severely from his matter and manner. He has left behind him an almost documentary panorama of human nature, base and high. It bewilders us by its complexity more than by its completeness. No man could have carried to a finish the scheme he undertook. Imperfect from his hand, it is a colossal triumph of imagination, realism, and subtlety, and wondrously fused. He was too artistic to photograph, as does Zola in the "Rougon Macquart" series. Instead, Balzac painted as does a life-painter knowing what measure of detail, values, and perspective must come into his task. Perhaps the only author that comes at all toward comparison with him in the general and magnificent result of gifts and huge industry is Dumas; and Dumas is the last novelist that one cares to bring into actual examination alongside Balzac. He has taken his place at least for a good while in the calm pantheon of literature's universal and greater gods. He is not to be displaced by the passing excitements and by the attacks against its less august divinities. Not only with Scott and Manzoni, with Okai and Goethe, with Dumas and Cervantes, but with Shakespeare and Molière, Balzac dominates and charms and awes. It will take such lively and influential iconoclasts to pull him down and to bestow him in the lumber-room that one is curious to fancy what sort of changed appreciations and new criticism can ever manage the process; and amusedly disposed to wish that a man could live long enough to watch the assault.

E. IRENAEUS STEVENSON.

Burne-Jones and Morris.

Two Friends Who Had Close Relations in Art and Business.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by

Roger Riordan.

The death last week of Sir Edward Burne-Jones, the friend and associate in business and in art of William Morris, gives a new and unexpected interest to the second and revised edition, just issued, of Mr. Aymer Vallance's life of the latter, in which much space is given to the relations of the two artists.

They first met at Oxford, where both matriculated at Exeter College the same day, June 2, 1852. Both were of Welsh descent, both were fond of mediaeval things—Morris as a boy had ridden over half his county in search of old churches, and was noted among his schoolfellows for his store of romantic legends and his revolutionary opinions. They read together Southey's edition of the "Morte d'Arthur," Tennyson, and Browning, and Mr. Combe, the Director of the Clarendon Press, opened to them his collection of paintings by Holman Hunt and Rossetti, who had already begun their bold attempt to revolutionize British art. Burne-Jones was the first to offer himself, about Christmas, 1855, as a pupil to Rossetti, who himself was sadly in need of a teacher; and Morris was not long in following his friend's example.

"Never in the whole history of art," Morris has said, "did any set of men come nearer to the feat of making something out of nothing than that little knot of painters who have raised English art from what it was when as a boy I used to go to see the Royal Academy exhibition to what it is now. It would be difficult to put in as few words a juster estimate of the pre-Raphaelite movement, which began, indeed, from nothing, and which, though on the whole a failure, has not been without considerable after results.

The pre-Raphaelites were to go direct to nature for inspiration; to choose subjects that might move the emotions; to portray them beautifully. These are the principles which we have come to know as those of the naturalistic, romantic, and aesthetic movements. To carry them all at once successfully into practice, in art, was too great a task. Rossetti, the leader of the school, found that he could attain his aim more surely in poetry. Morris turned aside from the higher walks of art and devoted himself to pattern designing, in which he came to excel, and to poetry; and both he and Burne-Jones abandoned the naturalistic part of the Pre-Raphaelite programme and took refuge from the ugliness of modern life in a factitious world of ornament and romance.

But the practical man—the craftsman and man of business—was too strong in Morris to let him remain content with telling of pleasant tales in flowing verse. With Rossetti, Ford Madox Brown, to whom Rossetti had introduced him, Burne-Jones, and others he started in the decorative art business. The concern prospered commercially, and in the matter of design has had a most beneficial influence on British taste. Brown, the most truly English of Morris's friends, a mild, good-natured radical, of no mean ability as a painter, and a believer in Carlyle's notions of the dignity of labor and emancipation through industrialism, must have awakened the seeds of revolutionary ideas imbedded in Morris's mind. But the latter said that industrial progress was killing the arts in which he was so deeply interested; his pet idea, to elevate the workman through his work, was made impracticable by machine competition; he put Carlyleism behind him, and, about 1880, somewhat blindly began to ally himself with the Socialists. At that date, as now, English Socialism was a hotch-potch of incongruous ideas. Home rule, the eight-hour demand, disestablishment of the Church, abolition of the Lords, the single tax—any project, in short, whose advocates were in a minority—might be given a place in a Socialist manifesto. Morris's desire was to overturn the existing industrial and commercial system which prevents every workman from being, in his way and degree, an artist. What he fancied might take its place is shown in his "Dream of John Bull" and "News from Nowhere"—a less populous but once more merry England, with no great factories, no coal pits, few towns, and broad commons and forests, in which the work of each man's hand might be pleasant to himself to do, as well as useful. No Utopia of our day is less likely to be realized. It is not to be wondered at that men with more pressing grievances than Morris's should fall away from him, nor that, toward the end, he should have turned again to dreams—of a vague and distant future, instead of a dim past.

A distinguished French critic, M. Chesneau, has discovered in Burne-Jones's painting a mystical expression of Socialistic dreams like Morris's. At most it is only a visionary land that they both show us. No new force, capable of moving the mountains of commercialism which we have builded up, has yet appeared in any of the countries miscalled Anglo-Saxon. "It will never be merry England more." Russian literature and French art are alive. They face the present, and extract some comfort from it, not to be despised. As for any new social order springing up to displace and replace the old, there is nothing of it anywhere to be seen, save, perhaps, in Japan. Yet, doubtless, the revolution is going on out of sight.

There is no reason to suppose that Burne-Jones shared in his friend's Socialistic leanings. He remained wedded to the past. The Arthurian romances and the myths of ancient Greece furnished him and his friend Morris with subjects to the end. His much-discussed style has arisen out of the necessities of mural decoration and of designing for tapestries and stained glass. His extremely tall and slender female figures find their proper place in lancet windows or the upright spaces between columns; and his subdued color harmonies in grays and dull greens and yellows communicate a certain air of spaciousness to an interior. The same considerations have led Puvis de Chavannes to the creation of a very similar style, which, like that of Burne-Jones, has been called by ill-informed critics "anaemic," "cold," "formal," and "lacking in vitality." The work of Burne-Jones is, however, less even than that of the French decorator, and some of his figures are weak in drawing, and perhaps over-refined in sentiment.

He has painted comparatively few easel pictures, but some of these are among his best works. "Venus's Mirror," in which abnormally tall maidens admire their reflections in a still pool among rocky promontories jutting out into a blue sea, has recently been sold for $28,610. One of his earliest successes was his "Vivien Beguiling Merlin," an incident in the "Morte d'Arthur," in which pre-Raphaelite principles have been carried out in the quizzical expression of the enchanter enchanted, and the minute painting of the blossoming hawthorn among whose gnarled boughs he is seated. In his "Circe," one of the most imaginative of his paintings, though it contains but a single figure, he has not hesitated to depart from the story as it is told in the "Odyssey," where Ulysses arrives at Circe's Isle with only one ship, the others of his fleet having been wrecked. But the painter wanted three in order to give a sense of motion by the varying set of their sails; and in the picture three ships are seen through the open window approaching as Circe poisons the wine for her guests. Other famous works are "Chant d'Amour," "King Cophetra and the Beggar Maid," "Pygmalion and the Image," "The Days of Creation," "The Briar Rose," and "Perseus and Andromeda." Several of these are series of pictures, "histories," such as used to fill the tapestry hangings of mediaeval halls and chambers. All are the work of a man who was unable to find beauty in the present, as Whistler and the impressionists have done, and who preferred to live in the past, or, rather, in an ideal world of his own creation, unlike either past or present, and suggesting nothing of the future.

ROGER RIORDAN.

*WILLIAM MORRIS: His Art, Writings, and Public Life. By Aymer Vallance. Macmillan. (London: George Bell & Sons.) $10

Changes Two Papers Make.

THE CRITIC TO BECOME A MONTHLY—THE INDEPENDENT TO ASSUME MAGAZINE FORM.

The Critic will to-day cease to be published weekly; in the future it will appear as a monthly magazine. The first monthly number (July-August) will be issued on July 25; the September number on or before Sept. 1, and subsequent numbers on or before the first of each month. This week's issue—the last in the present form—completes Vol. XXXII. of the old series. In magazine form the price of The Critic will be $2 a year. During nearly eighteen years of existence The Critic has maintained a high standard in the field of literary criticism, and its old friends will be glad to learn that its well-tried features are to be continued. There will be more illustrations than ever before, and "The Lounger" will stroll through more columns than formerly. Every attempt will be made to present a readable and handsome magazine for the edification and pleasure of book lovers.

Another interesting change in periodical literature is the one announced by The Independent. For some years what is known as the blanket form has been used only by daily journals or illustrated weeklies, though in the latter there has been a marked tendency toward curtailment of size. Mechanical and other difficulties which a pamphlet form presents, time being a factor, will for years to come probably prevent a change in the form of the daily newspapers. The Independent announces that, with its first issue in July, it will appear as a periodical of the size of the current magazines, but will appear as heretofore every week. It will have a cover, and is to comprise 84 pages, its pages being increased whenever more space is wanted. It will not be illustrated, except when maps are required to describe events of current history. The price of The Independent in the future will be $2 a year. All its best features will remain, and in its pages will be found the same well-written comments on matters religious, political, social, and literary.

In the June number of The New Illustrated Magazine is an article entitled "The Artist as Headsman," in which Mr. G. S. Layard describes the four states of a copper-plate engraving, originally designed to perpetuate the memory of the unfortunate Charles I. Van Dyke painted the picture, and the engraver was Pierre Lombard. After the beheadal of the King, the engraved plate was taken by some ardent Cromwellites, and the head of the monarch was obliterated. We may see then how the engraving looked as shown in the illustration. Next it appeared with the head of the Lord Protector, with but few changes, only all royal insignia were effaced. When the Restoration came, the same engraving was taken. Once more Cromwell's face was worked out, and that of Charles I, was substituted.

There is another story of an amusing character having to do with the changing of heads. There was a statue made by an artist which was to give to the world the exact semblance of Louis XIV. of France. The unfinished statue, with the artist, took some small vessel bound for Paris, so that the sculptor might catch the exact traits of the Grand Monarque. Ship, statue, and artist were captured by Admiral Sir Robert Holmes, and the British seaman obliged the French sculptor to copy his (the Admiral's) grim features, and to clap them in marble on the shoulders of Louis XIV. So that bit of patchwork, it is said, may be seen to-day in the parish church of Yarmouth.

Review of Books.

Mr. Davis's New Story.*

There is a good idea in the episode of the American newspaper correspondent and the King's crown. Mr. Davis, in his new story, has been interesting or not, up to that point, according to the reader's measure of receptivity and credulity. It is not likely that the warmest of his admirers will be as fond of the romance of Prince Kalonay and the wonderfully rich and beautiful American Catholic girl as they were of the tale of elusive Princess Alene. But this narrative is quite as rational and imaginative as "Soldiers of Fortune." It has the customary Anthony Hope-Conan Doyle quality, which Mr. Davis would do well to rid his writings of now. Doubtless he will. He is at present enjoying thrilling experiences on his own account. He may yet wear laurels on his own brow, like his idealized newspaper correspondent.

"The King's Jackal" is a story of a little war which is yet to be fought when the reader encounters "Finis" and must fall back on his own imagination. The scene is Tangier. The personages, good and bad, are nearly all Gibson men and women of approved types. The exiled King of Messina, for instance, is Gibson's long familiar old-young man, with the same legs and shoulders as all the other Gibson men. Father Paul is a Gibson man with tonsure and robe. Gordon, the American, and Prince Kalonay, scion of a royal house, are different states of the same personage, while Miss Carson and Countess Zara are so exactly alike that only one of them is put in a picture. These folks have no moral quality whatever. Nobody will believe them actually capable of either bad or good. They are persons we get a glimpse of in passing, who are mildly interesting for a little while, and upon whom no one is likely to waste either sympathy or thought. Some of the minor personages, the Baron who has been a croupier, the dueling military blackguard, have long been familiar in fiction. Not too much use is made of them, though.

When Mr. Davis gets to the scene of the newspaper correspondent and the crown he evolves an idea, as we have said. The American's duty is to take the crown, which has belonged to exiled Louis, but has reverted to his infant son, and carry it to the wharf and thence by yacht to the land that is to be conquered. A crown has always been a joke to him before; but when he picks this up, carelessly, some of the spirit it symbolizes, which is latent in all our natures, is awakened. The passage is well worked out.

For the rest there is not much more to say of this work of fiction, except that in paying homage to the power of the Catholic Church Mr. Davis seems to be in fashion. There seems to be a great Catholic revival among the novelists—Mrs. Humphry Ward, George Moore, Richard Harding Davis—who next?

A Moving Tale of Love and War.*

All talk is of war and "fightin'"—and all the books, or at least a majority of those now being published, have either warlike subjects or have their scenes laid in historic times of conflict and in localities where battles were fought. The present demand of the American public for war literature is certainly meeting with a more than sufficient supply.

Archer P. Crouch, the author of those attractive stories, "Captain Enderis" and "On a Surf-Bound Coast," has woven a moving tale of love and war from the Chilean War of Independence against Spain of 1818. To this story is given the title of "Señorita Montenar" and it is needless to say that the Chilean maiden who bears this pretty name is the heroine of the story. A very attractive heroine she is, too, and one even in these times of hostilities with Spain can pardon her strong sympathy with the mother country, and can, to some extent, appreciate, from the picture which the author draws of her character and spirit, her Tory feelings.

She is converted, however, after many moving adventures by field and flood, to the cause of Chilean independence by and through her love for the English Lieutenant, John Wildash, the hero. Wildash was formerly in the English Navy, from which he was discharged for having struck his superior officer, and joined, after some successful voyages as Captain of a merchant ship, the Chilean Navy under the English Admiral, Lord Cochrane. Through battles by sea and on land, he comes, as all good heroes should, to fame and honor, and married the Princess, who is no other than Señorita Carita Montenar.

Mr. Crouch has given us a good story, and his book is valuable and timely, apart from the love passages, which are its least strong portions, as a historical study of the Chilean struggle for independence. Despite the prejudices aroused in this country against the Chileans by the unfortunate Valparaiso incident of a few years ago, it must not be forgotten that they are generally known as the "Yankees" of South America, and that their characters, molded by a climate very similar to our own, is much stronger and more to be respected, notwithstanding their retention of some of the bad qualities of their Spanish ancestors, than those of most of the South American peoples. They have builded a strong and enduring republic on the lower western slope of the Andes and they were among the first of the South American republics to throw off the oppressive yoke of Spain.

Through this Chilean war of independence, which was mostly a naval one, the author guides us in following the fortunes and adventures of Capt. Wildash. He gives us an excellent and interesting pen picture of Lord Cochrane and of the naval battles off Callao and Valdivia. In fact, almost all the places and persons that became known and were prominent in the Chilean war of independence are mentioned at some time or other in the book, and the reader, if he be ignorant of Chilean history, can readily from the story learn the origin of such now familiar names in modern naval literature as Almirante Cochrane, Almirante Blanco, Esmeralda and O'Higgins, and of persons in the names of Lernavides the bandit, Don Guido Villamil, and others. Some of the adventures of the hero are a little too highly colored, particularly his escape from the fort or castle of Monzana, where he had been incarcerated by Don Guido, who was his rival for the hand of Carita Montenar. But we will not burn the edge of the reader's excited interest by detailing the story which Mr. Crouch has told so well. It is fresh and breezy, and one feels the salt spray and hears the southwest gales of the Southern Pacific blow through its pages. It is a good and stirring tale of love and adventure, and deserves a large audience.

Of Queen Anne's Times.*

The refined and graceful pen of Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr has produced in her romance of the days of Queen Anne, entitled "In Kings' Houses," a pen picture as delicate and dainty as the lace which Dame Dorothy, one of the chief figures in the story, was wont to make. There is something irresistibly attractive to the average man and woman in the reign of Queen Anne. Despite the general estimate of historians and, consequently, the public estimate of Queen Anne as a rather dull and heavy woman, completely swayed by the stronger character and imperious will of Sarah Churchill, the consort of the founder of the house of Marlborough, there is no reason to doubt that there was another side to the character of the daughter of James II. and that while her life may not have been a stirring or romantic one as compared to those of her feminine predecessors on the English throne, it had its times of storm and stress, its deep shadows and its brilliant sunlight. Mrs. Dorr has certainly, in this, her last story, given us an insight into Queen Anne's character and private life that historians dealing with larger themes have overlooked or not thought it worth while to describe or mention.

The youth and early death of the Queen's only son, the little Duke of Gloster, is a most pathetic incident, and his royal mother's solicitude and tenderness are beautifully portrayed. The hero of Mrs. Dorr's story is Robin Sandys, supposed to be the grandson of Dame Dorothy, a nurse to Queen Anne when a child. The Queen renews her acquaintance with the dame on a visit to Windsor, after her installation, and the little Duke of Gloster selects Robin Sandys as one of his attendants. Robin duly goes to Windsor Castle. The life of the two boys and of the "little lady," Anne Gascoigne, in the old palace is well described. Then comes Gloster's death, the service of Robin Sandys under Lord Weymouth, and, finally, after some stirring adventures, the divulging by Dame Dorothy of the secret of Robin's birth, and the fact that he was the son of Sir Henry Valdegrave and is, consequently, the owner of Ranelagh and the possessor of the title of Sir Robert Valdegrave. As may be imagined, the proving of his identity and the succession to his rightful title and estates is followed by his marriage to the love of his youth, Lady Anne Gascoigne.

The story is altogether a charming one, full of refinement and appreciation of child life, evinces careful historical research and is a book that both young and old can read with pleasure and profit.

Children and Slum Types.*

"The Child Who Will Never Grow Old" is an incorrigible youngster of six years who makes up his mind never to grow up, but to stay a little boy always so as to have more fun. Presently he dies. There is something of the subtle quality of Kenneth Grahame's "The Golden Age" about this story. The little boy is not just like other children, nor are his cat and dog and human playmates exactly like the cats and dogs and children one sees every day. Yet one does not doubt their reality, and both the humor and the pathos of the story are irresistible.

The environment here is drawn from reasonably high life, but most of the other tales picture the lowest of low life, the starved, misshapen little creatures of the London slums being their heroes and heroines. No doubt in the perusal of a collection of tales of this grim and tearful character, in which the same note of pathos is sounded again and again, the mind will sometimes yearn for variety. The humor, which is all the unrelieved humor of cramped, undeveloped character, and the utter hopelessness of the tragedy are the same in each tale. But this is of less importance than the facts that the author's touch is both delicate and sure, that the pictures in words are graphic and convincing, and that the implied theory that a touch of the divine exists in every human creature is uplifting.

Two Charming Stories.*

In "A Revolutionary Love Story" and "The High Steeple of St. Chrysostom's" Ellen Olney Kirk has told two charming little stories, with scenes laid respectively in a Connecticut and an interior English village. Both stories have much literary charm, and their characters are strongly drawn, but both are unnecessarily sad, although the second has a fairly happy ending.

It certainly was unnecessary to have Sidney Marrable, Lieutenant in the American Army of the Revolution, aide to Gen. Washington, and hopelessly in love with Cicely Farrington, the refined and sweet daughter of the old Saintford, probably Stamford, Tory John J. Farrington, miss through the machinations of an elder rival, Morris Marshall, a love letter which Cicely had written him; to make this same letter fall into her rival and his cousin's, Ruth Gentry's, hands; to send Cicely away to England for her brother's wedding when Sidney came home from the war, and all might have been explained; to marry him to Ruth Gentry and to have the letter found too late, so that Cicely lived a single life with her sorrow; to make a christening robe for Sidney, Ruth's first child, and to fade away and die, with even a child that could have otherwise borne her name as she wished—a boy. Apart from this sadness the story is most gracefully told and is delicate and refined in treatment.

"The High Steeple of St. Chrysostom's," like "The Revolutionary Love Story," is full of local color, and its figures are well drawn. Like its companion, however, its sad tone is unnecessary. The tragedy that transformed the daring, healthy-minded roofer Will Ware into a lifelong cripple through the jealousy of Joshua Trent, his rival for the hand of fair Annie Snow, is dramatically told, but brings a shudder to the reader and mars the otherwise good story.

Truth in the Guise of Fiction.*

It is a pity that Edith A. Barnett, the author of "A Champion in the Seventies," which is really a true story told in the guise of fiction of the attempt on the part of a very natural and sensible daughter of an upper middle class English family's attempt to work out of her narrow environment and to make herself something in the world, had to kill her heroine, to whom she has given the odd and unpoetic name of Tabitha Vassie. Miss Barnett, in her preface, says if it is ever justifiable to tell a true story of life it is when the telling may quell lively dissension or explain present day actions, now grievously misunderstood. Interesting and strong as is the story of Tabitha Vassie, we cannot agree with the author that the telling of her story explains the absolutely ununderstandable narrowness of Mrs. Vassie and the conceited laziness of her husband, which amounted to positive cruelty toward their daughter, nor why the one man possessing any interest of the book, Mr. Wallan, who becomes engaged to poor Tabitha, who had worn herself out on poor fare and hard work in London, should have shown himself so weak and so seemingly indifferent to her sad and unnecessary death. Miss Barnett says that "had Tabitha Vassie not died she should probably not have written her story, and that in her little world, even among the girls of whom Tabitha was a leader and a comforter, this sudden death caused much perplexity of mind." It certainly causes the same to the reader.

In fact, Tabitha's death, after her long, hard toil in London, and just as she had reached happiness, makes the story a disagreeable one. Apart from this and the too many opening pages of dull description of the dull life of commonplace English people, the book is strongly and well written, and gives an excellent inside view of the question of woman's employment in England. The problems it discusses are those being worked out by many a Tabitha Vassie in America as well as in England to-day. Thousands of young women are daily rebelling against constituted authority, although fortunately few find this constituted authority in such hopeless people as were Tabitha Vassie's parents. The author truly says that "in Tabitha Vassie's case death did not spell failure, and that she had been harried to death and we all knew it. We talked about it, and told about it, and everybody saw it, and I suppose it is as certain as anything can be that Tabitha would be alive now if she had only had enough to eat, and if those who loved her had refrained from worrying her, and had had that faith in her which came to us so naturally. Some one said the other day that Tabitha Vassie was an instance of woman's incapacity for sustained intellectual effort. * * * Her life and her death proved as to woman's strength of body nothing except that this woman never had a fair chance. They proved a good deal to some of us as to one woman's strength of mind, and she will be the first to say that her life and work were not wasted, if they gained for women less strong than herself the right to try in an easier way."

Naming the Birds.*

There is a very large class in the world to whom the birds signify nothing but slaughter. They seek them out gun in hand and with no excuse kill them ruthlessly. Some of these birds so killed fall into commercial hands and are used as millinery ornaments and stock. The pot hunter is a very large factor in the destruction of much bird life that lends a charm to human life, only too prosaic at the best, and his destructive hand has already aided in the rapid extinction of some of our favorite birds. Unless some means are found by which to arrest the massacres to which we have been too long indifferent, there will be small need of such a book as that produced by Mr. Parkhurst.

Even the unsentimental can be made to feel something of joy, something of brightness, when a meadow lark springs from the fields and, soaring heavenward, pours forth a burst of melody that defies mechanical reproduction. The song of the bobolink is another that appeals to those having the slightest musical appreciation, and so on through the list of the birds. They each have a place in the world that no other can fill, and if a man can with the exercise of a little trouble and the aid of such a book as Mr. Parkhurst's determine what bird it is that comes into his view, and then identify the species, the pleasure that comes to him is increased, interest in something outside of his business is stimulated, and the man is a gainer by just so much.

It is true that a beginner finds himself quite helpless as to identification, especially if unaided. A few mistakes, however, will be harmless. More is often learned by and through a mistake than in any other way. A good opera glass will often help one in field observation, as few opportunities now occur of putting salt on a bird's tail and thus catching and handling it. The chief markings and colorings being carefully noted from as many points of view as possible, especially from the sunward side, one is prepared for the Parkhurst analytical key and the tracing by its means of any species to its proper number. Something over 300 species of the avifauna of the Eastern States as set forth in the book title are enumerated and briefly described. The book is convenient in size for the pocket and is in no sense a rival of the excellent manuals on the subject now extant, but will rather lead to their more general use.

Ada Cambridge's New Novel.*

Books have largely come to be studies in effect. A novel in which the situations are startling and vivid is duly read and pronounced good. Is there a demand for the revolting? Must truths be clothed in repellent guise to tempt the reader? It sometimes appears so, but evidently Ada Cambridge believes not, for in her "Materfamilias" she has with the courage of her convictions adorned ordinary family life with a charm founded only on a tender, loyal love that finds expression in constant endeavors. She follows in a modest way the lines laid down by Goldsmith.

The father of Miss Cambridge's heroine marries his daughter's governess for a second wife, and the vexed girl leaves home to reside with an uncle, where she marries her uncle's assistant, who, deserting her, journeys to Australia. Receiving word that her husband is suffering from fever in that far-off land, she, from a sense of duty, follows to care for him. On shipboard she falls in love with Capt. Braye. Arriving at her destination she learns of her husband's death six months previously. Capt. Braye thereupon marries her, and the remainder of the story is of their family life in Australia.

Polly is a stanch little woman with many characteristic faults. The Captain husband is a splendid type of seafaring manhood; the little ones are the embodiment of English egotism and obstinacy backed by sincerity and truth. The constant love of this couple is strongly suggestive of the old ballad, "John Anderson, My Jo."

We cannot help liking the author best

*THE KING'S JACKAL. By Richard Harding Davis. With illustrations by C. D. Gibson. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

*SENORITA MONTENAR. By Acher P. Crouch. 8vo. New York and London: Harper & Brothers.

*IN KINGS' HOUSES: A Romance of the Days of Queen Anne. By Julia C. R. Dorr. 8vo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

*THE CHILD WHO WILL NEVER GROW OLD. By K. Douglas King. New York: John Lane.

*A REVOLUTIONARY LOVE STORY and THE HIGH STEEPLE OF ST. CHRYSOSTOM'S. By Ellen Olney Kirk. 8vo. Chicago and New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

*A CHAMPION IN THE SEVENTIES. By Edith A. Barnett. 8vo. Chicago and New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

*HOW TO NAME THE BIRDS. A pocket guide to all the land birds and to the principal water fowl normally found in the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, for the use of field ornithologists. By H. E. Parkhurst. Grain leather. 18mo. Pages, 115. $1 net. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

*MATERFAMILIAS. By Ada Cambridge. Author of "The Three Miss Kings," "A Marriage Ceremony," "My Guardian," "Not All In Vain," "Fidelis," "A Little Minx," &c. Cloth. 12mo. Pages 315. Price, $1. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

in her portrayal of mother grief at little Bobbie's death. There is no plot, and the author's style is quiet and unassuming. The book is perhaps given too much to detail and frequently dwells unduly on the unimportant and trivial. Slang often occurs, which, although perfectly consistent with the characters portrayed, would nevertheless be better omitted. In literary merit it does not rank high, but it is through such works as this that the growth and tendency of fiction is perceptible. The pleasant impression left is a lasting one, and Miss Cambridge has achieved an end in causing her readers to reflect upon the simplicity and beauty of home life.

American Literature for Schools.*

Prof. Noble, who holds the Chair of English Language and Rhetoric in Iowa College, believes that the method he has followed in making his new text book of American literature will enable the "average freshman" (who is ever a source of worry and bewilderment) to "appreciate form in its relation to literature." His aim has been to give selections from the best in our literature, and to combine with them "analysis of their form and interpretation of their content." He admits, frankly, that the selections are fragmentary, and that "if the book leads to nothing further it will not be very helpful." But the same thing may be said truthfully of any text book of arithmetic or geography.

In order that students shall thoroughly comprehend "form," however, it is essential that the master shall thoroughly define and explain it. This, we are now led to believe, is not easy, for Prof. Noble says the classification of all literature into prose and verse is inexact. "Some prose has more of the qualities of verse than has some verse; and there are writings, like some of the poems of Walt Whitman, for example, which it is difficult to put into either class; just as it is difficult for naturalists to tell whether some living things are animals or vegetables." But presently Prof. Noble informs us that "Rime is never considered suitable for use in prose," and here we are on firm ground again, although the spelling of rhyme is apt to confuse the "average freshman" more than a little.

In his introduction the author considers at some length the verse form and the prose form, with classifications of each, while the historical chapters of his work are grouped in three parts, treating, respectively, of the origin and early development of American literature, the "early nineteenth century," and "our own time." His list of authors ranges from Capt. John Smith (1608) to Joel Chandler Harris. Prof. Noble declares that "probably the book that has had the greatest vogue since 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' is 'Little Lord Fauntleroy,'" and he classes "Joseph Jefferson's dramatization of 'Rip Van Winkle,'" [which was written by Dion Boucicault] that wretched play, "The Gilded Age," and "The Old Homes ead" with the American literature of the later period. But such things do not matter. The volume includes a valuable list of works on American literature, a good index, and nineteen excellent portraits.

A Romance of Israel.*

The lands of Israel and Judah, after the death of Solomon, in his decadence, and the dethronement in Israel of cruel, weak Rehoboam and the crowning of Jeroboam, son of Nebat, in his stead, form the scene of this romance, which fulfills all the essential requirements of romance. The hero is a son of shepherds and a soldier of great valor and daring, but withal gentle hearted and trustful. He is tall, lithe, single-minded, as becomes a warrior, fleet of foot, and faithful to all his simple ideals. The heroine is Sarai, daughter of Zebulon, the vintner, of Shiloh, and she, too, is tall and lithe, and as brave and pure-hearted as her steadfast lover, Javan, who has not been eloquent in his wooing, but ever carries her image in his heart, to some purpose as events show.

Craft, malice, and wicked lust combine to keep these two strong, handsome young humans separate, but heroism, in romance, will have its due, and in the last chapter they are united, serenely and securely, for the remainder of their natural lives. Meanwhile, there have been great goings on among the warring nations of the chosen people, and midnight abductions, with chariots plunging madly over hard white roads; assaults with bloodshed, flight, and pursuit as far as a city of refuge, and finally awful vengeance executed upon the evildoers, make up the contents of exciting chapters.

An incidental description of the feast of the Tabernacles in Jerusalem, with the denunciation of Rehoboam by a prophet bearing the name of Leah's son, Issachar, is exceedingly well done. But the whole story is well told, and the recurrence to the Jacobean English of our translation of the Bible, which seems inevitable in all stories of Bible folks and times, does not strike one as an affectation, because the author's manner in his chosen medium is still fluent and expressive.

*STUDIES IN AMERICAN LITERATURE. A Text Book for Academies and High Schools. By Charles Noble. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

*JAVAN BEN SEIR. A Story of Olden Israel. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

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The Actor in Fiction.

Mr. Howells's Launcelot Godolphin Is One of the Novelist's Most Notable Creations.*

"The Story of a Play" must hold a high place in that series of studies of contemporary American life in the form of fiction which depicts the human comedy as Mr. Howells sees it. This comédie humaine Mr. Howells persistently sees with a restricted vision, to be sure, with eyes trained to a respect for propriety, with the influence of the Puritan conscience, or a good Unitarian equivalent for it, ever manifest. But Mr. Howells has cultivated the habits of seeing what he cares to see so clearly, and of setting down the results of his observation so accurately that the historical value of his novels, quite apart from their aesthetic quality, is an obvious fact. As a "document" this "Story of a Play" is perhaps as important as "The Rise of Silas Lapham" or "The Landlord at Lion's Head."

Mr. and Mrs. Brice Maxwell are "types," surely, and the lady is particularly interesting. She gets our sympathy in the beginning, and retains it; but, to be sure, her burden is not very heavy, and she has simply made the very ordinary mistake of marrying not quite the right man. As there is no right man in sight, however, Mr. Howells's always perfectly decent "realism" never permitting him to go so far, and as the lady is sensible, and her husband does not drink, there is not likely to be a "tragedy" in their lives. Maxwell is an anaemic writing man, that is all, a fellow who imagines many things he cannot express and expresses some things not worth imagining. If his merits as a man were to be measured by his ability to conceive a dramatic situation, he would seem a very insignificant creature; but Mr. Howells probably would have us think rather well of him, and I fear Mr. Howells does not think either of those two plays which become one is a hopeless, tedious thing. The united piece, in the end, is publicly performed with great success. This is discouraging, whether viewed as a possible fact in contemporary history, or as an incident in a fine work of fiction. Plays as bad as this of Maxwell's have, indeed, been acted on the stage, and I have seen them, in sad hours, but they have never been successful. The public taste is gross, sometimes, but never so fatuous.

But, after all, 't is not the fate of Maxwell's play that concerns us in reading this story, but, first, the effect of its composition upon the wife who has married this journalist with aspirations in spite of the wishes of her parents, the prejudices of her social set, and her own best judgment, which she smothered, in order to become the guide and inspiration of a genius. And, more even than the acute study of Louise Maxwell's moods, is the representation of the amiable vanity, the inherent insincerity, the self-deception of the actor, Launcelot Godolphin, interesting and notable. In the whole realm of English fiction there is no stage player so lifelike, so vividly, impartially portrayed as this. Crummies and the Fotheringay, Moore's mummer, and Shaw's Mrs. Byron are all admirable in their several artistic ways, but each of these portraits is obviously, avowedly colored by the author's mood or the requirements of his plot.

I will not go as far as to say that Mr. Howells presents Godolphin to us without occasionally revealing himself in the guise of the acquaintance of both parties, as it were, anxious to have us meet and understand each other. He even takes upon himself, in regard to Mr. Godolphin, the rôle of jester, and comments in a humorous way upon certain of the actor's peculiarities which he considers amusing. This personal intrusion into his own novels, this writing as if he, himself, is "somebody," (which Barrie's mother marveled that her son could avoid doing,) is not common with Mr. Howells. It is rarely that he permits himself to deliberately take sides against one of his own personages, as in the following:

"His name was Godolphin, for he had instinctively felt that in choosing a name he might as well take a handsome one while he was about it, and that if he became Godolphin there was no reason why he should not become Launcelot, too. He did not put on these splendors from any foible, but from a professional sense of their value in the bills; and he was not personally characterized by them. As Launcelot Godolphin he was simpler than he would have been with a simpler name, and it was his ideal to be modest in everything that personally belonged to him."

But Mr. Howells generally leaves the development of Godolphin's traits to the logical course of his story as it proceeds to the end he regards as inevitable; and one feels—assuming Godolphin to be real, as one must—that the actor is not treated unkindly. The picture of Godolphin certainly produces the effect of reality, yet this is clearly not a likeness of any particular actor, nor is Godolphin to be accepted as a prevailing type among American actors of good standing. He represents a close and accurate study of the histrionic temperament—which is distinct from the artistic temperament in which, I fancy, Godolphin is deficient—and as he is portrayed for us in graphic reports of conversations in which he takes part, in statements of the effect of his personality upon sensitive folks who come in contact with him, and descriptions of his appearance, his clothes and his daily habits, and thus develops into an entity, he is recognized as both delightfully human and essentially theatrical. In fact, he cares only for the theatre. He loves to act and is always acting. When Maxwell had his first talk with him about the as yet unwritten play, "Maxwell was almost as deceived as the actor himself," who had become completely "identified" for the moment with the rôle of an actor-manager encouraging a young dramatist.

This man has, seemingly, no passions or appetites. He has no imagination of his own, but he uses the imaginations of his friends and acquaintances as deftly as he uses those of his authors. He is fine looking and healthy. Louise soon noted that he "always brought her flowers, and he opened doors and put down windows and leaped to his feet for every imaginable occasion of hers in a way that Maxwell never did, and somehow a way that polite men of her world did not either." Godolphin is certainly vastly more entertaining than Mr. Howells's never-ending procession of tiresome, inept literary men.

A few of the pages of padding in Moore's "Evelyn Innes" are devoted to a statement of a Balzac enthusiast's pleasure in retracing in his mind the comings and goings of various personages of that master through his innumerable volumes. I wonder if many readers of Howells remember the personages of his human comedy from book to book. Some of these in "The Story of a Play" I know we have met before, but I cannot remember where, whether in Boston or New York or the manufacturing town where Annie Kilburn dwelt. I should not care particularly to meet any one of them again, excepting Godolphin—Godolphin cured of the unaccountable weakness which led him actually to produce Maxwell's queer play.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

*THE STORY OF A PLAY. A Novel. By W. D. Howells. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Art Topics of the Week.

The unveiling of the memorial window to Edwin Booth at the Church of the Transfiguration yesterday afternoon brought together not only a remarkable gathering of actors and men prominent in public life, for a day so late in the season, but also a number of art patrons and connoisseurs and artists. These last assembled not alone on account of their interest in the event, and their desire to testify by their presence to the respect in which they hold the memory of the dead actor, but also to see the window, which is considered to be one of the most successful works that that eminent artist, John La Farge, has yet produced. The most favorable criticisms were passed upon the loftiness and dignity of Mr. La Farge's conception, and upon the expression which he has given to the figure and face of the actor comtemplating the mask which symbolizes his profession. Sincere also were the praises bestowed upon the rich color scheme of the window, which is characteristic of the artist, the foremost of American colorists. Many of those present, after the ceremonies of unveiling were over, studied the window placed in the church in 1878 to the memory of the actor, Harry Montague, and which depicts Montague as a pilgrim with a staff mounting a hill.

The incorporation of the Arts Club, which signifies that a sufficient number of favorable responses have been received to the circular of invitation sent out a few months ago by the projectors of the organization to art lovers and patrons throughout the country, to justify them in forming the club, has been a matter of congratulation wherever artists and art lovers have met during the past few days. Despite the fact that the Lotos, Union League, Players, and Century Clubs pay much attention to art matters, and have individually and collectively the names of all the prominent artists and art patrons and collectors in New York upon their rolls, there has been a growing need felt for some years of some centrally located club, which should be devoted to the single purpose of fostering art interests and ideas, and which should form a meeting place for the exchange of views of those interested in art subjects, and also provide facilities for the holding of frequent exhibitions during the year. The Committee of Formation now proposes to select suitable rooms or a building in which to install the club at as early a day as possible, and it is hoped that the club can open its doors early in the Autumn. The success of the Art Club of Philadelphia has greatly encouraged the projectors, who have had the idea of a somewhat similar institution in New York, and there seems little room to doubt that the New York club, as at present planned, will take a place in the front rank of New York clubs from the start. The dues have been placed at $50 a year for resident members and at $25 a year for non-resident members, and it is understood that some 200 names have already been enrolled.

New York portrait painters are discussing with much interest the portrait exhibition to be held in the Academy of Design in November and December next for the benefit of the Orthopaedic Hospital. The enlargement of the scope of the exhibition to permit the showing of men's portraits, as well as those of women and children, is particularly gratifying to New York portrait painters, and it is already certain that the Jury of Admission, which it is understood will be limited in their selection to 400 convases, will have an extremely difficult task. Every portrait painter is particularly desirous of being represented in this display from the social as well as artistic cachet that a picture hung there, it is thought, will give its painter, and the pressure upon the jury will be great. It has not yet been decided whether the methods pursued by the committee in charge of the two previous exhibitions of portraits at the academy will be followed in the coming display or not. At both the previous displays members of the jury or Executive Committee visited the homes and studios where pictures were named for display beforehand, and if their verdict was a favorable one the portraits were then sent for, and if not, were respectfully declined. While this method had its advantages, in that it prevented a mass of paintings being sent to the academy for selection there, it had also its disadvantages, and the rejection of certain portraits by this or that member of the committee made feeling at times and led to charges of favoritism or prejudice, &c. It is to be hoped that the committee on the coming exhibition will decide to have pictures entered all sent to the academy, to be there passed upon by the entire jury.

The war excitement continues to relegate the question of who is to be the Art Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1899 to the background. President McKinley has not yet found time to devote attention to the matter or to appoint any one to this important post, and the friends of the leading candidates for the place who have been endeavoring to push their claims at Washington are rather discouraged, and have about concluded that there is little hope of the President taking action in the matter at present. Mr. Joseph Cauldwell of the Century Club of this city and Prof. Halsey C. Ives of St. Louis continue to be the leading candidates, although the names of several other gentlemen are being urged for the place.

Here and There.

Does not everything, sooner or later, come under the hammer of the auctioneer? Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge of London will sell on the 2d of July all the many objects which formed the museum of Brontë relics, once the property of the late Mr. Robinson Brown of Haworth. A large proportion of these relics were given by members of the Brontë family to William Brown, the father of Robinson Brown. William Brown was sexton of Haworth church during the twenty years of the Rev. P. Brontë's incumbency. The catalogue includes 107 numbers, and has two illustrations, a photogravure of a portrait in oil of Charlotte Brontë, which shows that Charlotte had a sweet and interesting face. The other illustration is a water color of Charlotte Brontë's favorite dog, Floss, and is signed by her. Among the interesting objects may be cited the No. 6, "Pencil Drawing of the Mr. Brocklehurst of 'Jane Eyre' by C. Brontë"; No. 18, "Water color drawing of Charlotte Brontë's Floss," described before as forming one of the illustrations of the catalogue. No. 27, "Drawing of Philip Moor, drawn by Charlotte Brontë." This sketch was sent to Bramwell Brontë, who wrote across the drawing "very good." No. 28, "Portrait in oil of Charlotte Brontë." No. 33, "An old print from an edition of 'Pilgrim's Progress,' the figures colored by the Brontës." No. 44, "Shawl worn by Charlotte Brontë." No. 47, "Unfinished patchwork counterpane worked by the Brontë sisters." No. 56, "A copy of 'Jane Eyre' given to Martha Brown by Charlotte Brontë, 1850, fourth edition, with the author's autograph inscription." No. 63, "Hassock from the Brontë pew in the old church, Haworth." No. 80, "Charlotte Brontë's doll cradle." No. 74, "Silk purse worked by Charlotte Brontë while in Brussels." No. 80, "Lock of Charlotte Brontë's hair taken after death by Mr. Nicholls and given to Martha Brown." No. 98, "'The Professor,' two volumes, first edition of 1857." Then there are bits of old china, pewter teapots, cream jugs, all once in use by the Brontë family; even the spectacles and the snuffbox of the Rev. P. Brontë are included.

Somehow one feels like moralizing over a sale of this character, and there comes a regret at the dispersion of these poor relics.

Certain patriotic dames, exactly where it is needless to be precise, desirous of expressing their patriotic, practical qualities have fulminated peculiar resolutions, boycottish of their kind, in which they declare that no French hat shall ever crown their heads, and that no gown the creation of the Rue de la Paix shall ever encircle their waists. But will the patriotic dames keep to their solemn pledges? Fancy how difficult is the situation. The temptations of St. Anthony would be but minor troubles compared with the trials the patriotic dames are willing to inflict on themselves. What woman lives who could resist the trying on of a bonnet, elegant, fresh, becoming, just arriving from the atelier of Mademoiselle de Trois Etoilles? Let her but do that and all her stoicism must vanish. Resistance, as far as a hat or gown goes, under such conditions is not a womanly possibility. And the flowers, and the lingerie? Their subtle witchery no pretty lady ever could ignore, and more particulary an American one. Tea might have once been pitched overboard, but the dainty conceptions of a first-class French milliner? Never! Even if France apparently gives us the cold shoulder, are we to see self-inflicted martyrdom, and a reign of badly dressed, mal fagoté women? The ancient hero may have thrust his hand in the fire, swearing vengeance to Rome, but does there exist the woman who would burn her hat to spite Paris? Suppose we refer to Praed's charming lines, and find consolation and practical philosophy in them:

Will it come with a rose or a brier?
Will it come with a blessing or curse?
Will its bonnets be lower or higher?
Will its morals be better or worse?

When Mayor Strong's administration was followed by Tammany rule, Col. Waring's report was all ready for the printing. The first chapter of this report was devoted to "Street Cleaning in Europe" and was the result of careful investigation made by Col. Waring. For very good reasons the Tammany régime sat down on Col. Waring's report, and would not have it printed. When these facts became known the Committee on Municipal Administration of the New York Reform Club decided "that no more practical work could be accomplished than to issue this report as a supplement to the June number of Municipal Affairs." So, despite the dog-in-the-manger policy of a political clique, Col. Waring's report now appears. The merits of Municipal Affairs cannot be questioned, and it ought to find readers not only in New York, but in every city in the union.

The July Atlantic

GLADSTONE . . . . . An Editorial Estimate of the Man, His Career and His Influence

THE ESSENTIAL UNITY OF BRITAIN AND AMERICA. Rt. Hon. James Bryce, *Author of "The American Commonwealth"*
The bond of English blood and institutions; Specific ways in which a greater unity of interests may be brought about.

THE AMERICAN EVOLUTION . . . . . James K. Hosmer
Dependence. Independence. Interdependence. A companion article to Mr. Bryce's.

THE DECADENCE OF SPAIN . . . . . Henry Charles Lea, *Author of "A History of the Inquisition"*
Especially the Causes of Its Colonial Failure.

WAR AND MONEY. Some Lessons of 1862. J. Lawrence Laughlin
The proper principles of financing a war.

A SOUL'S PILGRIMAGE . . . . . Rev. C. F. B. Miel
Extracts from an Autobiography. An interesting life story full of reminiscences, French, English and American.

ENGLISH HISTORICAL GRAMMAR . . . . Mark H. Liddell
The true theory of the study of the mother tongue.

AT NATURAL BRIDGE, VIRGINIA. I. . . Bradford Torrey
Record of a Naturalist's rambles in a charming country.

THE RUSSIAN JEW IN AMERICA . . . Abraham Cahan, *Author of "The Imported Bridegroom"*
A sociological study of the New York Ghetto.

THE WIFE OF HIS YOUTH. A complete story. Charles W. Chesnutt

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Gladstone's One Poem.

A correspondent sends to The London Chronicle what he declares to be the only original poem which Mr. Gladstone ever published. Every one is familiar with his translations, but The Chronicle believes few of its readers are aware that as early as 1836 he had written a set of interesting and indeed very characteristic stanzas "On an Infant who was Born, was Baptized, and Died on the Same Day." Beginning with an address to the child, the poem runs:

"How wast thou made to pass,
By short transition, from the womb
Unto that other darkness of thy tomb,
O Babe, O Brother, to the grass?
For like the herb, so thou art born
At early morn;
And thy little life has flowed away
Before the flowing day;
Thy willing soul hath struggled, and is free;
And all of thee that dieth
A white and waxen image lieth
Upon the knee."

The writer proceeds to contrast the Christian with the pagan view of death. If "one of old might question of his dear and dead," for him

"There was no audible reply,
Only a faint, far echo, to that cry
Of natural yearning. But our task
Is lighter far; and when we ask,
'Is all thy fate as dark
As in the pall upon they limbs?
Is there no Sun above, no savior ark,
That on the black sea swims,
And bears the children, loved of God and blest,
Unto the land of rest?'
We hear a voice from the high seats of bliss
That answers 'Yes.'"

Then follow reflections on the Christian idea of baptismal innocence:

"Thou hast not known how hard it is to kill
The inveterate strength of self-desire."—

ending with the prayer:

"May Christ reserve thee in His bosom, peace."

And the little poem ends with two stanzas of moralizing upon life and death in general:

"We live amid the tumult and the stress
Of a fierce, eddying fight,
And to our mortal sight
Our fate is trembling in the balances;
And even it hath seemed
The Tempter at the nether scale
Might over Love prevail.
But thy dear faith can never fail,
Thou art redeemed!
The shadowy forms of doubt and change
Athwart thy tranquil fate no more may range,
Nor speck its lucid path
With tokens and remembrances of death.

"Then flow, ye blameless tears, a while,
A little while ye may!
The natural craving to beguile
This task is yours; with you
Shall peace be born anew
And sorrow glide away.
Oh, happy they in whose remembered lot
There should appear no darker spot
Than this, of holy ground!
This, where, within the short and narrow bound
From morn to eventide,
In quick, successive train,
An infant lived and died
And lived again."

The Chronicle has no doubt of the genuineness of this interesting literary relic, so characteristic in many ways of the fashion of Mr. Gladstone's mind.

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XVIII.

Famous Adventures and Prison Escapes of the Civil War.*

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The volume opens with the "War Diary of a Union Woman in the South," edited by George W. Cable. He says the diary was originally written in lead pencil in a book the leaves of which were too soft to take ink legibly, and that he had it directly from the hands of its writer, a lady whom he had known nearly twenty years. He also says that many of the persons mentioned in it were his own acquaintances and friends, and he vouches for its authenticity. The "Union woman" was in New Orleans at the opening of hostilities, and her diary contains the following entry as to the receipt of the news of the battle of Bull Run:

"July 22—What a day! I feel like one who has been out in a high wind and cannot get my breath. The newsboys are still shouting their extras—'Battle of Bull Run! List of the killed! Battle of Manassas! List of the wounded!' Tender-hearted Mrs. F. was sobbing, so she could not serve the tea—but nobody cared for tea. 'O G.!' she said, 'three thousand of our own dear Southern boys are lying out there!' 'My dear Fannie,' spoke Mr. F., 'they are heroes now. They died in a glorious cause, and it is not in vain. This will end it. The sacrifice had to be made, but those killed have gained immortal names.' Then Bob rushed in with a new extra, reading of the spoils captured, and grief was forgotten. Words cannot paint the excitement. Bob capered about and cheered; Edith danced around ringing the dinner bell and shouting 'Victory!' Mrs. F. waved a small Confederate flag, while she wiped her eyes, and Mr. D. hastened to the piano, and in his most brilliant style struck up 'Dixie,' followed by 'My Maryland' and the 'Bonnie Blue Flag.'"

Of the siege of Vicksburg and its consequent horrors, the diary contains a graphic account. Caves dug in the hills, and often sold at enormous prices, furnished a refuge from the shells thrown into the town, but the "Union woman" and her husband decided to seek safety in the wine cellar of a large mansion in which they were ensconced. She writes:

"We are utterly cut off from the world, surrounded by a circle of fire. The fiery shower of shells goes on day and night. People do nothing but eat what they can get, sleep where they can, and dodge the shells. There are three intervals when the shelling stops, either for the guns to cool or for the gunners' meals, I suppose—about 8 in the morning, the same in the evening and at noon. In that time we have both to prepare and eat ours. Clothing cannot be washed or anything else done. When the assaults were made on the lines, I watched the soldiers cooking on the green opposite. The half-spent balls coming all the way from those lines were flying so thick that they were obliged to dodge at every turn. At all the caves I could see from my high porch people were sitting eating their poor suppers at the cave doors, ready to plunge in again. As the first shell again flew they dived, and not a human being was visible. The sharp crackle of the musketry firing was a strong contrast to the scream of the bombs. I think all the dogs and cats must be killed or starved; we don't see any more pitiful animals prowling around. * * * The cellar is so damp and musty that the bedding has to be carried out and laid in the sun every day, with the chance that it may be destroyed at any moment. The confinement is dreadful. To sit and listen as if waiting for death in a horrible manner would drive me insane. I don't know what others do, but we read when I am not scribbling this. H. [her husband] borrowed somewhere a lot of Dickens's novels, and we read them by the dim light in the cellar. When the shelling abates, H. goes to walk about a little or gets The Daily Citizen, which is still issuing a tiny sheet at 25 and 50 cents a copy. It is, of course, a rehash of speculations which amuses a half hour. * * * I am so tired of cornbread, which I never liked, that I eat it with tears in my eyes. We are lucky to get a quart of milk daily from a family near who have a cow they hourly expect to be killed. I send $5 to market each morning, and it buys a small piece of mule meat. Rice and milk are my main food. I can't eat the mule meat. Martha [a colored maid] runs the gantlet to buy the meat and milk once a day in perfect terror. The shells seem to have different names. I hear the soldiers say: 'That's a mortar shell. There goes a Parrott. That's a rifle shell.' They are all equally terrible. A pair of swallows have built in the parlor chimney. The concussion of the house often sends down parts of their nest, which they patiently pick up and reascend with.

"It is our custom in the evening to sit in the front room a little while in the dark, with matches and candle held ready in hand, and watch the shells, whose course at night is shown by the fuse. H. was at the window and suddenly sprang up, crying 'Run!' I started through the back room, H. after me. * * * A shell burst just over the roof this morning. Pieces tore through both floors, down into the dining room. The entire ceiling of that room fell in a mass. We had just left it. * * * I had gone up stairs to-day during the interregnum to enjoy a rest on the bed and read the reliable items in The Citizen, when a shell burst right outside the window in front of me. Pieces flew in, striking all around me, tearing down masses of plaster that came tumbling over me. When H. rushed in I was crawling out of the plaster, digging it out of my eyes and hair. When he picked up a piece as large as a saucer beside my pillow I realized my narrow escape. The window frame began to smoke and we saw the house was on fire. H. ran for a hatchet and I for water, and we put it out. Another shell came crashing near, and I ran for the cellar again."

The writer of the diary was in Vicksburg all through the siege, and she gives an extremely vivid and realistic picture of the sufferings of the inhabitants of the city and of the pitiable extremities to which the Confederate troops were reduced.

But the story that quickens the pulse and stirs the blood is "The Locomotive Chase in Georgia," an account of Andrews's wild ride by rail to Chattanooga, when, with a handful of men, he captured a Confederate locomotive, cut loose from the train, and dashed through the enemy's country in a vain attempt to burn the railroad bridges. The tale is written by one of the survivors of the daring party, and the main facts are as follows:

In April, 1862, Gen. O. M. Mitchel, for strategic purposes, was anxious to have the railroad bridges in the neighborhood of Chattanooga destroyed, and to do the work he selected a very daring spy, James J. Andrews, who had been within the enemy's lines and was familiar with the ground, and twenty-four men from three Ohio regiments belonging to Gen. Sill's brigade. Their uniforms were exchanged for ordinary Southern dress, and all arms except revolvers were left in camp. On the 7th of April, by the roadside, about a mile east of Shelbyville, late in the evening, Andrews and his men met, and he told them for the first time the perilous nature of their expedition. To their credit, be it said, not a man weakened. The plan was to break up into small parties of three and four, journey eastward into the Cumberland Mountains, then work southward, traveling by rail after they were well within the Confederate lines, and finally, at the end of three days, to meet Andrews at Marietta, Ga., more than 200 miles away. When questioned they were to proclaim themselves Kentuckians on the way to join the Confederate Army. Mishaps prevented five members of the party assembling at the rendezvous agreed upon at Marietta, and the expedition consequently was reduced to twenty men, including the leader. Final instructions were now given, and they hurried to the ticket office and purchased tickets for different stations along the line in the direction of Chattanooga.

"Our ride as passengers," the survivor who tells the tale says, "was but eight miles. We swept swiftly around the base of Kenesaw Mountain and soon saw the tents of the Confederate forces camped at Big Shanty gleam white in the morning mist. Here we were to stop for breakfast and attempt the seizure of the train. The morning was raw and gloomy and a rain which fell all day had already begun. It was a painfully thrilling moment. We were but twenty, with an army about us, and a long, difficult road before us crowded with enemies. In an instant we were to throw off the disguises which had been our only protection, and trust to our leader's genius and our own efforts for safety and success.

"When we stopped the conductor, the engineer, and many of the passengers hurried to breakfast, leaving the train unguarded. * * * Andrews, our two engineers, Brown and Knight, and the firemen hurried forward, uncoupling a section of the train consisting of three empty baggage or box cars, the locomotive and the tender. The engineers and the firemen sprang into the cab of the engine, while Andrews, with hand on the rail and foot on the step, waited to see that the remainder of the party had gained entrance into the box car. This seemed difficult and slow, though it really consumed but a few seconds. A sentinel with a musket stood not a dozen feet from the engine watching the whole proceeding, but before he or any of the soldiers or guards around could make up their minds to interfere all was done, and Andrews, with a nod to his engineer, stepped on board. The valve was pulled wide open, and for a moment the wheels slipped round in rapid, ineffective revolutions; then, with a bound that jerked the soldiers in the box car from their feet, the little train darted away, leaving the camp and the station in the wildest uproar and confusion. The first step of the enterprise was triumphantly accomplished."

And now began the thrilling race for Chattanooga. They stopped frequently, tore up the track, cut the telegraph wires, and loaded on cross ties to be used for firing the bridges later. Wood and water for the engine were easily procured, Andrews telling the railroad employes that he was one of Gen. Beauregard's officers running an impressed powder train through to that commander at Corinth. Station after station was safely passed and train after train was sidetracked in obedience to Andrews's demand that he be allowed the right of way for his "powder train." But trouble was in store for the heroic band. Out of the panic at Big Shanty two men emerged determined to foil the unknown captors of the train. There was no telegraph and there was no locomotive at hand with which to give pursuit, but the conductor of the train, W. A. Fuller, and Anthony Murphy, foreman of the Atlanta Railway machine shops, gave chase on foot until they came to a handcar which had been left by the side of the track by road repairers. This they mounted and pushed forward with all speed until they came upon the first break made in the road by Andrews's band, when they were precipitated down an embankment into a ditch. Andrews was unavoidably detained at a junction for over an hour, waiting for another train to pass. Fuller had in the meantime secured an engine and one car, containing forty soldiers, and was in hot pursuit, arriving at Kingston, where Andrews met his great delay, only four minutes after the latter had pulled out, unaware that the enemy was close upon him. The narrative continues:

"Four miles from Kingston we again stopped and cut the telegraph. While trying to take up a rail at this point we were greatly startled. One end of the rail was loosened and eight of us were pulling at it, when in the distance we heard the whistle of a pursuing engine. With a frantic effort we broke the rail, and all tumbled down the embankment with the effort. We moved on, and at Adairsville we found a mixed train (freight and passenger) waiting, for there was an express on the road which had not yet arrived. We could afford no more delay and set out for the next station, Calhoun, at terrible speed, hoping to reach there before the express, which was behind time. The nine miles which we had to travel were left behind in less than the same number of minutes. The express was just pulling out, but hearing our whistle backed before us until we were able to take the side track. It stopped, however, in such a way as completely to close up the other end of the switch. The two trains, side by side, almost touched each other, and our precipitate arrival caused natural suspicion. Many searching questions were asked which had to be answered before we could get the opportunity of proceeding, * * * and the pursuers were rapidly approaching."

Fuller and Murphy saw the torn-up track in time to prevent the wreck of their train, which they now abandoned, and, leaving all their men behind, again gave chase on foot until they met the train Andrews had passed at Adairsville. This they seized, dropped the cars, and, with locomotive and tender loaded with armed men, again pushed on with the highest possible speed.

Andrews, however, told his powder story with such consummate skill that the Confederate conductor allowed him to pass, and he was well under way when the pursuers steamed into Calhoun.

"Stopping once more to cut wires and tear up the track, we felt a thrill of exhilaration to which we had long been strangers. The track was now clear to Chattanooga. * * * If one rail could now be lifted we would be in a few minutes at the Oostenaula Bridge; that burned, the rest of the task would be little more than manual labor, with the enemy absolutely powerless. We worked with a will. But in a moment the tables were turned. Not far behind we heard the scream of a locomotive bearing down upon us at lightning speed. The men on board were in plain sight and well armed. Two minutes, perhaps one, would have removed the rail at which we were toiling; then the game would have been in our own hands, for there was no other locomotive beyond that could be turned back after us. But the most desperate efforts were in vain. The rail was simply bent, and we hurried to our engine and darted away, while remorselessly after us thundered the enemy.

"Now the contestants were in clear view, and a race followed unparalleled in the annals of war. Wishing to gain a little time for the burning of the Oostenaula Bridge, we dropped one car, and, shortly after, another; but they were 'picked up' and pushed ahead to Resaca. We were obliged to run over the high trestles and covered bridge at that point without a pause. This was the first failure in the work assigned to us. The Confederates could not overtake and stop us; their aim was to keep close behind, so we might not be able to damage the road or take on wood or water. In the former they succeeded, but not in the latter. We were obliged to cut the wire after every station passed, in order that an alarm might not be sent ahead. Thus we sped on in this fearful chase, round curves and past stations, in endless perspective. Whenever we lost sight of the enemy beyond a curve we hoped that some of our obstructions had been effective in throwing him from the track and that we should see him no more; but at each long reach backward the smoke was again seen and the shrill whistle was like the scream of a bird of prey."

They chopped up the woodwork of the remaining car, set the pieces on fire, and threw the burning brands on the track in a vain effort to stay the pursuers, and finally were compelled to abandon the engine, separate, and take to the woods, hoping to make their way over the mountains to the Union lines. Chattanooga was greatly aroused over its narrow escape, and the search for the fugitives was prompt, energetic, and successful. And now comes the sad part of the story. They were all captured, and Andrews, the leader, and seven others were executed as spies. The remainder eventually escaped punishment and received medals and promotion from the Government. The gallant pursuers also received expressions of gratitude from the Confederates, notably the Governor and Legislature of Georgia.

"Mosby's Partisan Rangers" is equally thrilling, describing the secret meetings of the band in the mountains and their stealthy marches and sudden attacks on the Union camps, in one of which they got into the tent of the General in command and took him prisoner with thirty-seven of his companions in arms. "The Escape from Libby Prison," "A Hard Road to Travel Out of Dixie," and "A Romance of Morgan's Rough Riders"—they are all capitally told stories, not the least merit of which is that they are all true.

J. FRANCIS.

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 12, 1898.

*FAMOUS ADVENTURES AND PRISON ESCAPES OF THE CIVIL WAR. New York: The Century Company. 1898. $1.50.

Sales at Auction.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge recently sold the books and manuscripts, including the English library, of the late Mr. W. H. Stewart of Paris and New York, of the late Mr. W. Rendle, of the late Mrs. Unwin, and the remaining portion of the collection of the late Mr. John Jefferyes Oakley. The principal lots of general interest were: J. A. Symonds, "Renaissance in Italy," seven volumes, 1875-86, first editions—£18; W. Morris, "The Story of the Glittering Plain," Kelmscott Press, 1891—£16; R. L. Stevenson, "Edinburgh, Picturesque Notes," 1879, first edition—£7; S. L. Sotheby, "Principia Typographica," 1858—£12; the author's illustrated copy of the same work, extended from three to nine volumes—£131, and F. Sander, "Reichenbachia," with upward of 200 colored plates of orchids, 1888-94—£25.

Bric-à-brac has its value, and at Willis's rooms in London a lot of old French bonbonnières, étuis, caskets, and snuffboxes of the periods of Louis XIV. and XVI., the property of Mrs. C. L. Clarke and Mr. Massey Mainwaring, M. P., brought great prices. The most important lots included a square gold casket, chased with farm and domestic scenes, which brought 730 guineas; an oval gold box, with subjects after Fragonard, 230 guineas; a square gold box, engraved with children and fruit, 280 guineas; a gold ring, with a miniature of two ladies, said to have been constantly worn by Louis Seize, 50 guineas; a gold casket, given by Mme. de Pompadour to one of the ladies of the Court, 380 guineas; an octagonal gold casket, with panels inlaid, and others with raised flowers in brilliant colors, 200 guineas; a Louis Seize box of écaille blonde, with miniatures representing the arts, 260 guineas; an oval box, with domestic scenes by Fragonard, 210 guineas; and another, with six panels of opal translucent enamel, veined with red, in imitation of marble, and a miniature of a lady, by Favre, 280 guineas.

The Clarke collection of coins sold in London by Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge contained many rare pieces of English coinage of the two last centuries. The following were the most notable coins: Charles I. siege piece, three-shilling piece, Carlisle, 1645, large crown, "C. R." below, £9 5s.; Cromwell, gold patterns, broad, 1656, by Simon, bust of Cromwell to left, laureate, no drapery, very fine but slightly scratched, £9; and half broad, 1658, by Tanner, very fine, extremely rare, £16; silver patterns, crown, 1658, known as the "Dutch crown," bust of Cromwell to left, laureate, draped, very rare, £14; ninepence, 1658, by Tanner, £15 10s.; and sixpence by the same, 1658, from the same dies, but with milled edge, and struck on a smaller plan, £16; Charles II. half crown, first issue, bust of King to left, crowned, hair long, £9 5s.; shilling, of the second issue, same type as last coin, £10; the celebrated petition silver crown, by Simon, dated 1663, £65; William and Mary gold five-guinea piece, 1691, bust conjoined to right, long hair, laureate, elephant and castle under busts, £8 10s.; Anne five-guinea piece, 1706, bust of Queen to left, with lovelock on right shoulder, £8 5s., and George I. five-guinea piece, bust of King to left, laureate, very fine and rare, £10.

At the sale of the Capt. Carnham collection of sporting prints, disposed of in London by Christie, Manson & Woods, the following prints were disposed of: H. B. Chalon, portrait of a horse, 1812, 29 guineas; J. N. Sartorius, "The Find" and "The Kill," a pair, 1800, 66 guineas; J. N. Sartorius, "Hambletonian Beating Diamond," 1799, 24 guineas; P. Sandley, "The Chester Mail on the Road to Holyhead," 28 guineas, and two by H. Aiken, "The York Mail in a Snowstorm," on panel, 23 guineas, and "The York Mail by Night," 23 guineas. The same auctioneer sold "Cries of London," after F. Wheatley, by Schiavonetti, Vendramini, Cardon, and others, the set of thirteen in brown, £81; "The Months," after W. Hamilton, by F. Bartolozzi, a set of twelve in brown, £26; "Girl and Calves" and "Girl and Pigs," a pair in colors, after G. Morland, by J. R. Smith, 22 guineas, and "The Deserter Pardoned," after G. Morland, by G. Keating, in colors, £12 5s.

Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods sold in London the collection of tapestries, furniture, and porcelains which had been made by the late Samuel Seal and R. K. Hodgson. Some of the prices the objects fetched were large ones. Two pairs of oblong panels of old Flemish tapestry, with a vintage festival, 7 feet by about 13 feet, 145 guineas; a panel of old Brussels tapestry, with a subject of Mercury, Herse, Aglauros, and Pandrosos, on the terrace of a palace, in rich border of hunting and musical trophies, 77 inches by 126 inches, 200 guineas; a pair of oviform vases, with tulip necks, bleu de Vincennes, richly marbled with gold, 13½ inches high, 135 guineas; a cabaret, with white and gold feather design on bleu du roi ground, 68 guineas. Old Chelsa porcelain: A set of three oviform two-handled vases and covers, each painted with a subject of classical figures and a river scene in two oval medallions, 9½ inches high, and another pair of ewers, with similar decoration, 11½ inches high, 200 guineas; a pear-shaped vase, with open neck, and white and gold scroll handles, mottled dark-blue ground, painted with birds and flowers, 11½ inches high, 135 guineas, and a pair of cylindrical-shaped vases, mottled dark blue, 12 inches high, 100 guineas. Old French decorative objects: A Louis XVI. clock, inlaid with an oblong plaque of ormolu chased in relief with amorini, with oval panels of nymphs and flowers in brilliant colors on blue ground, 18½ inches high, 115 guineas, and a pair of Louis XVI. candelabra, with branches for two lights each, of chased ormolu, 16 inches high, 60 guineas. Old English furniture: A Louis XVI. cabinet of ebony and amboyna wood, with folding doors, inlaid with large oval panels of vernis martin, painted with cupids, and the companion cabinet 58 inches high, 40 inches wide, 190 guineas; a Louis XVI marqueterie commode, finely inlaid with Italian coast scenes, buildings, and figures in colored woods, stamped J. H. Riesener, 57 inches wide, and a pair of Louis XVI. marqueterie encoigneurs, en suite, 35 inches high, 960 guineas; a Louis XVI. console table of mahogany, 185 guineas; a Louis XVI. secretaire of marqueterie and parqueterie, 51 inches wide, 300 guineas; a Louis XVI. parqueterie cabinet, the centre panel inlaid with a vase of flowers in marqueterie of colored woods, 48 inches wide, 190 guineas; a Louis XVI. upright secretaire, of cartonnière form, of inlaid tulip and rose wood, 67 inches high, 53 inches wide, and the companion cabinet, each 150 guineas; a Louis XV. oblong library table of mahogany, richly mounted with masks and other ornaments, 100 guineas.

The Clark Collection of Anglo-Saxon, English and Anglo-Gallic coins was sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge. The most remarkable pieces were: Henry IV. gold noble, of the light coinage, with three ropes from stern and one from prow of ship, £10 7s. 6d.; Henry VII. gold sovereign, King seated on throne holding sceptre and orb, under a canopy of three arches, £30 10s.; Henry VIII. gold sovereign of the second coinage, eighteenth year, £15 5s.; Henry VIII. gold George noble, with St. George in armor on horseback, very fine and rare, £34; Edward VI. sovereign, second coinage of the Southwark Mint, £13; and another of the same King, sixth year, three-quarter figure of the King to right in armor, crowned, £16; Mary sovereign, 1553, the Queen seated facing on throne, £12 5s; gold angel of the same date, St. Michael piercing the dragon, £8; Philip and Mary angel (1554-8), £17 15s.; James I. noble or spur royal, King standing facing, in ship, holding sword and shield, £17 15s.; 30-shilling piece, King seated on throne, the back of which is flowered, holding sceptre and orb, £12 5s.; and 15-shilling piece or spur royal, lion sejant, facing, crowned, holding sceptre in right paw, £14 10s.; half-crown, first coinage, King on horseback to right, holding sword in right hand, £13 10s.; and shilling, second coinage, bust of King, crowned, to right, in armour, perfectly round, very rare in this fine condition, £8; Charles I. sovereign, Tower Mint, bust of King, crowned, wearing armor, and mantle tied on shoulder, in brilliant proof condition, £13 10s.; sovereign, Briot's coinage, King's bust to left, crowned, with lovelock, and falling lace collar, £14; half-groat, silver, Exeter Mint, and a penny of the same, both fine and rare, £12 5s.; three-pound piece, Oxford Mint, half-length figure of King to left, crowned, £12 5s.; another of the same mint, but dated 1643, the King in armor, £20 10s.; another of the same, dated 1644, similar type to last, but smaller module, in beautiful condition, £23 10s.; and two silver pound pieces, of the same mint, on dated 1642, King on horseback, to left, £15 5s.; and the other, dated 1644, a fine work by Rawlins, one of the finest specimens known, very rare, the King, crowned, in armor on horseback to left, holding long sword, £29 5s.

A superb collection of Old Chelsea, Bow Bristol, and Derby, formed by the late Mr. F. J. Tampson, were disposed of by Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods. The most important objects were: Bow.—A sweetmeat stand, with colored and gilt shell dishes, 9½ inches high, £12 guineas; "The Elements," a set of four figures, with attributes, 7¾ inches high, £16 5s.; "The May Girl," 6¼ inches high, the work of Telio, the famous modeler, £10; "The May Girl" and boy, a pair of figures in large bosquets of variously colored may, 9 inches high, £16; Venus, seated, and holding grapes, with Cupid kneeling at her side, 9 inches high, £17 6s.; Flora, holding flowers, on a marble pedestal, 11½ inches high, £15 10s.; boys with a drum and fife, a pair, on colored plinths, incrusted with flowers, 3¼ inches high, similar to those in the South Kensington Museum, 30 guineas, and "Flora," a statuette of unusual size, with wreath of flowers in her left hand, 18½ inches high, modeled by J. Bacon, R. A., from the Farnese Flora at Naples, 30 guineas. Chelsea.—A pair of octagonal dishes painted in colors with Japanese figures and flowers, 8 inches diameter, 24 guineas; Garrick, in the character of Tancred, in a hussar dress, 9¼ inches high, £9 15s.; a group of a girl and youth teaching a dog to sing, 11 inches high, 38 guineas; a pair of figures of a boy and girl in bosquets, the girl holding a birdcage, 11 inches high, 40 guineas; "The Seasons," a pair of fine groups in hawthorn bosquets, one emblematic of Winter and Spring and the other of Summer and Autumn, 10½ inches high, £80; a boar and hounds, a group in a bosquet of oak foliage and acorns, 12¾ inches high, £19 10s.; Jupiter and Juno, a pair, 14½ inches high, 27 guineas; a group of lovers, seated in an arbor of jasmine, with a clown offering tea on a tray, 12¼ inches high, £76; a lady as a muse, holding a lyre and pipe, with Cupid, 9 inches high, 13¾ inches long, a very rare figure, 43 guineas; Perseus and Andromeda, with Cupid, Psyche, and the monster, 12 inches high, a rare and fine group of Sprimont's best period, 85 guineas; "Roman Charity," a group of unusual size and fine quality, after the painting by Guido, richly colored and gilt, 4¼ inches high, £90; Apollo, Clio, and Erato, richly colored and gilt, 4 inches high, £180, and Britannia, a statuette of the largest model of the finest quality, 26½ inches high, £98. Plymouth and Bristol.—A set of three rare figures, Europe, Asia, and America, 12½ inches to 13¼ inches high, figured in Prof. Church's "Handbook on English Porcelain," Page 13, £110. Derby.—"Nymphs Distressing Cupid," a large group, 17 inches high, modelled by Spangler after the celebrated picture by Angelica Kauffmann, R. A., £23.

An autograph manuscript of Alfred de Musset's "Le Souper chez Rachel" has been sold in Paris for 410f.

The members of the Corporation of Booksellers of Madrid having business relations with foreigners have sent a circular letter to their correspondents informing them that in consequence of the sudden rise in exchange from 30 per cent. to 74 per cent., they do not intend to meet drafts upon them or to make due payments. They ask that drafts, notes, and bills be suspended pour le moment.

In the annual contest for scholarships in the Department of Fine Arts, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, Miss Sally S. Moore was awarded first scholarship, Miss Rapaella Johnson second, and Miss Cordelia Parker third. Miss Mary Gurnee received first honorable mention, Miss Hazeton Whitney second, and Miss Isabel Whitney third. The members of the jury of award were Walter S. Perry, Miss Ida C. Haskell, and Herbert Adams.

Under the editorship of Sir Wemyss Reid, Cassell & Co. of London have just published the first of twelve parts of a new and original life of Mr. Gladstone. The work will supply a comprehensive account of the public and private career and personal character of the great Liberal statesman. The contributors will include F. W. Hirst,

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Comment and Query.

New York in Fiction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the caption "New York in Fiction" in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of to-day is given a list (although but a partial one) of the authors who have taken the City of New York as the arena for certain of their stories. One writer, Prof. Brander Matthews, is entirely omitted from the list, and some of the work of the late Prof. H. H. Boyesen might entitle him to a seat of honor among those mentioned. But in the case of Mr. Matthews the question might be asked, "Who has done more to make New York known to novel readers than the author of 'His Father's Son,' 'Vignettes of Manhattan,' &c.?" The former story, like most of Mr. Matthews's work, is strong and full of vigor and realism. Mr. Howells paid it the unusual compliment of giving the work lengthy mention in Harper's Weekly before the serial publication was completed. And an additional evidence that it was generally read and appreciated is found in the fact that it found its way between covers without a change of title, something not always done, particularly when a serial falls flat, leaving the author with the feeling that he has not realized his full reward in dollars and fame.

In addition to "His Father's Son," Mr. Matthews has painted many miniatures of cosmopolitan life which have been widely read, but, as THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW says, there has been a long and a patient waiting for a master effort with New York for the vantage ground, and the time for its arrival seems not yet. Let us not despair. London had been a city long, long years before Dickens thought of taking up his pen, and Paris had been making history for herself many centuries before Balzac commenced to picture realisms, as Zola has done in these later years. Perhaps the accumulated matter of a few more generations, with that already on hand, will afford material for at least one volume which shall reflect our great city's life and ways in a manner which will make a master of the author and a millionaire of his publisher. One reason, perhaps, why this has not been already accomplished is due to the fact that we are really just beginning to be a cosmopolitan nation, and with our truest forms of life found in our great cities.

JOHN D. ANDERSON.

East Orange, N. J., June 18, 1898

The Flag as a Napkin.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Do not, I beg of you, publish the inclosed unless you feel that it expresses the sentiment of many hearts. The season has been provocative of malaria, rheumatism, and kindred diseases, so perhaps the following outburst has its rise in a morbid physical condition. In this town the epidemic of the Stars and Stripes is raging furiously, caught from the war spirit that is in the air. Every building is "broken out" so profusely that in any other disease it would portend a rapid cure. At entertainments, flags are used, not only as decorations, but as tablecloths, napkins, and souvenirs. Handkerchiefs, sofa pillows, pajamas are made of its sacred folds. Hatbands, ties, pins, and a thousand other articles bear this emblem.

To-day there are many still living to whom the sight of our flag recalls the burdened hearts they carried when sturdy sons and brothers, brave husbands and fathers marched away under its waving folds in 1861. They also remember the sad tramp, tramp of those broken regiments when they returned marching wearily under the torn, bullet-riddled remnant of the emblem they had followed in the thick of battles. The flag of our country is heavy with its richness of meaning. Our history for over a century is intervowen among its stars. To-day new threads are being spun that will add to its glory. It is receiving anew a baptism of fire and tears. Is it seemly that such an emblem be made a Pegasus to draw commercial enterprises—that this flag that wraps our dead heroes be used in the form of a napkin to wipe soiled fingers?

AGNES E. BLANCHARD.

South Norwalk, Conn., June 17, 1898.

Mr. Elshemus as an Envoy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much pleased to read the third in the series of Mr. Elshemus's highly entertaining letters published in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW. Such efforts are appreciated, as anything should be that contributes to the general gayety of nations. There is no form of mental light refreshment like the unintentionally humorous. That's what spices a "bull." Mr. Elshemus has, it seems, appointed himself Envoy Very Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary representing the "Heavenly Muse," and I feel highly honored that she wants him to instruct me on the mission of poetry.

It would seem that the dear old girl grieves over my use of the word "commonplace." If she will consult my letter in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of June 4, she will see that I referred to a poet "who would take what others had thought the commonplace," and illustrated my meaning when I said that that poet would take what others had considered the most "prosaic products of the vital forces of to-day." For instance, who but a Kipling could draw poetic inspiration from a steam engine? But I suppose every intelligent reader understood my meaning.

The "Heavenly Muse" has informed Mr. Elshemus that dialect is not her language. I am glad she has grown tired of it, but she is rather disingenuous if she says she "never inspired her votaries" to use it. Anyway, I don't mean to burn my Tennyson, (apologies to Mr. Elshemus for mentioning a mere Englishman first,) Burns, Lowell, Kipling, or any of many others who have written genuine poetry in dialect, and on subjects that others might think the commonplace.

Mr. Elshemus's "Heavenly Muse" has become a little inconsistent since he has been her inspired oracle, for he is sure Whitman was an "elemental god," and eminently proper. Yet what he says of those the "Heavenly Muse" inspires would hardly let Whitman in, if that poet's characterization of himself was true. Here it is:

"Walt Whitman, an American, one of the roughs, a kosmos;
Disorderly, fleshly, and sensual."

Walt never toned his colors, so his self-drawn portrait must not be considered true to the life. We know it wasn't. Still, while his "harp of a thousand strings" sounded many a sweet and tender note, it also sounded many a one that jarred. But a poet, like other men, must be estimated at his average, and Whitman's is high. Mr. Elshemus estimates Kipling so low that he (Kipling) suffers in comparison with those Mr. E. ambiguously refers to as "us poets." Mr. E.'s favorite author's first book opens thus:

"I celebrate myself;
And what I assume you shall assume."

Evidently he has adopted the lines as his ruling motto.

I wonder if his copies of Homer, Chaucer, Shakespeare, and some others are expurgated. I have heard of another unconsciously humorous person who once issued a book in an expurgated form, with an addenda giving a reference list of the omitted passages.

It would be a sweet boon if the "Heavenly Muse" would whisper to her extraordinary envoy a certain passage a one of Burns's poems. So might he see himself as others see him.

BENJAMIN LANDER.

Nyack, N. Y., June 20, 1898.

Incisive Comments on a Book List.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Walter Pulitzer's interesting list in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW has suggested several reflections that may be of use to your readers:

First—Whom is such a list intended to help, the general reader or the professional student? The former only, I am inclined to think, although Mr. Pulitzer condemns Sir John Lubbock's list as not satisfactorily representing the needs of the American "student." Having been a student by profession for quite fifteen years, half of my conscious life, I feel bound to enter my protest against the popular trick of calling any industrious or persevering reader a student. That is simple and deliberate bosh.

Next—What kind of general reader can be helped by such a list? With all respect and submission, I reply only the man who has no method of reading at all. For instance, Darwin's "Origin of Species" needs a lifetime of study to appreciate—study not only of the text itself, but of the actual things it talks of. Perhaps it looks weak to say that even the first paragraphs of that book demand enormous knowledge in the reader; but I am content to admit my imbecility, as Huxley admitted that long occupation with the work had led him to "believe that the 'Origin of Species' is one of the hardest books to master." (Darwiniana, P. 286.) Observe, the only other natural history book in Mr. Pulitzer's list is Humboldt's "Cosmos." Just imagine the average reader of our newspapers turned loose on that little science pamphlet, with no previous knowledge of astronomy, no geology, no botany!

Again, taking the list in the order in which it is arranged, what is No. 5 (Clarke's "Ten Religions") to deserve a place among the elect? Then Plato's "Best Thoughts" tempts me to ask, Which are they? Would it not be better to name the dialogues of the last great days of Socrates's life and to join to them that neglected gem, Xenophon's "Memorabilia"?

No. 11, Bacon's "Novum Organum." Where is common-sense Reid, where is Hamilton, where is Herbert Spencer?

No. 13, Locke's "Human Understanding." Where is the far more important Hume's Essay?

Passing No. 14, (George's "Progress and Poverty,") we arrive at Ladd, "Introduction to Philosophy and Psychology." What is wrong with the English versions of Hegel, Schwegler, Uebirweg, and Erdmann? Is the wholly English Lewes not to be thought of as satisfactorily representing (I think I should have said "meeting" or "fulfilling") the wants of the American student? Euripides is passed unnoticed; so is Lucretius, "the noblest Roman of them all."

There is no Tacitus, no Livy. Sic transit gloria mundi. That kind of thing makes the common penman deadly humble. No Chaucer, no Spenser, no Marlowe, no Ben Jonson, no Byron, but, to make up for that, I suppose, Stedman's "Victorian Poets." No verse of Scott, no Shakespeare but the dramas. On the other hand, all of Wycherley's comedies, while propriety forbids everything except selections from Molière, Wordsworth, Milton, Shelley! All of Schiller's poems are admitted, none of his prose; but, en revanche, absolutely no word of Lessing, Richter, or Heine; and the encyclopedic Goethe is allowed only "Faust." Lieber himmel!

The list is interesting and its author deserves thanks, but what does it all come to? Every such list is worse than useless to the real student and is most misleading to the general reader, "the common sensual man," who seldom, if ever, has the range of interest that will include Thomas à Kempis and Wycherley, Keble and Balzac, Humboldt and Tolstoi.

WALTER MALCOLM GAY.

New York, June 14, 1898.

About's People and Zola's.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Alden's announcement that the gentleman "known throughout Europe as Tay-Pay" is going to publish a newspaper called "M. A. P.," meaning "Mainly About People," suggests dread doubts that the subjects will be Zola people, or Flaubert people, or, at best, Daudet people, rather than About people. About's characters were generally clever and always amusing, but where can their like be found in real life in such numbers that their doings and sayings will fill a weekly paper? Mr. Alden himself wisely refrains from anything more definite than the assertion that the articles and paragraphs will relate to prominent persons, but prominent persons are sometimes of Zola's world rather than of About's. Why did not Tay-Pay give his paper an English, Irish, or American title? He surely knows that "about people" is not English.

D. Y.

Springfield, Mass., June 20, 1898.

Dante as a Student at Oxford.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of June 11 there was a reference to an unpublished dissertation of the late Mr. Gladstone intended to prove that Dante was once a student at Oxford University, and which, it is said, would probably be published shortly in an English review.

Allow me to call your attention to the fact that Mr. Gladstone did publish just such a dissertation in an English magazine in 1892. It especially attracted my attention on account of the controversy, among students of Dante, as to whether or not the great poet had ever been in England; also because I had already taken the view advanced by Mr. Gladstone's article, and had mentioned Dante's stay at Oxford in Scene 2, Act III., of my dramatic poem, "Dante." As a member of our Cambridge (United States of America) Dante Society, founded by Longfellow, I wrote to Mr. Gladstone, expressing my gratification at having such a Dante scholar as himself confirm what I had ventured to state in my poem. To my letter Mr. Gladstone replied, in an autograph note, dated June 20, 1892, as follows:

"I thank you for your kind letter, and if I have done the very smallest and most insignificant of services to the knowledge of Dante I feel that such service carries in itself its own reward."

These lines from the great statesman and scholar are the more valued by me when recollecting that a week previously a note from Mr. Gladstone had been published in the London newspapers, stating that, owing to pressure of work, he could not personally answer letters from his constituents.

HELOISE DURANT ROSE.

New York, June 18, 1897.

A Typographical Error in Scott.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On a page toward the close of that charming work by Ik Marvel, "Wet Days at Edgewood," the author gives his reasons for believing that Sir Walter Scott was not a farmer, and knew nothing of farming. The crowning reason he states as follows: "Again (and I count this a sure indication) he puts in the mouth of Cromwell ('Woodstock') a mixed metaphor of which no apt farmer could have been guilty. The Puritan General is speaking of the arch-loyalist, Dr. Rochecliff, and says: 'I know his stiff-neckedness of old, though I have made him plow in my furrow when he thought he was turning up his own swathe.'"

Verbal criticisms and deductions from slight circumstantial evidence are often unsafe guides. Of this no better illustrations can be found than are given by Sir Walter himself in the "Antiquary," where the old beggar, Eddie Ochiltree, knocks to pieces the fine-spun theories of Oldbuck in regard to a heap of stones which the latter claimed to be of Roman origin by the emphatic statement: "Praetorian here, Praetorian there, I mind [remember] the biggin [building] o't."

Mr. Mitchell's criticism affects not only Scott's knowledge of farming, but his knowledge of English. Now Scott was a most painstaking worker, notwithstanding the rapidity with which he threw off page after page of his novels, and one of the peculiar charms of Scott's writings is that we find so many right words in the right place. In a conversation held many years ago with an old man who had worked at Abbotsford while some improvements were made in the house, the writer obtained a striking instance of this. Scott came out among the workmen one day to see how matters made progress, when the foreman said to my informant, then a young man: "Tam, whommle ower that tub and fling my coat on't for a seat for Sir Walter!" Scott, instead of taking the proffered seat, turned on his heel, saying: "That's just the word I want; I have been hunting for it this half hour." Whommle, if I mistake not, occurs both in the "Antiquary" and in "Rob Roy."

Scott was too well read in the poets not to be familiar with the word "swathe" and its meaning. It occurs in the pages of almost every pastoral rhymer, and therefore it is almost impossible that he could have committed the blunder attributed to him in the pages of "Wet Days."

To me it seems almost certain that "swathe is a typographical error for "sward," which word makes perfect sense of the sentence. Scott's chirography was none of the plainest. To decipher certain letters of his to a dear relative of mine, now alas! no more, used to be one of the puzzles of my boyhood. The error is, therefore, probably not Scott's, but the printer's, and the peculiar form of the phrase "turning up" renders this almost certain. Even a cockney would hardly talk of turning over a swathe of grass with a plow, but to turn up a grassy sward with that implement is something that is done every day in the proper season.

This is not the only typographical error which maintains a frequent if not a constant place in many of the common editions of Scott's works. One of the most constant occurs in the following sentence: "But, for God's sake, speak loud and low," ("Old Mortality," Chapter 42.) I have found it in several editions issued by prominent houses. To an English or American reader it is nonsense; to a Scotchman it is evident that "loud" is a misprint for "lound," a Scotch word signifying soft.

Until quite recently the text of Scott's poems, even in the best editions, was in a very corrupt state, so far as typographical errors were concerned. But my friend, Prof. Rolfe, applied to Scott the same methods which had previously been applied with such success to the text of Shakespeare, and the editions issued under his editorship are something of which every American, and especially every Scottish-American, may be proud.

JOHN PHIN.

Paterson, N. J., June 20, 1898.

A Newspaper of 1778.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recently while calling at the United States Army Hospital in this place, the hospital steward told me that he had a curious old newspaper, which he wished to show me. It proved to be a copy, or part of a copy, of The Pennsylvania Packet, or General Advertiser. Its date is Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1778; "Price fifteen pence single, one shilling by the quantity. Published every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday." I told the steward that there were probably places where such a paper would be valued and preserved. Thereupon he turned it over to me, as his roving life would lead to its loss or destruction. It occurred to me that a notice in your columns might attract the attention of interested parties. I do not know whether the paper is complete or not; it is a half sheet. It is very well printed, and, in spite of its great age, is in a fair state of preservation.

The first page is given up to advertisements. The editor announces, evidently upon authority, that "Gen. Mifflin has not obtained the smallest satisfaction from Congress in consequence of his applications to them for a public hearing, and for a settlement of his accounts." Zebulon Pike, Adjutant Fourth Regiment, Light Dragoons, advertises for four horses, which had strayed from the camp of that regiment at Valley Forge. Robert Turner gives notice that his "Negro fellow named Dick" has run away; he warns all people "not to harbor said fellow at their peril." He offers a reward of $20 for his apprehension. A gentleman returns thanks to "the inhabitants, freeholders, and electors of the County of Lancaster" who had chosen him as one of their Representatives in Assembly. He regrets that, because of poor health, he can not accept the office. His first name is Philip, the last name is partially obliterated.

The second page is given up chiefly to news, foreign and domestic. There we read that "Letters from Sicily assure us that the people have lately revolted on account of the dearness of bread." The news from Germany indicates the coming of war over the question of the "Bavarian Succession." A dispatch from Boston, dated Sept. 3, announces that "last Wednesday evening the Hon. Major Gen. Hancock, with his suit, came to town, and on Saturday morning the Marquis D'Fayette, with his suit, also arrived." I content myself with one extract from the army news from Fishkill: "'Tis a remarkable time of health in our army in this quarter. The hospitals are not crowded as in former campaigns, and very few deaths take place in our grand army."

I trust that I have not trespassed too much upon your space, and that the above items, though somewhat belated, will find a place. The above extracts give a fair idea of the whole sheet.

W. F. HUBBARD,
Chaplain U. S. A., retired.

San Diego, Cal., June 11, 1898.

Kipling's "Iron Shard."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is not your correspondent's explanation of "the reeking tube" in the "Recessional" somewhat forced? He calls it "the tube that causes the blood to reek." Now, what causes the blood escaping from a wound to "reek," or steam, is the temperature and dryness of the air. The tube itself—that is to say, the gun—"reeks," or smokes, perceptibly. As for the "iron shard," that was very possibly one of the phrases that sent the "Recessional" into Mr. Kipling's waste basket. It was not quite accurate, for a shard is earthen, not metallic, but "shard" needs no Polonius to pronounce it a good word, and after matching it with "guard," who could have the meekness to be content with anything less sonorous, or the patience to search for something equally good? But why yearn to analyze Mr. Kipling? Is it not enough to have made the reading of Browning a subject of mockery by too curious consideration of his prepositions and interjections?

V. S.

Barnstable, Mass., June 21, 1898.

Only One Meaning Possible.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest Mr. Drury's letter in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of June 18 as to the meaning of Mr. Kipling's expression, "Iron shard," and am somewhat

surprised to find that the writer should have thought any other interpretation possible than the fourth one he gives, viz., "broken pieces of shell." The word "shard" is only another form of "sherd," which is a contraction of "potsherd." Mr. Kipling, with his unerring instinct for vigorous English, draws very frequently in his expressions from that "well of English undefiled," the Bible, and Mr. Drury can find the word in the form "sherd" in Isaiah xxx., 14; "There shall not be found in the bursting of it a sherd to take fire from the hearth or to take water withal out of the pit." The whole phrase, "reeking tube and iron shard," of course, refers to the modern big gun with its bursting shell, all weapons of offense and defense being symbolized by the most powerful one.

THOMAS B. ANGELL.

Harrisburg, Penn., June 20, 1898.

A Too Conscientious Critic.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The "joke" in regard to the "girl Carl Spencer," who wrote "God's Anvil" fifteen years after it was published, is either at her expense or at the expense of the admiring friends who attributed it to her, certainly not at the expense of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, which printed the letter containing the "joke," very well knowing that it was not true. There is no reason in the world why a newspaper should refrain from printing a volunteer correspondent's utterances simply because they are absurd. In truth, it is almost a duty to bring certain species of absurdity to popular notice. The present correspondent, however, devoutly hopes never to be found guilty of the atrocious impertinence of instructing an editor in the practice of his vocation, and had no intention of saying that the letter "should not have been printed at all." The only persons likely to have that opinion are Miss Spencer and the man or woman who sent her name to THE REVIEW. To ask an editor to allow his columns to be used for attacks upon his methods is a shade more impudent than borrowing his garden hose to drive him from his own lawn. N. G.

Charlestown, N. H., June 20, 1898.

[When such attacks have been made with wisdom and gentleness, few editors have ever been known to ignore them.—ED.]

"A Pedigree in Pawn."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has just been called to a letter in a recent number of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, under the signature of Miss Maria Crane, making an unjust criticism of Mr. Arthur Henry Veysey's novel, "A Pedigree in Pawn." The letter is so ridiculous that it refutes itself; yet I am surprised that you should have given it space, especially after your most fair review of the book.

As a friend of the author's, I would like to advise Miss Crane to read a book hereafter before she condemns it. For it is very evident that her only acquaintance with the novel in question has been gained from a synopsis or a review in some country newspaper. If she will read the book, she will find that her hated spendthrift is punished, and punished thoroughly. And as for the "trail of the serpent," that is simply first-class nonsense, borrowed without apology from some Woman's Christian Temperance Union address. The book is clean and wholesome. ALFRED T. YARDLEY.

Tarrytown, N. Y., June 15, 1898.

Early American Bibles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being greatly interested in an article appearing in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW on June 4, "American Bibles. The Early Ones and Their Translators, Printers, and Publishers," by W. G. Bowdoin, and owning a copy of the Bible whose title page bears this inscription: "Boston. Printed for Lincoln and Edmunds. Sold at their Bible Warehouse, No. 53 Cornhill. W. Greenough, Printer. 1816," I would like to know if it has a right to be considered among the early American Bibles. If practicable, answer through THE REVIEW, and oblige a reader of your valuable paper.

S. F. WALLING.

New Monmouth, N. J., June 18, 1898.

[Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan in his work, "A List of Editions of the Holy Scriptures and Parts Thereof Printed in America Previous to 1860," &c., mentions the version to which our correspondent refers as one of thirty that were produced during 1816. The size given by him is 12mo. The earliest American printed Bible in complete form bears date 1663.—ED.]

American Cities in Fiction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you not have the kindness to supply me with the name of the magazine or paper now publishing the series of articles on "American Cities in Fiction," to which THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW recently referred? Although I receive several literary journals, the one in question I am unable to locate, having not before to-day heard of the articles, which must certainly be very interesting. J. D. A.

East Orange, N. J., June 18, 1898.

[They were published in The Chap-Book of Chicago.—ED.]

Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. are sending to press the tenth impression of Anthony Hope's "Dolly Dialogues." "The Prisoner of Zenda" will appear next Saturday in its forty-seventh impression; "The Indiscretion of the Duchess" has reached its twelfth; "A Man of Mark" and "A Change of Air" each their ninth, and "Sport Royal" its fourth; "The Gadfly" has gone into its tenth, and if the sales of "Her Ladyship's Elephant" continue to augment, another edition of that may be expected before many weeks

Joaquin Miller.

His Account of His Housekeeping Experiences in the Klondike Country.

In his older age Alexandre Dumas père wrote delightfully of his cooking experiences. Besides being the greatest of romance writers, Dumas was a cordon bleu of distinguished merit. It is questionable, however, whether poets ever were even decent cooks or could have metamorphosed themselves into tidy housekeepers. Mr. Joaquin Miller has been in the Klondike country, and in "The Land of the Sunshine" tells amusingly of his life in a Klondike cabin. He begins his interesting story with this sage remark: "I like democracy, but not the democracy of dirt." A Klondike cabin is thus described:

"Few of the cabins, even the best of them, have more than one room—unless there is a woman. There is always a cache, or storeroom, for provisions. Many have their supplies high in the air, where they can be reached only by a ladder; but it is a growing custom to build a sort of woodhouse and storeroom in front of the one door, where boots, muchlucks, and all that sort of stuff can be hung up and aired and frozen till needed. We chose this method and like it. As ours is the average size of the better class of Klondike cabin, and as life goes on here about as in others, we will try to take a plain little photograph of it.

"Kreling and I now cook week about. He has learned and is still learning. He is cheerful and perfectly resigned to his task when his turn comes. As for myself and my cooking—I was a born cook. I once in California cooked for twenty-seven men. Some of them are alive yet.

"Daily life here is like this: The man who is to cook breakfast is careful to get in from the woodhouse a plentiful supply of dry kindling and put it to roast by the stove; then he puts in two or three big sticks of green wood that may burn for hours; then 'taps.' All lights out and abed. But sometimes we have pleasant company, and the kindling wood is forgotten. Then there is at least one unhappy man in that cabin the next day."

Now follows an account of the duties of the cook:

"The first thing our cook does in the dark, cold, 7 o'clock morning is to hop out of bed in his sleeping boots of mooseskin, light a candle, and kindle a fire. Then he breaks the ice in the water bucket, sets on the coffee pot and washbasin of water, then back to bed till the roaring stove gets hot; then he 'is out, washes and dresses, and gets breakfast. The morning meal announces itself, the fragrant coffee is not to be mistaken, and the other man is soon ready. After the table is cleared, a few books and papers find place. Two candles are lighted, and each now, with pen and paper, plies his trade till tardy day is at the double-glassed window; that is, unless there is a big find or a stampede on, as is the case about half the time. Then we put on our long muchlucks, fur coats, double suits, great fur caps that cover brow, ears, and nearly all the face, and go forth with our axes and a big saw, and soon have heaps and heaps of wood, for it takes heaps every day. Then we have dinner, generally 'at candle lighting.' We have only two meals; sometimes tea. We live as well as we can here—that is, we eat all we can, and take great care to cook as temptingly as possible, so that we may eat well. The climate requires it."

Kreling was the cook then, and a proficient one for Klondike, but not according to the fastidious tastes of the women who had followed their husbands to this arctic region.

"One woman who sat watching Kreling to his great annoyance as he cooked, said 'N, G.! It would kill me to eat that.' He looked at her for a moment and then said very seriously: 'No, Madam, it would not kill you. It might cripple you for life, but it would not kill you. However, I wish you no harm, and you shall not even be crippled,' and with great gravity and deliberation he set only two plates. Then she left."

What a dire loss was this! Here are the harrowing details as Joaquin Miller presents them:

"Last week we lost or mislaid our soap. Now soap has nothing to do with cooking or eating or anything to drink, nor has soap anything to do with cleanliness, save in the earthy sense. The higher significance of cleanliness is spiritual. Still, all sorts of cleanliness are good; and on the Klondike soap is soap. Kreling is a cleanly man, and he missed that soap dreadfully. I told him that soap was a new invention, that Julius Cæsar didn't use soap, that neither did Alexander the Great, and if those two distinguished gentlemen got along without it we could also; but he refused to be comforted, and kept things turned upside down for days. At last he went into the storehouse and peeped into the wastebag—and there was the soap!"

It was Christmas Eve, eternal night almost, and there were festivities when the new year came, and one solace was a copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and the party smoked pipes and talked art and literature, and Mr. Joaquin Miller says: "I don't know that I ever spent a pleasanter New Year's."

It was Kreling's week to cook, and after the breakfast was over to wash the dishes was in order, but then Joaquin Miller noticed a certain nervousness on the part of the cook. There was again absence of soap, and of another indispensable adjunct.

"'Go out and look for it where you put the soap,' I said. He looked, but it was not there.

"He turned all his pockets and mine, too, inside out, but no dishrag. He turned everything in the room upside down, bunks and all—even my sacred bed and papers—without result.

"It was bitter cold. The first little golden wedge of light had come and gone, and the new year was nearly a day old now—and what a fretful, cross, crying baby day it was! Kreling began to yawn, and we drew near the stove and began to untie our muchlucks to put on our moose sleeping boots. Kreling is an athlete, and it is a pleasure to see him hop right up out of his Indian boots. Having loosed all the cords and cables, his right foot flew out of the boot like a bird. Kreling was looking at me, as if for applause and approval, for he knew I admired his agility. But I started at the sight. Behold! the streaked and striped cloth—the lost dishrag! He had put on our pretty, striped beauty for a foot cloth! Kreling's eyes followed mine down. He did not speak. Softly he let his foot fall to the floor. Very quickly he gathered that dishrag into his good right hand and disappeared through the two doors. I heard the crunch of the shovel against the snow bank outside, and I knew that the lost dishrag was being buried beneath the cold, cold snow, to await resurrection on the morn of the first wash day. No, not at all dull here; lots of things like that going on in the Klondike cabin, especially when Kreling cooks."

Mr. Joaquin Miller, as Kreling cooked for him, perhaps forgot how he had once breakfasted with the Archbishop of Dublin, lunched with Browning, and dined with Rossetti.

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

A History of the Art of War. The Middle Ages, from the Fourth to the Fourteenth Century. By Charles Oman, M. A., F. S. A. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The Life of David Dudley Field. By Henry M. Field. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.

William Ewart Gladstone. By James Boyce. 16mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.

Studies in American Literature. By Charles Noble. 12mo. New York. The Macmillan Company. $1.

Topics on Greek History. By Arthur L. Goodrich. 16mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 60 cents.

Heroes and Martyrs of Science. By Henry C. Ewart. 12mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. 90 cents.

Talks with Mr. Gladstone. By the Hon. Lionel L. Tollemache. 16mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Company. $1.25.

Martin Luther. By Henry Eyster Jacobs. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Collections and Recollections. By One Who Has Kept a Diary. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.50.

Nelson and His Times. By Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford. Quarto. London: Ainsworth Brothers.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

The Hope of Immortality. By the Rev. J. E. C. Welldon. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Nature for Its Own Sake. By John C. Van Dyke. 16mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

The Study of Man. By Alfred C. Haddon. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

FICTION.

Lucky Bargee. By Harry Lauder. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

John of Strathbourne. By R. D. Chetwode. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

Shifting Sands. By Frederick R. Burton. 12mo. New York: Rand, McNally & Co.

Stories. By Foreign Authors. Spanish. 18mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

Arachne. By Georg Ebers. Translated from the German by Mary J. Safford. 18mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Two volumes.

Un Peu de Tout. By F. Julien. 12mo. New York: William R. Jenkins.

Simon Dale. By Anthony Hope. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

Bobbie McDuff. By Clinton Ross. 16mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

Some of Our People. By Lynn Roby Meekins. 16mo. Baltimore: William & Wilkins Company.

Rod's Salvation. By Annie Eliot Trumbull. 16mo. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.

Cornell Stories. By James Gardner Sanderson. 12mo. New York: Charles S. Scribner's Sons. $1.

At You-All's House. By James Newton Baskett. 16mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Kronstadt. By Max Pemberton. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Stories by Foreign Authors. German. 16mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

The Memoirs of Mr. Charles J. Yellowplush. By William Makepeace Thackeray. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Au Pays des Ba-Rotsi. Haut Zambèze. By Alfred Bertrand. Large 8vo. Paris: Librairie Hachette et Cie.

Comedies and Errors. By Henry Harland. 12mo. New York: John Paul. $1.50.

Via Lucis. By Kassandra Vivaria. 12mo. New York: George H. Richmond & Son.

The Story of a Play. By W. D. Howells. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Ghosts I Have Met. By John Kendrick Bangs. 16mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Philosophy of Government. By George W. Matthew. 12mo. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

A Cape Cod Week. By Annie Eliot Trumbull. 16mo. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.

Capriccios. By Louis J. Block. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Steppingstones to Literature. A Reader for Seventh Grades. By Sarah Louise Arnold and Charles B. Gilbert. 12mo. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co.

Green Fields and Running Brooks. By James Whitcomb Riley. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Faith and Doubt in the Century's Poets. By Richard A. Armstrong. 16mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.

Industrial Electricity. Translated and Adapted from the French of Henry de Graffigny and edited by A. G. Elliott. 16mo. New York: Whittaker & Co.

Integral Calculus. By Daniel Alexander Murray. 12mo. New York: American Book Company. $2.

The Methodist Episcopal Hospital Reports. Vol. I. 1887-1897. Edited by Lewis Stellin Pilcher, M. D., and Glentworth Reeve Butler, M. D. 8vo. New York: Published by the Hospital.

The Concert Director. By Nellie K. Blisset. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

The First Quartet. By Ruth Ward Kahn. 16mo. Cincinnati: The Editor Publishing Company. $1.

Appletons' Guide-Book to Alaska and the Northwest Coast. By Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Voces Academicae. By C. Grant Robertson, M. A. 18mo. New York: M. F. Mansfield. $1.

Easy Lesons in Vocal Culture and Vocal Expression. By S. S. Hamil. 16mo. New York: Eaton & Mains. 60 cents.

The Essentials of Argumentation. By Elias J. MacEwan. 12mo. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. $1.12.

The World Beautiful. By Lilian Whiting. 16mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

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Charles and Nathaniel Chauncey Library. Sold by Leigh and Sotheby April 15, 1790, and fourteen following days, 3,153 lots realizing .....£1,650 11. 6d.

Pliny of 1472, vellum, Harley copy.....£652
(Cost the Earl of Oxford, it is said, one hundred and sixty guineas at private sale. Resold at Count MacCarthy sale, 1817, for 705f., priced later by Payne and Foss at 505, resold at Sir M. M. Sykes' sale, 1824, for £72 9s., at Duke of Sussex sale, 1845, for £90, and at Earl of Ashburnham sale, final part, 1898, for £150.)

Paris de Meyzieux Library. Sold by James Edwards March 28-April 2, 1791, 636 lots realizing.....£7,418 10s. 9d.

Biblia Pauperum, block book, forty leaves £51
(Resold at Willett sale, 1813, for £257 5s., at Roscoe sale, 1816, for £52 10s., at Hanrott sale, 1883, for £36 15s., and at Ashburnham sale, 1897, for £1,050.)

Jenson's Bible, 1476, vellum.....£59 17s.
(Resold at Willet sale for £168.)

John Brand Library. Sold in 1807.
Caxton's "Knight of the Tower," 1484 .....£166 5s.
(Now in Spencer-Rylands Library.)

John Duke of Roxburghe Library. Sold by R. H. Evans May 18, July 4, and July 13-15, 1812, 10,121 lots, realizing....£23,241
"Blanchardin," Caxton, (1489,) lacking fifth leaf of preliminary matter and all after m iii .....£215 5s.
(Purchased by Spencer. Had brought £3 6s. at Ratcliffe sale, 1776, and £21 at George Mason sale, 1799.)
"Chastising," Caxton, (1491).....£140
(Purchased by Spencer.)
"Confessio," Caxton, (1483) £336
"Fayts of Arms," Caxton, (1489).....£336
(Now in Devonshire Library.)
"The Festial," Caxton, (1491,) second edition, lacking sig. a ii.....£105
(Now in Spencer-Rylands Library.)
"St. Katharine," (1493,) attributed to Caxton's press £95
(Resold at Towneley sale, 1814, for £231, and in 1827 for £28 7s. At latter sale Grenville bought it, and it is now in British Museum. In 1794, at Edwardes sale, it had fetched £5 5s.)
"Mirror of the World," Caxton, (1481) .....£351 15s.
(Now in Devonshire Library. The Duke paid £9 9s. for it.)
"Recuil," Caxton, (1476,) lacking 33 leaves .....£116 11s.
(Cost the Duke £5 5s. at the Payne sale, 1794. Spencer bought it at Roxburghe sale, discarded it when he secured Taylor's copy, (1823, £205 16s.,) and put it in one of his duplicate sales in 1833, when it fetched £73 10s. Resold next at Dent sale, 1827, for £36 10s., at Hanrott sale, 1833, for £27, and at Ashburnham sale for £600.)
"Recuyell," Caxton, (1472-4,) last leaf in fac simile .....£1,060 10s.
(Cost the Duke of Roxburghe £50.)
"Book of St. Albans," (1486,) imperfect £147
(Resold at Blandford sale, 1819, for £84; purchased later by Earl of Ashburnham and perfected by him at much expense; resold at his sale for £385.)
"Calendar of the Shepherds," Paris, 1503 .....£180
"Tully of Old Age," Caxton, (1481,) lacking seven leaves £115
First Folio £100
(Cost the Duke in 1790 £35 14s.)
Valdarfer Decameron, Venice, (1471,)..£2,260
(Sold on June 17, 1812, to the Marquis of Blandford, resold at the Blandford sale June 17, 1819, to Earl Spencer for £918 15s. Now in Spencer-Rylands Library.)

Col. Thomas Stanley Library. Sold by Evans April 30-May 8, 1813, 1,136 lots, realizing £8,232
Monstrelet's "Chroniques," 1572, large paper, the de Thou co y.....£136 10s.
(Resold at Sykes sale for only £36 6s.)
De Bry, "7 vols. folio, blue morocco, 1790-1" £546

Ralph Willett Library. Sold by Leigh and Sotheby Dec. 6, 1813, and sixteen following days, 2,906 lots, realizing.....£13,500
Caxton's "Chess Book," (1481).....£173 5s.
(Cost Willett £16 at Ratcliffe sale in 1776.)
Caxton's "Tully of Old Age," (1481)..£210
(Perfect, having all the blanks, 10¾ by 7¾. Brought 5s. at Rawlinson sale in 1756, and was secured by Willett at Askew sale in 1775 for £13 13s. Resold at Blandford sale, 1819, for £87 3s., at Brockett sale, 1823, for £47 5s., at Taylor sale, 1823, for £47 15s. 6d., and in 1857 for £275. Now in Huth Library.)
Caxton's "Dictes," (1477).....£262 10s.
(Brought £15 15s. at Ratcliffe sale in 1776. Now in Spencer-Rylands Library.)
Caxton's "Confessio," (1483,) table in fac simile £315
(Resold at Blandford sale, 1819, for £205 16s., and at Perkins sale, 1873, for £245. Apparently the copy which brought £57 15s. at Taylor sale in 1823.)
Caxton's "Mirror of the World," 1490.. .....£136 10s.
(The Harley copy, which sold for £1 1s. in 1751 at Osborne sale, and for £9 15s. at West sale in 1773. Now in Spencer-Rylands Library.)
"Speculum Humanae Salvationis," block book, blue morocco £315
(Resold at Blandford sale, 1819, for £42.)
"Speculum Humanae Salvationis, Belgice," block book, red morocco.....£252
(The Gaignat and MacCarthy copy. Resold at Hibbert sale, 1829 for £80.)
"Book of Divers Ghostly Matters," Caxton, (1490?) .....£194 5s.
(Now in Spencer-Rylands Library. Lacks part of first leaf. Only auction of a good copy.)

John Towneley Library. Sold by Evans June 8-15, 1814, and June 19-29, 1815, 2,608 lots, realizing .....£8,507 16s.
Chaucer's "Troylus and Creside," Caxton, (1484) one leaf lacking.....£252 2s.
(Brought £2 at Ratcliffe sale, 1776, resold at Blandford sale, 1819, for £162 15s., and at Taylor sale, 1823, for £66 3s. Now in Grenville Collection, British Museum.)
Caxton's "Dictes and Sayings," second edition, (1480,) not first according to catalogue.....£126

Dr. Vincent Library. Sold in 1818.
Caxton's "Godfrey of Bologne," (1481).....£315 5s.
(Highest recorded price and last copy sold at auction. Same copy fetched 13s. 1d. at Smith sale in 1692.)

J. Roberts Library. Sold in 1818.
Caxton's "Chronicles," (1480).....£105
(Resold at Milnor sale, 1829, for £70 7s., and at Higgs sale, 1830, for £73 10s.)

Lloyd Library. Sold in 1816.
Caxton's "Recuyell," (1472-4,) lacking forty-nine leaves £126
(Resold at Hibbert sale, 1829, for £187 10s., at Wilks sale, 1847, for £165, at Utterson sale, 1852, for £55, (Blades says £155,) and at Ashburnham sale, 1897, for £950.)
Caxton's "King Arthur," (1485,) ten leaves in fac simile £320
(Now in Spencer-Rylands Library.)

John Erskine Library. Sold in 1817.
Caxton's "Jason," (1477?) fine copy.. .....£165 15s.
(The Harley copy, resold at Osborne sale, 1761, for £1 1s., at West sale, 1773, for £4 4s., at Ratcliffe sale, 1776, for £5 10s., at Taylor sale, 1823, for £95 11s., at Heber sale, 1834, for £87, and at Ashburnham sale for £2,100.)

Saunders Library. Sold in 1818.
First Folio, Shakespeare.....£121
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British Museum duplicate sale, 1819.
Caxton's "Pilgrimage of the Soul," (1843).. .....£155 10s.
(Now in Spencer-Rylands Library.)

Marquis of Blandford Library. Sold by Evans June 7-19, June 22, July 3, 1819, 4,701 lots, realizing £7,077
Luther's Bible, (1541,) vellum.....£220 10s.
Caxton's "Propuryell," (147—).....£126
(Cost Blandford £2 5s. at Brand sale, 1807, where it was sold as "a work on theology and religion, very early printed on wooden blocks or type." One of two known copies, but long thought to be unique. Now in Spencer-Rylands Library.)
"Pilgrimage of the Soul," Caxton, 1483, lacking three leaves, bound with "Art and Craft to know well to Die," Caxton, (1491) .....£152 5s.
("Pilgrimage" made perfect later by Spencer.)
John Philip Kemble Library. Sold in 1822.
First Folio .....£112 7s.
George Watson Taylor Library. Sold in 1823.
First Latin Bible with a date, Fust and Schoeffer, (1462) .....£215 5s.
(Brought 3,200f. at Gaignat sale, 4,085f. at de la Valliere sale, and 4,750f. at MacCarthy sale. Resold at Dent sale in 1827 for £173 5s., at Perkins sale, 1873, for £780, and at Earl of Crawford's first sale, 1887, for £1,025.)
Caxton's "Recuyell," (1476,) perfect and uncut .....£205 16s.
(Now in Spencer-Rylands Library.)

George Nassau Library. Sold by Evans Feb. 16, 1824, and eleven following days, and March 8 and seven following days, 4,264 lots, bringing £8,506 13s.
Hariot's "Virginia," (1590).....£100

Sir Mark Masterman Sykes Library. Sold by Evans May 11-21, May 28, June 2, June 21-28, 1824, 3,691 lots, realizing.. .....£18,815 8s. 6d.
Aristotelis, "De Historia Animalium Libri," Venice, 1476, vellum, printed by John of Cologne .....£52 10s.
(Only other copy is in National Library, Paris. This copy was resold at Wodhull sale in 1884 for £105, and at Ives sale, 1891, for $800.)
Gutenberg Bible, vellum.....£199 10s.
Bible, Fust and Schoeffer, (1462,) blue morocco .....£136 10s.
Matthew's "Bible," (1537,) title page inlaid .....£78 15s.
(Gulston's copy. Resold at Perkins sale, 1873, for £195, and at Crawford sale, 1887, for £161.)
Livy of 1469, vellum, Rome, Sweynheym and Pannartz .....£472 10s.
(From Edwards sale.)
"New Testament," Basel, (1519,) vellum £140
"Missale Montasticum," Florence, Junta Press, (1503,) vellum.....£78 15s.
(Resold at Hibbert sale, 1829, for £64 1s., and at Perkins sale for £290.)
Virgil of 1470, Vindelin de Spira.....£105
Psalter, Fust and Schoeffer, (1459,) vellum, red morocco.....£136 10s.
(Second book printed with a date; the third (or perhaps the fourth) book produced by typography. Resold at Thorold sale for £4,050—the highest price yet paid at auction for a printed book. It had brought 3,350f. at the MacCarthy sale.)

Inglis Library. Sold in 1826.
Caxton's "Reynard," (1481).....£184 16s.
(Now in Grenville Collection, British Museum.)

The Rev. Theodore Williams Library. Sold by Stewart, Wheatley and Adlard, April 5-11, April 23 to May 2, 1827, 1,948 lots, realizing .....£10,213 17s. 6d.
Rapin's "England," with Tindal's "Continuation," (1743-7,) 5 vols. in 7, one of six copies on large writing paper, 100 extra plates, blue morocco, by Clarke.. .....£288 15s.
Aguinas, Rome, (1570-1,) 18 vols. in 21, one of two copies on vellum.....£178 10s.
(The copy presented by Pius V. to Philip II., and taken from the library of the Escurial during the occupation of Spain by Napoleon.)
Xenophon, Oxford, (1691-1705,) 6 vols., the sixth volume containing the "Socrates" of 1705, large paper, red morocco, by Clarke .....£173 5s.
(To make this set Williams bought the Hampden copy, (£158 11s.,) the MacCarthy, (1,520f.,) and the Sykes, (£26 5s.)

John Dent Library. Sold in 1827.
First Folio, perfect, 13½ by 8¾ inches.. .....£110 5s.
(Resold at Perkins sale, 1873, for £585.)
"Polychronicon," Caxton, (1482,) [illegible], by Lewis .....£103 19s.
(Resold at Perkins sale, 1873, for £365, and at Ives sale, 1891, for $1,300. Now in Lenox Library.)

A. A. Renouard Library. Sold by Evans 1828, 1830, and 1850.
Cicero, Valdarfer, Venice, 1471, vellum.. .....£420

George Hibbert Library. Sold by Evans March 16, April 4, May 4-16, May 25, June 6, 1829, 8,786 lots, realizing.....£21,560
Gutenberg Bible, on paper.....£215
First Folio, morocco, by Montague..£85 1s.
(Resold at Wilks sale, 1847, for £155, and at Gardner sale, 1854, for £250. Now in Huth Library.)
Luther's own copy of his translation of the Bible .....£267 15s.
(The James Edwards copy. Resold at Hurd sale, 1832, for £94 10s.)
Bible, Fust and Schoeffer, (1462,) vellum .....£128 2s.
(The Giradot de Prefond and Count MacCarthy copy. Resold at Perkins sale, 1873, for £320 and at Hall of Crawford sale, 1887, for £370.)
Psalter of 1459, Fust and Schoeffer, blue morocco, (MacCarthy copy).....£50 6s.

Richard Heber Library. Sold in thirteen sales by Sotheby, Evans and Wheatley, three different auctioneers, April 10, 1834, to Feb. 28, 1837, 62,000 lots, realizing.. .....£56,744
"The Taming of a Shrew," (1594,) morocco, by Lewis, the only copy known....£94
(Purchased for the Duke of Devonshire. The Inglis copy.)

George Chalmers Library. Sold in 1842.
"True Tragedie of Duke of York," (1600,) first edition £131
Shakespeare's "Sonnets," (1609,) Aspley imprint £105
(Sold first in 1800 as a supposed duplicate from the Earl of Ellesmere's collection at Bridgewater House, but repurchased for the library at the Chalmers sale.)

Thomas Jolley Library. The portion sold in 1844.
Shakespeare's "Venus and Adonis," (1594,) one of three known copies.....£116
(Purchased by Jolley in Lancashire "for a mere trifle." Secured by Grenville at Jolley sale, and now in British Museum. Other copies in Bodleian and Huth Libraries.)

Wilks Library. Sold in 1847.
Gutenberg Bible, paper, bought for James Lenox £500

John Dunn Gardner Library. Sold by Sothcby and Wilkinson July 6, 1854, and ten following days, 2,457 lots, realizing £8,171
Tyndale's "Pentateuch," (1530,) three leaves in fac simile £159
Matthew's Bible, (1537,) title page and last leaf inlaid £150
(The Lea Wilson copy.)
The Great Bible, (1539,) first edition, title page, and first four leaves inlaid....£121
(The Lea Wilson copy.)
Coverdale's Bible, (1535,) title page and first leaf of dedication in fac simile.....£365
Caxton's "Reynard," (1481).....£195
copy has been sold since at auction.)
Caxton's "Golden Legend," (1484,) lacking fifth leaf £230
(Not the Blandford copy, as stated in the catalogue, but the better of the two Roxburghe copies, which sold for £31. Purchases at Gardner sale for the Duc d'Aumale.)
Chaucer's "Tales," de Worde, (1488,) several leaves repaired.....£245
(The Maskell copy. Grenville's was once thought unique.)
De Bry's "Great and Small Voyages," nine volumes, morocco, by Clarke and Bedford £240
(Perhaps the copy that fetched $900 at the Ives sale in 1891.)

J. O. Halliwell Library. Sold by Sotheby and Wilkinson May 23, 1856, May 21-23, 1857, June 14, 1858, and June 13, 1859.
"Second Part of Henrie the Fourth," (1600,) first edition, (1857 sale).....£100
"Sonnets," (1609,) John Wright imprint, some headlines cut into, morocco, by Bedford, (1858 sale).....£154 7s.
(Found in 1857 by Prof. Mommsen in the Bentinck Library at Varel, near Oldenberg, bound in a volume of tracts. Now in Huth Library. One of three known copies with the imprint. "By G. Eld for T. T." and are to be solde by John Wright.")

Bishop of Cashel Library. Sold in 1858.
Gutenberg Bible, paper.....£596

E. James Library. Sold in 1859.
Caxton's "Eneydos," (1490).....£100
(Highest recorded price.)

Henry Stevens sale, Puttick & Simpson, July 12-20, 1860.
Caxton's "Chronicles" and "Description," four leaves in the former, six in the latter in fac simile, morocco, by Bedford £180
(Resold at Ashburnham sale for £610.)
Hulsius's "Voyages and Travels," 26 parts, in 27 volumes, red morocco, by Pratt...£335

Joseph Lilly sale, 1861.
Chaucer's "Tales," (1478,) Caxton, sixteen leaves in fac simile.....£300
(Now in Huth Library.)

Henry Stevens sale, Puttick & Simpson, March 25-29, 1862.
Coverdale's Bible, (1535,) imperfect, brown morocco, by Bedford.....£140
(Resold at George Livermore sale, 1894, for $900.)

Guglielmo Libri Library. Sold by Sotheby, 1859, 1861, and 1862. Libri had a sale in 1849.
Grolier's copy of Macchiavelli, (1540,) 1862 sale £150
Block book, "Biblia Pauperum," (1470,) 1862 sale £220
Caxton's "Fayts of Arms," (1489,) morocco, by Bedford, 1862 sale.....£255
(Once Mario's copy. Now in Huth Library.)

Miss Mary Richardson Currer Library. Sold by Sotheby July 30, Aug. 7, 1862, 2,681 lots, realizing.....£[illegible] 13s. 6d.
Coverdale's Bible, (1535,) nine leaves in fac simile, blue morocco, by Lewis.....£250
"Chronicles of England," St. Albans, (1483,) vellum, six leaves in fac simile, Russia, by Lewis £365

Congregational Society sale, July, 1862.
Caxton's "Servitum," (1491).....£200
(Now in British Museum. The only known copy.)
Shakespeare's "Venus and Adonis," (1627,) one of two known copies, uncut £115
(Found by a bookseller at a country sale in a lot of worthless books. Has leaf A1, not in the other copy in British Museum, which fetched £37 10s. at Chalmers sale, 1842, and £35 at Bright sale, 1845. In 1879 the present copy was in the Griswold Library.)

George Daniel Library. Sold by Sotheby July 20-29, 1864, 2,278 lots realizing .....£15,865 2s.
Chester's "Love's Martyr," (1601,) morocco, by Lewis £138
(Resold at Tite sale, 1874, for £68.)
Gray's "Odes," with notes by the poet..£110
Hannay's "Philomela," 1622, old vellum wrapper £96
Herbert's "Temple," one of two copies of the original undated edition, the other being now in the Huth Library.....£30 10s.
(Resold at J. Delaware Lewis sale, 1868, for £30 and at Foote sale, 1895, for $1,050. Had brought £3 at Brand sale, 1807, £10 at Heber sale, and £19 15s. at Pickering sale, 1854.)
Book of St. Albans, de Worde, n. d., quarto £108
(Considered by Daniel earlier than de Worde's edition of 1496, in folio.)
Jonson's "Sejanus," 1605, large paper original vellum, presentation copy to Francis Crane £106
(Now in Huth Library.)
Munday's "Banquet of Dainty Conceits," 1588 .....£225
First Folio, old russia, 13⅜ by 8¼, beautiful copy.....£716 2s.
(Owned successively by David Moore, William Henry Booth, and John Gage Rokewood. Pickering then paid it to Daniel for £150. At Daniel sale it was purchased for Miss Burdett Coutts.)
Second Folio, original calf, 13⅜ by 9¼...£143
"Richard the Second," (1597).....£61 5s.
(Now in Huth Library.)
"Richard the Second," (1608).....£108 5s.
(The Stevens copy. Resold at Tite sale, 1874, for £26 10s.)
"Richard the Third," (1597,) morocco, by Lewis .....£251 15s.
(Now in Huth Library. Cost Daniel £41 6s. at Heber sale.)
"Love's Labor's Lost," (1598).....£346 10s.
(Bindley's copy; also Heber's, which fetched £40.)
"Henry the Fourth," (1599,) second edition .....£115 10s.
"Henry the Fifth," (1600,) parchment covers £281
(Now in Huth Library. Brought £42 at Heber sale.)
"Merchant of Venice," (1600,) green morocco, by Lewis.....£99 15s.
(Now in Huth Library. Cost Daniel £17.)
"Much Ado About Nothing," (1600,) green morocco, by Lewis.....£267 15s.
(Resold at Lewis sale, 1868, for £235. Cost Daniel £18 at Heber sale.)
"Midsummer Night's Dream," (1600,) Thomas Fisher.....£241 10s.
(Bindley and Heber copy Cost Daniel £21 in 1857.)
"Merry Wives of Windsor," (1602).. .....£346 10s.
"Troylus and Cresseid," (1609).....£114 9s
(Sold for £50 at Heber sale.)
"Othello," (1622).....£153
(Now in Huth Library. Fetched £28 at Heber sale. Had brought £56 14s. at Bindley sale in 1819.)
"Lucrece," (1594,) brown morocco, by Lewis .....£157 10s.
"Venus and Adonis," (1594,) one of three known copies.....£240
(Now in Huth Library.)
"Venus and Adonis," (1596,) one of two known copies.....£336
(Now in British Museum. Brought £91 at Bolland sale, in 1840, and £91 10s. at Bright sale, in 1845. Other copy is in Bodleian.)
"Sonnets," (1609,) John Wright imprint, the best of the three known copies....£225 15s.
(Cost Narcissus Luttrell 1s.; brought £3 10s. at George Steevens sale, in 1800; £21 at Roxburghe sale, in 1812, and £21 10s. 6d. at a sale in January, 1830; purchased at Daniel sale for Almon W. Griswold, and priced a few years ago by Dodd, Mead & Co. at $5,000. The other copies are in the British Museum and Huth Libraries.)
"Locrine," (1595,) light green morocco, by Lewis.....£105
(Resold at Tite sale, 1874, for £45.

George Offor Library. Announced to be sold by Sotheby June 27-July 8, 1865, but early on the morning of June 29 the auctioneers were burned out, and nearly the whole of this wonderful collection of Bibles, Testaments, Bunyan, and Bunyaniana was destroyed.
Cranmer's New Testament, (1547,) blue morocco, by Murton, "supposed to be unique".....£215

Lord Charlmont's Library. Sold by Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge Aug. 11, 1865; 278 lots, realizing £4,698 8s.
"Castell of Laboure," Pynson, n. d....£195
(Now in Huth Library.)
First Folio, verses mounted, but fine copy.....£455
(12⅜ by 8 5-16.)
"Much Ado About Nothing," 1600, first edition £135
Higden's "Polychronicon," Caxton, (1482,) lacking two leaves.....£477 15s.
(Perfected later by Dodd, Mead & Co.)

George Smith Library. Sold by Sotheby July 10-Aug. 4, 1867. First folio, 12¼ by 8⅝, red morocco, by Clarke & Bedford.£410

Benjamin Godfrey Windus Library. Sold by Sotheby March 23-26, 1868.
Dibdin's "Tour in France and Germany," extended to six volumes, 130 drawings, 242 plates.....£240
(From the libraries of Sir G. H. Freeling and J. W. K. Eyton. Resold at Rice sale in 1870 for $1,920, and again on Feb. 6, 1896, for $630.)

Rev. Thomas Corser Library. Sold by Sotheby July 28-30, 1868; March 17-20, Aug. 6-9, 1869; Feb. 23-26, July 11-15, 1870; Feb. 13-15, July 10-12, 1871, and June 25-28, 1873. Final part sold in Manchester by Capes, Dunn & Pilcher Dec. 13-15, 1876.
Walton's "Angler," first five editions..£140
(Rev. H. S. Cotton's copies, first three in original binding.)
Bankes's "Marocceus Extaticus," (1595,) calf.....£110
Block book, "Historia Sancti Johannis Evangelistae," &c., green morocco....£445
(The Brienne Laire, Roscoe, and Gardner copy. Brought £94 at Gardner sale in 1854.)
Chute's "Beauty Dishonored," (1593,) purple morocco, by Lewis.....£131
"Dives and Pauper," Pynson, (1493,) brown morocco, by Bedford.....£104
"Guy de Warwick," romance, red morocco, by Purgold.....£282
First folio, letter press of title page in fac simile, 12⅝ by 8¾.....£140
"Venus and Adonis," (1636,) blue morocco, by Bedford.....£55
(Only other perfect copy in British Museum. Resold at Ives sale for $1,150.)
Warren's "Nursery of Names," (1581)..£100
(Steevens, Roxburge, and Jolley copy.)
"Vitae Patrum," de Worde, (1496,) blue morocco, 10½ by 7⅞.....£142
Caxton's "Knight of the Tower," (1484,) dark-green morocco, by Lewis....£560
Caxton's "Life of Our Lady," 1484, lacking nine leaves, blue morrocco, by Lewis..£[illegible]
(Fetched £2 15s. at Farmer sale in 1798, £17 at Blandford sale, £32 at Utterson sale.)
Caxton's "Fayt of Arms," 1489, olive morocco, by Lewis, title page inlaid.....£250
"Golden Legend," 1493, printed by de Worde, with Caxton's types, lacking six leaves, morocco, by Lewis.....£147
(Brought £29 at Utterson sale, 1852.)

James Dix Library. Sold by Sotheby Feb. 11-12, 1870, 442 lots, realizing £870 18s 6d
Wycliffe's "Creede, Pater Noster, and Ave Maria Explained," (1527).....£[illegible]
Wycliffe's "Consolation for Troubled Consciences," (1527) .....£[illegible]
Wycliffe's "Testament of Moses," (1[illegible] .....£[illegible]
Wycliffe's "Small Pos[illegible]s to the Comm People," (1532).....£[illegible]
(These four volumes, considered unio[illegible] were purchased by Samuel Addington, w[illegible] was bidding against the Bodleian Librar[illegible] At the Addington sale, 1886, they brought respectively, £57, £27, £36, and £33.
March, 1870.
First Folio, verses inlaid, red morocco, by Bedford, size not given.....£[illegible]
Third Folio, second issue, fine copy ("th[illegible] largest known,")but size not given....£[illegible]
1873.
Smith's "General History," (1632,) large paper, measuring 8.6 by 12.9 inches on [illegible] leaf .....£[illegible]
(The dedication copy, with the arms of th[illegible] Duchess of Richmond and Lenox. Resold at Brinley sale for $1,800, and now in Lenox Library.)
Bolton Corney Sale. 1871.
Vespuclus's "Paesi Novamente Retroati," 1507 .....£157

Henry Perkins Library. Sold by Gladsden, Ellis & Co., at Hanworth Park, June 3-6, 1873, 850 lots, realizing £26,149 14s

Gutenberg Bible vellum, two leaves said to be in fac simile.....£3,400
(Resold at Asburnham sale for £4,000, the highest recorded price.)

Gutenberg Bible, paper.....£2,690
(Now in Huth Library. Cost Perkins £175.)
Nichols's "Leicestershire," large paper..£260
(Highest recorded price.)
Vitas Patrum, de Worde, 1495.....£180
(Resold at Ives sale, 1891, for $360.)

Sir William Tite Library. Sold by Sotheby May 18 to June 8, 1874, 3,937 lots realizing.....£19,043 6s.
Block book, "Apocalypsis Sancti Johannis," 24 sheets, morocco, by Lortic.....£285
Caxton's "Polychronicon," 1482, four leaves in fac simile, brown morocco, by Bedford.....£150
Caxton's "Fayts of Arms," 1489, two leaves in fac simile, morocco, by Clarke.....£190
(The Crawford copy, which sold for £77 in 1849.)
Caxton's "Mirror of the World," 1490..£455
(Brought £91 at Hurt sale in 1853.)
First Folio, 12 3-6 by 7 15-16.....£440
(Resold at Cooke sale, 1883, with a set of the folio for 2,900, and separately at the Ives sale, 1891, for $4,200—the largest sum yet paid at auction for a first folio.)
Shakespeare's "Lucrece," 1594, red morocco, by Zaehnsdorf.....£110

Col. Robert Talt Library. Sold by Sotheby February, 1878.
First folio, 13 3-16 by 8½.....£480

David Laing Library. Sold by Sotheby Dec. 1-12, 1879; April 5-16, 1880; —, 1880, and Feb. 21-24, 1881, — lots realizing £16,536 19s.
Beza's "Confession of Faith," Mary Queen of Scots's copy.....£149
Kilmarnock Burns, calf.....£90
Lyndsey's "Dialogue Betwixt Experience and Ane Courteour," 1554, blue morocco, by Lewis.....£121

Henry Stevens sale, Sotheby, July 11-15, 1881, 1,625 lots realizing.....£2,387 16s. 6d.
De Bry, "Great Voyages".....£125
Hakluyt's "Voyages," 1599-1600, with the "Voyage to Cadiz" and the very rare map, three volumes in two, red morocco, by Rivière.....£131

Sunderland or Blenheim Library. Sold by Puttick & Simpson Dec. 1-12, 1881; April 17-27, July 17-27, Nov. 6-17, 1882, and March 10-22, 1883.
"Anacreon," (1554,) vellum.....£221
Appollonius, Florence, (1496,) vellum...£160
Ariosto, (1516).....£300
Augustinius, Vindelin de Spira's edition, (1470,) vellum.....£280
Augustinius, Jenson's edition, (1475,) vellum.....£1,000
Gutenberg's "Catholicon," (1460).....£285
(Resold at Ives sale, in a Matthews binding, for $1,700.)
First Latin Bible with a date.....£1,600
(Now in Lenox Library.)
Great Bible, (1541).....£115
Biblia Angelica, Oxford, (1717,) vellum..£255
Mansion's Boccaccio.....£920
Valdarfer Boccaccio, lacking five leaves.£585
Boccaccio, (1472).....£400
Boniface VIII., "Decretals," Fust and Shoeffer, (1465).....£170
(Resold at Ives sale, in a Matthews binding, for $450.)
Bouchet's "Amoureaux Transy sans Espoir," Paris, (1503).....£640
De Bry, Grand Voyages, nine parts in three volumes, (1590-1602,) Grand Voyages, thirteen parts in two volumes; Small Voyages, twelve parts in three volumes..£720
Caesar, "Opera," Sweynheym and Pannartz, (1469).....£195
Caxton's "Chronicles," Machlinia's Press, mended.....£226
Cicero's "De Officiis," &c., first, (1465,) vellum.....£100
(First classic printed.)
Cicero, Sweynheym and Pannartz, Rome, (1467).....£295
Clemens, (V.) "Constitutiones," Fust and Shoeffer, (1460).....£240
"Constitutiones," Shoeffer, (1467).....£170
Dante, (Naples, 1475).....£205
"Durandus," Fust and Shoeffer, (1459).£790
Gellius, "Noctes Atticae," Sweynheym and Pannartz, (1469,) vellum.....£790
Gower's "Confessio," Pynson, (1513)...£145
Horace, Florence, (1482,) vellum.....£150
Horace, Caen, (1480,) vellum.....£290
Josephus, Verona, (1480,) vellum.....£196
Justinianus, "Institutionum," Shoeffer, (1468,) vellum.....£140
Lacantius, Sweynheym and Pannartz, (1465).....£210
Livy, "Vindelin de Spira," Venice, (1470,) vellum.....£520
L'Orme's "Architecture," (1567,) bound for Henri Duc d'Orleans in black morocco.£125
Martial, Venice, Aldus, (1501).....£175
Maximus, Shoeffer, (1471,) vellum.....£194
Nicolas L., "Epistolae," (1542,) Groller's copy.....£215
Petrarch, Vindelin de Spira, Venice, (1470,) vellum.....£280
Petrarch, Venice, (1488,) with the engravings.....£1,950
Pliny, Jensen, Venice, (1472,) vellum...£220
Rabelais, first edition, with two others..£320
Rabelais (1542).....£360
Groller's copy of Sannazarius, (1533)....£150
Maioli's copy of Symeoni, (1548).....£140
Thuanus, (Paris, 1569,) vellum.....£131
Grolier's copy of the first Aldine Valerius..£225
Virgil, de Spira, (1470,) vellum.....£810
(First Virgil with a date. Resold at Ives sale, 1891, for $3,000.)
Virgil, (1472).....£220
"Vocabularium," Alta-Villa, 1469, printed by Bechtermuntze.....£290
Maioli's copy of the Xenophon of 1550..£180
Cicero, Aldus, 1514.....£151
First Aldine Homer, 1504.....£525
Ptolemy, "Cosmographia," 1490, illuminated.....£450
"Libro del Danese Uggieri," Venice, 1480, "unique".....£211
Grolier's copy of Castiglione.....£58
(Resold at Ives sale for $900.)

Frederick Onvry Library. Sold by Sotheby March 30-April 5, 1882, 1,628 lots realizing £6,169 2s.
First Folio, 12½ by 8¼, red morocco, by Clarke & Bedford.....£420
(Apparently the George Smith copy.)
Feb. 15, 1881, Gutenberg Bible, Old Testament only.....£760

William Beckford Library. Sold by Sotheby June 30-July13, Dec. 11-23, 1882; July 2-14, Nov. 27-30, 1883.
Vespucius, "Paesi Novamenti Retrovati," 1507, red morocco, by Payne.....£270
Grolier and de Thou's copy of Apulelius, 1521.....£158
Du Fresnoy's copy of Aretino, 1535....£175
Arfeville's "Navigation," 1588.....£140
Anne Douglas's St. Augustine, 1622, Catharine of Braganna's copy, later Webb's and Horace Walpole's.....£102
Grolier's copy of Argurellius, 1505....£250
"Imitation de Jesus Christ," 1690, beautifully bound by Le Monnier.....£356
Jenson's Latin Bible, 1476, vellum, oak boards.....£330
(Willett's copy, which brought £168.)
£146
Blake's "Milton," blue morocco, by Mackenzie.....£220
De Bry, "Emblamata Nobilitati" and "Emblemata Saecularia," 1593-96....£290
(Chancey's, which brought £9 12s., later Hober's.)

Marguerite de Valois's copy of "Poetarum Italorum," 1579.....£242
Catullus, Paris, 1543, bound by Le Monnier in citron morocco.....£141
Champlain's "Voyages," 1620, calf, by Kalthoeber.....£166
Frobisher's "Three Voyages," bound with Keymis's "Second Voyage".....£90
Grolier and de Thou's copy Franchini's "Poemata," 1554.....£230
Gohory's "Prince Jason's Conquest," 1553, brown morocco, by Nicolas Eve, with arms of Duc de Guise on sides.....£405
Gringore's "Fantasies," 1516, blue morocco, by Padeloup.....£180
(Brought £9 9s. at Hibbert sale, 1829.)
Marguerite de Valois's copy of Guerini's "Opere Poetiche," 1601.....£175
Giradot de Prefond's copy of Harrisii, bound by Le Monnier in citron morocco.....£136
Grolier's copy of Herberstain, 1551.....£161
Book of Hours, Paris, 1508, bound by Clovis eve.....£135
Henri III.'s copy of "Historie de Barlaam," 1578, bound by Nicolas Eve.....£195
"Apoclypse," 1541, with arms of Louis XIII. and Anne of Austria.....£255
De Thou's copy of Jovii, 1549.....£189
Lactantius, 1465, Sweynheyn and Pannartz.....£285
(Resold at Ives sale for $540.)
"Livre de Bien Vivre," Paris, 1492, vellum.....£330
(Sold for £27 at Hibbert sale.)
Longi Pastoralia," Paris, Didot press, 1802, with the original drawings, blue morocco, by Lewis.....£900
(Fetched £73 10s. at Duke of Abrantes sale.)
"Entree triomphante du Roy et Anne d'Autriche," Lyons, 1623, dedication copy to Louis XIII.....£235
Grolier's copy of Lucanius, 1515.....£290
De Thou's copy of Marcolino's "Le Sorti," &c., 1540.....£140
(Brought £6 15s. at Hibbert's sale.)
"L'Heptameron des Nouvelles," 1559, Louis XIV.'s copy.....£400
Grolier's copy of Marulli, 1497.....£275
Maioli's copy of Massuccio's "Cinquanta Novelle," bound with another work..£365
Mocenico's "Guerra di Cambrai," bound for the Marquis de Menars.....£395
Montaigne, Paris, 1588, first edition containing third book, red morocco, by Deseuil.....£120
Monlaine, Elenir, 1659, beautifully bound by Deseuil.....£200
Mornay's own copy of his "Verite de la Religion Chrestienne," 1581.....£245
Grolier's copy of Philostrati, 1501-2...£300
(Brought 255f. at MacCarthy sale, £21 10s. at Hibbert sale.)
Poliphili, 1499.....£130
Queen Louise de Lorraine's copy of "Poliphile," Paris, 1561, bound with another book, by Nicolas Eve.....£220
Marguerite de Valois's copy of Ronsard, bound in brown morocco, by Clovis Eve.....£430
Smith's "Virginia," 1624, large paper, said to be the dedication copy.
Canevari's copy of Tiorante il Bianco, Aldus, 1538.....£111
"Virgilles des Mors," Paris, (1500,) blue morocco, by Derome.....£345
(Brought 150f. at the La Valliere sale, 220f. at the MacCarthy, and £20 at the Hibbert.)
Voltaire, 1785-9, large paper edition of his works, red morocco, by Kalthoeber..£161
1884
First Folio.....£750
Sir John Thorold Library, with additions by the son, Sir John Hayford Thorold. Sold by Sotheby Dec. 12-20, 1884, 2,110 lots, realizing £28,001 15s. 6d.
Gutenberg Bible, paper.....£3,900
Fust and Schoeffer's Bible, 1462.....£1,000
(Prince Eugene's copy.)
Gutenberg's "Catholicon," red morocco, by Hering.....£400
(Sykes's copy, which fetched £65 2s. in 1824.)
Boccaccio, Paris, Verard, (1500,) vellum.£670
Caxton's "Mirror of the World," (1481,) lacking a blank leaf.....£335
Hieronymi "Epistolae," Schaeffer, (1470,) vellum, blue morocco, by Staggemeier..£149
(Fetched £52 10s. at Sykes sale in 1824.)
"Josephus," Paris, (1492,) vellum, blue morocco, by Boyet.....£275
(Only other vellum copy is in National Library, Paris. Resold at Ives sale for $725. Now in Lenox Library.)
Lascaris of 1476, Milan, red morocco, by Lewis.....£105
(The first book printed in the Greek language. Resold at Ives sale for $340.)
Grolier's copy of "Lucanius," Venice, (1516).....£132
Natalles's "Cathalogue des Saincts et Sainctes," Paris, (1523-4,) vellum, de Bourbon copy, later Count Hoym's.....£530
Psalter of 1459.....£4,050
(The most costly of printed books.)
MacCarthy and Sykes copy.
First Folio, title page and verses inlaid, 13⅜ by 8⅝, red morocco, by Payne....£590
Verardus, Drama, with Columbus Letter, (1494).....£125

The Earl of Jersey Library. Sold by Sotheby May 6-13, 1885, 1,937 lots realizing £13,007 9s.
Caxton's "King Arthur," (1485).....£1,950
(One of two known copies, the other being in the Spencer-Rylands Library. Purchased for Mrs. Pope.)
Coverdale's "Bible," dated 1536 on title page and 1535 at end, blue morocco, by Lewis.....£680
Caxton's "Tully of Old Age," (1481,) Harley copy, slightly wormed.....£350
Caxton's "Confessio," (1483,) with blank leaves.....£810
Caxton's "Recuyell," (1472-4,) with original blank leaf, green morocco, by Lewis..£1,820
Ovid, Paris, Verard, (1493,) vellum, illuminated, (for Henry VII.?).....£510

Rev. John Fuller Russell Library. Sold by Sotheby June 26-30, 1885, and Feb. 1-4, 1886.
Caxton's "Mirror," (1490,) second edition.....£265
(Brought £6 at Farmer sale, 1798; £55 13s. at Blandford sale, 1819; £36 4s. 6d. at Hibbert sale, 1829.)
Verardus, Drama, with Columbus Letter, (1494).....£110

F. S. Ellis sale, Sotheby, Nov. 16-28, 1885, 3,201 lots, realizing.....£15,996 18s.
First Folio, verses inlaid, 12 7-16 by 8, morocco, by Bedford.....£405

Michael Wodhull Library. Sold by Sotheby, Jan. 11-21, 1886, 2,804 lots, realizing.....£11,973 4s. 6d.
Gutenberg's "Catholicon," russia, by Roger Payne.....£310
Bruno's "Speccio de la Besta Trionfante," (1584,) citron morocco, by Boyet.....£360
Bruno's "Cena de la Cenerl," (1584,) citron morocco, by Le Monnier.....£365
Caxton's "Tully," (1481,) slightly wormed, russia, by Mrs. Weir.....£250
Homer of 1488, blue morocco, by Derome..£200
First Aldine Virgil, (1501,) blue morocco, by Kalthoeber, slightly wormed and mended.....£145
(Resold at Ives sale for £260.)

Samuel Addington Library. Sold by Sotheby, May 24-25, 1886.
First Folio, verses inlaid, 12⅜ by 8¼, red morocco, by Bedford.....£280
Third Folio, second issue, original calf, many rough leaves, 13⅝ by 8⅛.....£130

Earl of Crawford Library. Sold by Sotheby June 13-24, 1887, and June 19-22, 1889, 3,254 lots, realizing.....£26,397 14s.
Tyndale's "Pentateuch," morocco, by Lewis.....£225

New Testament, Lyons, (1474,) morocco, by Lortic.....£200
Block Book, fourth impression.....£500
Gutenberg Bible, on paper, original boards, in two brown morocco cases.....£2,650

James T. Gibson Craig Library. Sold by S. Sotheby June 27-July 7, 1887, March 23, 14 days, 1888, and November 15-17, 1888, 9,283 lots, realizing.....£30,219 14s.
Burns, Kilmarnock, some uncut leaves..£111
Camerarii, "Praedestinatione," bound for Henri II. and Diane de Pottiers.....£146

Earl of Aylesford Library. Sold by Christie March 6-16, 1888, 1,983 lots, realizing.....£10,575 14s
Fabian's "Chronicles of England," Pynson, 1517, morocco, by Hering.....£250
First Folio, title page mounted, verses from second folio, five leaves stained, 12 by 8.....£200

Robert Samuel Turner Library. Sold by Sotheby June 18-30, and November 23 and eleven following days, 1888, 7,568 lots, realizing.....£17,376
Poliphili, morocco, by Bedford.....£137
Shakespeare's "Poems," morocco, by Lewis.....£106

Lord Chancellor Hardwicke Library. Sold by Christie June 29, 1888.
First issue of Brereton, bound with Hamor's "Virginia," Smith's "New England Trials," Cotton's "Abstract" and others, thirteen in all.....£555
(Now in John Carter Brown Library.)
Eliot's "Bible," 1663, original dark blue morocco, size of leaf 7⅝ by 5⅞.....£580
(One of the largest and finest known.)
Caxton's "Game of Chess," (1475-6,) six leaves lacking.....£260
Earl of Hopetown Library. Sold by Sotheby February 25-28, 1889, 1,263 lots, realizing.....£6,117 6s
Gutenberg Bible. On paper. First three leaves in second volume damaged and wormed.....£2,000
Petrarch, vellum (1501,) first Aldine edition, Morocco, by Padeloup.....£300
(Resold at Howell Wills sale, 1894, for £165.
Virgil, Rome, (1469.) Sweynheym and Pannartz.....£590
John Mansfield Mackenzie Library. Sold by Sotheby March 11, and seven days, 1889, 2,368 lots, realizing.....£7,072
Tuer's "Bartolozzi," two volumes, extended to five, with 397 plates and seventy-six letters, morocco, by Bedford.....£215
(Resold at Howell Wills sale, 1894, for £176.)
Duke of Buccleuch Library. Sold by Sotheby, March 25-27, 1889, 1,012 lots, realizing.....£3,705 4s 6d
Caxton's "Dictes," (1477,) morocco, by Lewis.....£630
Caxton's "Chronicles," (1480,) morocco, by Hering.....£470
"Description of Britain," Caxton, (1480,) made-up copy.....£195
Caxton's "Royal Book," (1487,) lacked one leaf, others mended.....£365
Frederick Perkins Library. Sold by Sotheby, July 10-16, 1889, 2,086 lots, realizing.....£8,222 7s
First folio, title page and verses mounted, morocco, size not given.....£415
"Romeo and Juliet," (1599,) headlines cut into, title mounted.....£164
"Richard the Third," (1594).....£100
(Only perfect copy known.)
"Merchant of Venice," (1600,) J. Roberts.....£121
"Henrie the Fourth," (1600).....£225
(Heber copy, which in 1834 fetched £9 12s.)
"Henry the Fifth," (1608).....£90
"Othello," (1622).....£130
"Lucrece." 1594, small hole in two leaves.....£200

Earl of Crawford Library, 1889 sale.
Gutenberg's "Catholicon," 1460, vellum, original boards.....£300
Budael, "Commentarii Linguae Graccae," bound for Diane de Poitiers.....£305
Caxton's "Tulle," (1481,) morocco.....£320.
Pliny of 1472, vellum. Jensen, morocco..£119
Caxton's "Book of Chivalry," (1483-5,) table inlaid.....£235
Petrarch, 1470, vellum, Vindelin de Spira, morocco, by Bedford.....£121

Thomas Gaisford Library. Sold by Sotheby April 23-30, 1890., 2,218 lots, realizing.. £9,182 15s. 6d.
Kilmarnock Burns, morocco in Payne style, by Bedford.....£120
Shakespeare's "Love's Labor's Lost," (1598,) few headlines cut into, morocco, by Bedford.....£140
"Midsummer Night's Dream," (1600)...£116
"Much Ado About Nothing," (1600,) V. S. for Wise and Aspley, morocco, by Bedford.....£130
"Merry Wives," (1602,) morocco, by Bedford.....£385
Frederick William Cosens Library. Sold Nov. 11-22, 1890, 4,995 lots realized.. £5,571 6s. 6d.
"Merchant of Venice," (1600,) J. Roberts, morocco, by Bedford.....£270
W. H. Crawford Library. Sold by Sotheby March 12-23, 1891, 3,428 lots, realizing.. £21,255 19s. 6d.
Valdarfer Boccaccio,, lacking five leaves.. £230
Caxton's "Mirror of the World," (1481,) lacking blank leaf, A1, morocco by Bedford.....£160
Dante, Florence, (1481,) morocco, by Lewis.. £360
Caviceo, vellum, (1527,) morocco, by Jerome. £355
Shakespeare's "Lucrece," (1594,) morocco, by Bedford.....£250
Virgil of 1472, morocco.....£120
Caxton's "Golden Legend," (1484,) imperfect, morocco, by Pratt.....£465
May, 1892.
Milton's "Paradise Lost," first (or second) issue, original binding.....£120
Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," original calf.....£94
Walton's "Angler," (1653,) title page mended, some leaves shaved, (5 7-16 by 3⅝).£210
June, 1892.
The Rev. William Edward Buckley Library. Sold by Sotheby Feb. 27 to March 8, 1893.
Columbus Letter, (1493,) thirty-three lines edition, with "Mundus Novus," (1502).. £315
December, 1893.
Brereton's "Relation" first issue, corners of title page and three leaves mended.£179
February, 1894:
April, 1894.
Thackeray's "Flore et Zephyr" stained.. £99
(Highest recorded price.)
June, 1894.
Shakespeare's "King Lear," (1608,) headline of one leaf cut into, morocco, by Lewis.....£100
"Midsummer Night's Dream," (1600,) J. Roberts, large copy.....£122
"Merchant of Venice," (1600,) J. Roberts, hole in one leaf, morocco.....£146
First Folio, nearly all of verses in fac simile, title page and four other leaves mended and restored, morocco, by Bedford, 12⅛ by 8.....£255
June 19, 1894.
Hakluyt, (1599-1600,) wanting "Voyage to Cadix," but with the map, "of which twelve copies are known".....£375
Third Folio, first issue, with spurious plays at end of volume, preceded by 1664 title page, old calf, 13⅜ by 8⅛.....£435
Sir Joseph Hawley Library. Sold June 2-4, 1894.
Third Folio, second issue, portrait, verses, and two preliminary leaves inlaid, leaf of verses from 1663 edition inserted, morocco, by Bedford, 13⅜ by 8⅝.....£205

Wm. Stuart Library. Sold March 6, 1895.
Biblia Pauperum, two leaves in fac simile, morocco, by Thouvenin.....£355
Earl of Orford Library. Sold June 10-11, 1895.
Ariosto, 1556, Catharine de Medici's copy, calf.....£130
"Le Patissier François," 1655, the very rare Elzevir, modern French morocco, Yemeniz copy.....£100
(£6 by 2 15-16.
April, 1895.
Third Folio, first issue, with 1664 title page and portrait inserted, morocco, by Clarke.....£280
(12¾ by 8 9-16.)
July 18, 1895.
Ovid, (1533-34,) Grolier's copy, three volumes, large paper, beautiful edition..£425
Second Folio, original calf.....£540
("Largest and finest copy known." 13¾ by 9¼.)
Stella, "Meditations," declaration copy to Henri III., Paris, (1586).....£145
"New Testament," Paris, (1712,) bound by Le Monnier.....£345
Third Folio, second issue, original calf, with extra leaf, with verses.....£350
(13 by 8 14-16.)
Voltaire's Works, (1785-89,) 70 volumes, large paper, morocco, by Derome, with letters, extra plates, &c.....£255
John Tudor Frere Library. Sold Feb. 14-18, 1896.
Ames's "Typographical Antiquities," Sir John Fenn's copy, (1785-90,) 4 vols., fourth volume made up of specimen leaves from early English printed books, from Caxton to Waldegrave.....£248
Feb., 1826.
Kilmarnock Burns, morocco, by Bedford, 8¼ by 5.....£121
Goldsmith's "Traveller," (1764,) morocco, by Riviere.....£96
(Only other copy of this edition is in Locker Library.)
Feb., 1896.
Chaucer's "Tales," Caxton, (1478,) 353 leaves out of 372.....£1,320
H. J. F. Atkinson Library. Sold March 11-14, 1896.
Coverdale's "Bible," imperfect morocco, by Pratt.....£165
March, 1896.
Chaucer's "Tales," Pynson, (1493,) Greenville copy, imperfect.....£200
Grolier's copy of Justin, Paris, (1559,)..£92
Statues of England, London, (1480,) Machlinia's press.....£275
Alfred Crampton Library. Sold June 3-4, 1896.
Browning's "Pauline," morocco, by Bedford, with note by author on fly leaf.....£145
Shelley's "Oedipus Tyrannus," (1820,) morocco, by Bedford.....£180
June, 1892.
Byron's "Waltz," (1813,) original wrapper. £86
Hubbard's "Narrative," Boston, 1677...£111
Sir Edward Herbert Bunbury Library. Sold July 2 to 6, 1896.
Smith's "General History," 1625, with four maps, old calf.....£204
November, 1896.
"De Generatione Christi," (1471,) block book, one leaf in fac simile.....£320
December, 1896.
Vespucius's "Mundus Novus," 1504, (8¼ by 6¼).....£170
June, 1896.
Milton's "Lycidas," nearly uncut.....£101
December, 1896.
Walton's "Angler," original sheep, 1653, (5⅝ by 3½.).....£415
May, 1897.
Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," (1600,) J. Roberts, modern morocco, (7½ by 5½)... £315
June, 1897.
Second Folio, old calf, (13½ by 9 3-16)..£350
Feb. 7, 1898.
Kilmarnock Burns, original covers, uncut.....£572 5s.

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Books and Authors.

Notes of Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

Lovers of good literature, and particularly these persons who eagerly take their chances in reading a new book rather than in pondering over an old one, will undoubtedly find many interesting features in the following paragraphs. It will be noted that the reading of English publications here is rapidly increasing. Pessimists may say what they please, but Americans are greater lovers than ever of English novels, while the praise that some American fiction is receiving at the hands of the London critics shows plainly enough that the spirit is reciprocated. The indications are that there will be a Gladstone bibliography of extensive proportions, much of which will doubtless find favor among American readers. The remarkably large number of new editions is not only almost unparalleled at this season, but is in confirmation of what we said a fortnight ago that the war had little effect upon truly popular books. We presume that fuller Autumn announcements may show several new names among the authors, but as it is, it is gratifying that many old favorites are preparing fresh entertainment for their readers.

Richard Harding Davis's new novel, "The King's Jackal," published to-day by Charles Scribner's Sons, has already—before a single copy was delivered—passed to its second edition. It is likely that "The King's Jackal" will rival in popularity Mr. Davis's "Soldiers of Fortune," published a years ago, and now just ending its fifty-fifth thousand. Uniform with this new work are also published "Soldiers of Fortune," "Gallagher, and Other Stories," and "Cinderella, and Other Stories."

E. P. Dutton & Co. have secured the American rights to a magnificent art work published by Bliss, Sands & Co. of London. The book is a large folio, and is entitled "Christ and His Mother in Italian Art." The work consists of reproductions of the paintings of the Italian masters dealing with the above title, and there is an adequate explanatory text. The reproductions are made in what is known as Lamercier-gravure, in four or five colors—sepia, Van Dyck brown, indigo, Indian black, &c.—and the best possible results have been obtained. The pictures are particularly soft in light and shade, and the detail work is little short of a marvel. Accompanying the volume is a portfolio containing a duplicate set of pictures. The work is edited by Julia Cartwright, (Mrs. A. D. Y.;) the introduction is by Robert Eyton, Canon of Westminster.

Charles Scribner's Sons will publish early in July an important book on what just now is a very important theme—"Manila," by Joseph Earle Stevens. Preparations have been made to present a very beautiful and readable, if not elaborate, work. Among other features there will be thirty-one full-page illustrations, largely from photographs by the author.

Capt. Mahan has won world-wide fame as a professor of scientific naval warfare, but there is an officer in the United States Army who has written much about land warfare. He is Herbert H. Sargent, until recently First Lieutenant, Second United States Cavalry, but now a Colonel of one of the regiments of volunteers composed of yellow fever immunes. Col. Sargent is the author of "Napoleon Bonaparte's First Campaign" and "The Campaign of Marengo," books which have received the highest encomiums from all critics, including Lord Wolseley, the Commander in Chief of the British Army.

Robert W. Chambers's new novel, "Ashes of Empire," will be presented before many weeks by the Frederick A. Stokes Company. It is a tale of two American newspaper men who were within the walls of Paris during the entire siege by the Prussians. Thrown upon this background is a love story of many startling incidents.

Mrs. Humphry Ward's new novel "Helbeck of Bannisdale," published by The Macmillan Company, not quite a fortnight ago, has passed on to its second edition.

Gladstone literature bids fair to be very prolific. The latest London addition is Barnett Smith's "Life of Gladstone," which will shortly be issued in a new and revised edition by Ward, Lock & Co. This life has long served as a quarry for English journalists and politicians in search of material.

A Parisian paper says that Mr. Gladstone was paid a higher price for his magazine articles than any other author. His minimum price was usually £200, and they sometimes reached five times that figure. His large returns from this sort of literature form a strange contrast with that he received from his books, which was not large.

Meyer Brothers & Co. announce the early publication of "La Femme et Le Pantin," by Pierre Louys, author of "Aphrodite," and also a new novel by the mysterious author of "Amitié Amoureuse," which has been lately translated under the title of "Love in Friendship," creating a great deal of comment. The new book will be called "L'Amour est Mon Péché."

Robert Barr is now back in his home, in Surrey, having passed, he tells his friends, a very pleasant and not altogether unremunerative sojourn in the United States and Canada. "Tekla," his forthcoming novel, which the Frederick A. Stokes Company will issue in the Fall, was typewritten by the author within the walls of an old castle on the Moselle. It is a stirring tale of adventure, which is a venture by the author upon an entirely new field of fiction. But the wit and sparkle which characterize "In the Midst of Alarms" and "A Woman Intervenes" will probably be found in the new work.

That standby and authority for amateur sportsmen, "The Badminton Library," published by Longmans, Green & Co., is to have some of its volumes revised, augmented, and brought down to date. The work called "Boating" in the old catalogues has, in its revised form, been rechristened "Rowing." Much printed matter and several illustrations have been added. The authors are Reginald P. P. Rowe and Charles M. Pitman. There are also chapters on "Punting," by P. W. Squire.

"The Military and Naval Glory of England," as it appealed to him while he was a special guest at the Queen's Jubilee last year, will be the subject of the second of Gen. Miles's articles on "Military Europe" in the July McClure's. The same number will also contain an illustrated article of "The Fastest Vessel Afloat"—the famous Turbinia. Henry Norman, one of the editors of The Daily Chronicle of London, and whose articles on the Venezuelan question did so much toward informing Englishmen on the subject, will give his observations and impressions of America in wartime and what he thinks will be our future foreign relations after the war.

The English novelist, W. R. Crockett, who started a few months ago to take a walking trip through Spain, is said to be having a hard time of it, being repeatedly taken for an American. When last heard from he was in Valdovino.

The story that Mr. Crockett was simultaneously writing two novels on what newspapers showed were identical themes has at last been set aright by the Pocket Magazine. What has been referred to as "The Brigands" and "The Silver Skull," respectively, are really one and the same book, whose title is "The Silver Skull." This story was at first called "The Brigands" by its author, as it is a tale of adventure in Italy in the early part of the century, and brigandage is essentially a feature of a story of Italy at the period when the French had departed from Italian soil and the Austrians had not yet arrived there. The novel will be brought out in August by the Frederick A. Stokes Company.

A singularly fine piece of bookmaking was performed by The University Press of Cambridge, Mass., in turning out "Fishin' Jimmy," by Annie Trumbull Slosson. The publishers, John D. Wattles & Co. of Philadelphia, some time ago placed the manuscript in the hands of The University Press people, giving them carte blanche; the result is a very artistic piece of work in printing, paper, binding, and in illustrations. The latter is the work of Alice Barber Stephens.

Sir Robert Rawlinson, the well-known English engineer, who died the other day, used to fill in his spare time by making studies among the poets. It is not generally known that about fifty years ago he wrote some original poems and laid the manuscript aside. On finding it in 1893 he had the verses printed in a little brochure of thirty pages for private distribution. He devoted a couple of these pages to "Texts from Burns for Young Men," accompanying them with the remark: "The extracts here given were treasured by me and conned in memory over and over again. If young men do not see in them a warning, it will be to their loss." The extracts are "Man Was Made to Mourn," (a dirge,) the last verse of "Address to the Unco Guid," "Epistle to a Young Friend," and "Anticipating Criticism," (epistle to J. Lapraik.)

D. Appleton & Co. published yesterday "Familiar Life in Field and Forest," by F. Schuyler Mathews, and F. Frankfort Moore's "The Millionaires."

It is reported that Major Pond has at last succeeded in persuading John Oliver Hobbes (Mrs. Craigie) to come to this country on a lecturing tour, in which she will read from her own works.

Appletons' Home Reading Book series is said to be enjoying particularly good sales this Summer. "The Story of the Birds," by James N. Baskett; "The Plant World," and "The Animal World," by Frank Vincent, have proved more than usually attractive for children. Another book was added to the already long list of these publications yesterday; it is "On the Farm," by Francis W. Parker and Nellie L. Helm.

"The Art of Taxidermy," published by D. Appleton & Co., is by the well-known authority, John Rowley, the head of this department in the American Museum of Natural History and the builder of those magnificent groups of moose, bison, and other animals to be seen in the North American Mammal Hall of the Museum.

J. Parker White has withdrawn from the firm of E. R. Herrick & Co. and is starting a new publishing house. Among his first announcements are a popular edition of Henry Guy Carleton's "Lectures Before the Thompson Street Poker Club," and two volumes by Virginia Frazer Boyle, one a novel, and the other a series of darky dialect tales.

By joint arrangement of A. C. Armstrong & Son and the American Tract Society, a new copyright edition of the "Story of John G. Paton" will be issued before long. This edition will contain much new matter, including forty-five full-page illustrations, and will complete a total of 50,000 copies in England and the United States.

"Education for Domestic Life," by Mary Roberts Smith, will be published in Appletons' Popular Science Monthly for July. The same number will also have a study of bird life by W. E. Craim, and the first article of what is said to be an important series, entitled "The Evolution of Colonies," by James Collier of Australia.

The Macmillan Company will publish immediately "Questions and Answers in the Theory and Practice of Military Topography," by Major J. H. Bowhill. The work is accompanied by a folio of sixteen plates and eighteen diagrams to be used by the student as separate working plans. All the questions which have been set in recent examinations are included in the book, collected under thirty-four groups, each dealing with a particular branch of the subject.

With its issue published to-day The New York Forest and Stream completes its fiftieth volume. The Forest and Stream is said to be the oldest established journal of shooting and fishing in this country, and during its twenty-five years of publication has exerted a good and abiding influence in the promotion of rational sport with the rod and gun. In order properly to mark the event, to-day's issue is a special souvenir number, enlarged in size and handsomely illustrated.

"Through Armenia on Horseback," by George H. Hepworth, will be published early in September by E. P. Dutton & Co. The work is an account of Dr. Hepworth's travels through Anatolia, undertaken a year ago to discover the truth about the Armenian massacres. What was practically a journal of his sojourn here was published from time to time in a New York paper. The book will be appropriately illustrated from photographs.

It will be particularly gratifying to Harvard men and generally interesting to all students of French to learn that the visit of René Doumic, the distinguished critic, to this country has just borne fruit in Paris. M. Doumic came here on the invitation of Le Cercle Français of Harvard College. And now student friends of M. Doumic have started a Cercle Français in the Quartier Latin of Paris. It is called the Latin Quarter Dramatic Club, and is composed principally of Americans, with a few Englishmen. When its members have studied a play according to their own lights, they intend, before publicly producing it, to call in some well-known critic or scholar, who will put the whole thing into shape by the most drastic criticism and suggestion. It is believed that the club will be successful, and that it will prove to be one of the most useful institutions of American life in Paris.

Longmans, Green & Co. published yesterday a new story by L. B. Walford, entitled "Leddy Margret." Mrs. Walford, it will be recalled, is the author of "Mr. Smith" and "Iva Kildare." The Longmans publish next week "Birds in London," by W. H. Hudson, F. Z. S.; "Boyhood—A Plea for Continuity in Education," by Ennis Richmond; and "Work and Play in Girls' Schools," by three head mistresses—Miss Dorothea Beale, Principal of the Cheltenham Ladies' College; Miss Lucy H. M. Soulsby, of Bounderby Park School, late head mistress of St. Leonard's School, St. Andrew's, N. B.

Lieut. Peary, whose book of arctic explorations, "Northward," was recently published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company, starts on another journey northward July 1 on board the Windward. Lieut. Peary expects to be gone three years; in that time he hopes to reach the pole. The traveling will be conducted only in the Summer, and the explorer hopes that by pushing his stations further and further north he may ultimately reach the pole. The party which will pass beyond the last fixed station into the unknown will consist of Peary and a companion. They will travel by sled, taking collapsible boats with them.

In speaking of the report that John Oliver Hobbes has been chosen to write the long-delayed biography of Lord Beaconsfield, The Daily Mail, London, says a wiser choice could hardly have been made. The delicate skill with which the figure of him whom Mr. Zangwill calls "the Primrose Sphinx" was touched in "The School for Saints," suggests, says the writer in The Mail, that Mrs. Craigie would succeed conspicuously well in the broad handling of a theme so attractive and so rich in opportunity.

Barnes's "Plant Life," which will contain some 400 excellent illustrations and be simply enough written to be interesting and helpful to the general reader, will be published at once by Henry Holt & Co. It is a single 12mo volume, at a very moderate price.

The Scientific Publishing Company announces the sixth volume of "The Mineral Industry," edited by Richard P. Rothwell.

The Montgomery Publishing Company has created a little series of leaflets which "one-poem" readers will find convenient. There are four pages; upon the first is the author's portrait, while the inside pages are devoted to the text. No. 1 of this series is Rudyard Kipling's "The Vampire," and No. 2 is Ralph Waldo Emerson's "The Hymn of Labor." This series is called "Diamond Classics." Another series is also being issued, entitled "Ready Reference Library," the first number of which is "The Monroe Doctrine."

Among the books announced for midsummer publication by G. P. Putnam's Sons are additional volumes to "The Life and Correspondence of Rufus King," edited by his grandson, Charles R. King, M. D.; "The Writings of James Monroe," edited by S. M. Hamilton; "Modern Spain," by Martin A. S. Hume; "The Life of Henry Bradley Plant, Founder and President of the Plant System of Railroads and Steamships, and also of the Southern Express Company," by G. Hutchinson Smyth, D. D.; "As Having Nothing," by Hester Caldwell Oakley; "The Chase of an Heiress," a story of the Spanish West Indies, by Christian Reid, author of "The Man of the Family"; "Jewish Religious Life After Exile," by the Rev. T. K. Cheyne, M. A., D. D., and "Glimpses of England; Social, Political, Literary," by Moses Coit Tyler, author of "Three Men of Letters," &c.

Mrs. Voynich, the author of "The Gadfly," is reported from London to be at work putting the tale in form for the stage. "The Gadfly" is teeming with dramatic situations and well-developed climaxes; while the scenery of the story could be easily reproduced for the stage, in skillful hands it should be made into a most admirable romantic drama.

David Williamson, the editor of The Windsor Magazine, (London,) has prepared a non-political life of Mr. Gladstone, entitled "Gladstone, the Man." It will be published immediately by M. F. Mansfield. The volume will contain numerous illustrations from authentic sources.

George H. Richmond & Son will publish before long a new romance by Frances Forbes-Robertson, entitled "The Potentate." The scene is laid in the Middle Ages, in an imaginative kingdom as deftly conceived as any of the traditional nations of the Balkans about which Anthony Hope writes. "The Potentate," aside from its historico-romantic element, is interesting as a study of character; for the title rôle is taken by an artist-villain, who is a fascinating composite figure of aestheticism and barbarism.

The Right Hon. James Bryce, author of "The American Commonwealth," whose life of Gladstone has just been published by The Century Company, is about to put forth in The Century Magazine what should be one of the most important utterances of his career—namely, what is said to be a succinct and lucid statement of his views on equality.

"A Critical History of the Civil War," by Dr. Asa Mahan, is announced for its third edition by A. S. Barnes & Co. The work was first published in 1877, and created much comment. Dr. Mahan asserts that the civil war ought not to have lasted more than one year after the armies were organized, and that its continuance was a needless expenditure of life and treasure. He criticises intelligently, conclusively, and with pure patriotism its duration, loss of life, and expense. It will be interesting to learn whether the present war can so far be adversely criticised from his point of view.

The International Magazine for July will begin a course of lessons in Spanish with graphophone accompaniment. This means that the graphophone is to be employed to reproduce for each student who desires its aid the correct pronunciation of every Spanish word used in the lessons. It is expected that students will have the little talking machines in their homes.

The New York Times Illustrated Magazine Supplement

SUNDAY, JUNE 26, 1898

FEATURES:

Gen. William R. Shafter

Full-page portrait of the commander of the Santiago expedition.

A Mammoth Flag

Half-page picture of the American emblem, suspended from the top of two mountains at Gordon, Penn.

The Monitor Monadnock

Pictures of this formidable United States vessel.

Photography by Electricity

Description of the new Moore process of instantaneous photographs by means of vacuum tube lighting, with illustrations of Chauncey M. Depew, D. McFarlane Moore, the inventor, and a picture of the machinery.

A Striking Novelette

"A Confession."

Rational Dress for Women

Description, with six illustrations, of an innovation in bicycle costumes.

The Suburban Handicap

A double page of scenes and incidents at the great race on Saturday at Sheepshead Bay.

Children's Playgrounds

Movement to establish them in New York City, with three illustrations of those in existence.

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